



GRUPO
SUPERVIELLE S.A.

REPORTS 4Q25 & FY25
CONSOLIDATED
RESULTS



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NYSE

Content

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Grupo Supervielle Reports 4Q25 & FY25 Results

Attributable net loss narrowed sequentially as revenues recovered and NIM rebounded to 19%, while preserving a solid 15.4% CET1 ratio

Positioned for renewed expansion as macro conditions continue to normalize

Buenos Aires, March 2, 2026 - 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 twelve-month period ended December 31, 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.

Commenting on fourth quarter 2025 results, Patricio Supervielle, Grupo Supervielle’s Chairman & CEO, noted: *“We close 2025 with renewed optimism about Argentina’s financial system and our role in its continued development. Although the quarter was marked by volatility surrounding the midterm elections, an uptick in inflation and elevated real interest rates, the broader macro environment continues to show encouraging signs. The exchange rate has remained stable, the government has sustained a fiscal surplus backed by a positive trade balance, and the legislative agenda has gained momentum, advancing structural reforms aimed at sustainable growth. The recent approval of the labor reform represents a key milestone, enhancing competitiveness, encouraging formal employment, and strengthening long-term productivity. As inflation trends downward and monetary conditions and reserve requirements normalize, we expect liquidity to recover and nominal rates to decline, paving the way for a sustained expansion of credit and economic activity.”*

The fourth quarter marked a transition from tight pre-election financial conditions to early signs of normalization. During this transition quarter, we reported an attributable net loss of AR\$19.5 billion, a meaningful improvement from the third quarter as margins and revenues began to recover. Revenues improved meaningfully versus the third quarter, with net interest margin rebounding to 19%, supported by lower funding costs and recovering investment portfolio yields. Fee income continued to expand sequentially, while personnel expenses declined 6% quarter-over-quarter and 15% for the full year, reflecting ongoing efficiency gains. Loan growth outperformed the system, with total loans up 8% quarter-over-quarter and 37% year-on-year. Corporate lending increased 25% sequentially, driving 64% year-on-year growth, while retail expansion remained disciplined and focused on risk-adjusted returns amid a more volatile environment. Cost of risk reached the upper end of our guidance range, reflecting system-wide stress and updated macroeconomic assumptions within our Expected Credit Loss framework. The NPL ratio stood at 5.0%. Importantly, we closed the year with a strong CET1 ratio of 15.4%, preserving balance sheet strength and flexibility. Our non-banking subsidiaries, insurance, asset management, and online retail brokerage, continued to deliver a solid performance, further diversifying earnings in a challenging quarter.

Throughout 2025, we executed on our strategic priorities with discipline. Over 70% of transactions were completed through our mobile app, underscoring the continued shift toward digital engagement. Our SuperApp reinforced its role as the core of our ecosystem, integrating savings, investments, payments, and services within a unified experience. We added a record 114,000 payroll customers, strengthening our funding base and deepening client engagement. Remunerated accounts gained traction across payroll and SMEs, with 30% of SMEs activating remuneration, and increasing their deposit volumes. Integration with IOL accelerated cross-selling, as we successfully offered remunerated accounts to IOL clients, capturing high-value customers and enhancing funding quality. In corporate banking, we expanded selectively in export-driven sectors and strengthened our position in key regions such as Vaca Muerta in Neuquén, and the mining cluster in San Juan, while consolidating our leading position in Mendoza, where we rank first in both private sector loans and deposits. IOL delivered strong results, with assets under custody rising 34% year-over-year to AR\$3.6 trillion, record revenues of AR\$ 72 billion and over 2 million customer accounts. Its asset management platform gained further scale, operating the third-largest U.S. dollar-denominated mutual fund in Argentina and recently launching its third investment fund, further expanding its product offering.

Looking ahead, we believe the fourth quarter marked the peak in credit cost, and we have already observed improvements in recent months. As financial conditions normalize, reforms advance, and Argentina broadens its international integration, including the recently signed Agreement on Reciprocal Trade and Investment with the United States, we see a supportive backdrop for renewed credit expansion, deeper client relationships, and

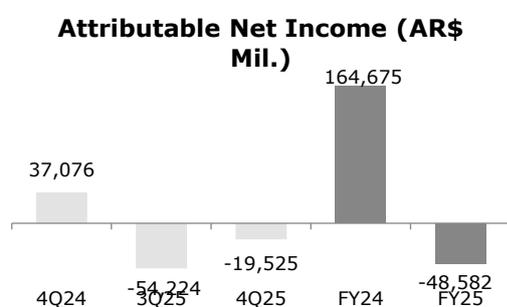
sustainable profitability. Greater trade and investment flows should reinforce export-oriented sectors and corporate activity, areas where we maintain strong capabilities and regional presence. With a strong capital base, disciplined risk management, and a scalable digital ecosystem, Grupo Supervielle is well positioned to support Argentina's recovery and leverage the next growth phase," concluded Mr. Supervielle.

Fourth quarter and Fiscal Year 2025 Highlights

PROFITABILITY

The Company reported an Attributable Net Loss of AR\$19.5 billion in 4Q25, compared to an Attributable Net Loss of AR\$54.2 billion in 3Q25 and Net Income of AR\$37.1 billion in 4Q24, reflecting a meaningful sequential improvement as financial conditions normalized toward the latter part of the quarter.

For FY25, Supervielle reported an Attributable Net Loss of AR\$48.6 billion, compared to Net Income of AR\$164.7 billion in FY24. The full-year performance primarily reflects the extraordinary monetary tightening and regulatory conditions experienced during part of the year, which materially impacted financial margins and pressured asset quality across the banking system.



Operating conditions during 4Q25 evolved through the quarter. October remained affected by the pre-election volatility and elevated real interest rates, while financial conditions improved significantly beginning in November following the mid-term elections held late October. The subsequent normalization of monetary conditions, including declining rates, improving liquidity and some slight easing of liquidity requirements, supported a recovery in funding dynamics and financial intermediation across the system. While this drove a strong sequential recovery in Net Financial Income, profitability in 4Q25 continued to reflect the lagged impact of the earlier restrictive monetary stance, particularly through elevated credit risk costs.

Operating expenses increased sequentially, due to seasonally higher administrative expenses and commercial positioning initiatives in 4Q25. Importantly, structural efficiency gains continued, with personnel expenses declining in real terms, as the Company maintained a disciplined cost base.

Net service fee income remained broadly stable during the quarter. Stronger brokerage-related fees were largely offset by softer banking fee income, as repricing initiatives implemented late in the year only had a limited contribution during the quarter.

Loan loss provisions increased significantly, reflecting weaker asset quality amid a less supportive macroeconomic environment in 2025, following strong loan growth in the prior year. Provisioning levels also incorporate the year-end risk assessment updating macroeconomic assumptions under the expected credit loss framework. FY25 results reflect macro-financial headwinds together with structural improvements. The Company delivered meaningful cost efficiencies, with personnel and administrative expenses declining in real terms, and maintained resilient fee generation.

These improvements were more than offset by compressed financial margins during the period of peak monetary tightening and elevated loan loss provision requirements associated with loan growth since March 2024 and macro volatility in 2H25. 4Q25

4Q25 ROAE was -7.7% and ROAA was -1.0%.

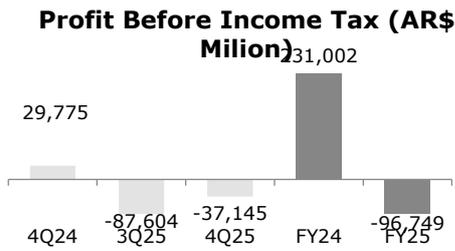
FY25 **ROAE** was -4.6%, compared to 15.7% in FY24, primarily reflecting the combined impact of the extraordinary contractionary conditions experienced during part of the year and higher loan loss provisions, despite the financial income recovery observed toward year-end.

FY25 **ROAA** was -0.7% compared to 3.1% in FY24.

During 4Q25, the Company reported a Loss before income tax of AR\$37.1 billion, compared to a Loss before Income Tax of AR\$87.6 billion in 3Q25 and Profit before Income Tax of AR\$29.8 billion in 4Q24. The sequential improvement of AR\$50.5 billion primarily reflects a strong rebound in Net Financial Income, with Net Financial Margin increasing 82.2% QoQ. This recovery was driven by lower funding costs, faster repricing of liabilities relative to assets, slight easing of reserve requirements, and improved investment portfolio performance as monetary conditions normalized during the latter part of the quarter.

Despite the sequential financial margin recovery, 4Q25 profitability remained impacted by elevated Loan Loss Provisions, which totaled AR\$108.3 billion, up 72.2% QoQ, peaking in November 2025. The increase in cost of risk reflects the deterioration in asset quality observed across the industry, along with additional year-end provisions driven by updated macroeconomic assumptions under the expected credit loss framework. These effects were partially mitigated by structural cost efficiencies, as personnel expenses declined 5.6% QoQ, reflecting ongoing efficiency initiatives, and by a resilient non-banking fee income, with brokerage fees increasing 9.5% QoQ, largely compensating for softer banking fee income during the quarter.

On a year-on-year basis, results continued to reflect higher credit risk costs and provisioning levels compared to 4Q24, despite the recovery in operating performance observed toward quarter-end.



For FY25, the Company reported a Loss Before Income Tax of AR\$96.7 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$231.0 billion in FY24. This decline primarily reflects the impact on Net Financial Margin and Loan Loss Provisions. In contrast, FY24 benefited from exceptionally strong financial margins, supported by extraordinary gains on government securities in 1H24.

On a full-year basis, the decline in profit before income tax was mainly driven by the contraction in Net Financial Income during the period of peak monetary tightening earlier in the year, together with a significant increase in Loan Loss Provisions associated with loan portfolio expansion since March 2024, deterioration in retail loan asset quality and a more challenging macroeconomic backdrop. These pressures were partially mitigated by structural cost efficiencies, reflected in lower personnel and administrative expenses in real terms, as well as a resilient performance from fee-based businesses.

FINANCIAL MARGIN

During 4Q25, the Net Financial Margin totaled AR\$245.7 billion, increasing 82.2% QoQ and 1.3% YoY, reflecting a marked sequential recovery following the extraordinary pressures observed in the prior quarter, despite elevated volatility and tight monetary conditions during the early part of the period. The QoQ improvement was driven by both base effects and an underlying improvement in core financial margin dynamics. October continued to reflect elevated interest rates and tight funding conditions, but with the election outcome, liquidity pressures eased, and the negative carry observed in prior periods when liabilities repriced faster than assets under exceptionally high real interest rates, began to reverse.

As a result, Client Net Financial Income rebounded to AR\$150.0 billion, up 21.0% QoQ and 12.8% YoY. Loan yields continued to reprice gradually, further supporting asset returns during the second half of the quarter.

Market-related Net Financial Income also recovered sharply to AR\$95.7 billion, from AR\$10.8 billion in 3Q25, reflecting improved investment portfolio yields as market volatility subsided and monetary conditions normalized post mid-term elections.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) totaled AR\$211.0 billion, increasing 104.2% QoQ and 7.3% YoY, confirming a clear inflection in financial margin performance following the significant distortions experienced in the prior quarter.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) improved to 18.8% in 4Q25, from 10.8% in 3Q25, while declining from 24.9% in 4Q24. The QoQ expansion primarily reflects the decline in market interest rates following the mid-term elections, which drove a rapid repricing of liabilities and a lower cost of funds. Although October continued to reflect elevated interest rates and liquidity conditions broadly in line with the prior quarter, funding costs began to ease thereafter, supporting a recovery in margins during the latter part of the period. Margin performance also benefitted from improved investment portfolio yields and the continued lagged repricing of the loan portfolio. AR\$ NIM increased to 21.3%, while loan portfolio NIM rose to 21.3%, reflecting spread expansion driven by faster liability repricing relative to asset yields.

The YoY decline in NIM reflects narrower loan spreads together with lower investment portfolio yields compared to the strong margin environment observed in 4Q24.

ASSET QUALITY

The total NPL ratio rose to 5.0% in 4Q25, from 3.9% in 3Q25 and 1.3% in 4Q24. This increase is in line with higher delinquency levels in the retail portfolio and early signs of stress in commercial loans. Elevated real interest rates in the second half of the year, combined with slower economic activity, softening in employment levels, and pressure on household disposable income, affected borrowers' repayment dynamics across segments and across the financial system. In response, the Bank has moderated retail origination since 2Q25 and continues to strengthen its credit models and underwriting standards to safeguard portfolio quality and optimize risk-adjusted returns.

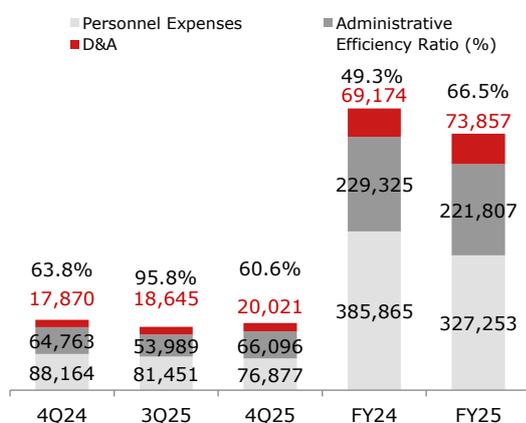
Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR\$108.3 billion in 4Q25, up 72.2% QoQ and 408.3% YoY. Following significant growth in retail and commercial lending during 2024, a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop for most of 2025 has meaningfully impacted asset quality across all customer segments, thereby increasing the cost of risk. LLPs for the quarter also include AR\$17.3 billion related to updated macroeconomic assumptions within the expected credit loss (ECL) framework, reflecting a prudent reassessment of forward-looking scenarios. **Net loan loss provisions**, defined as LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR\$106.6 billion in 4Q25, compared to AR\$60.7 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$17.2

billion in 4Q24. **The Coverage Ratio** was 111.6% as of December 31, 2025, compared to 112.2% as of September 30, 2025, and 169.2% as of December 31, 2024, remaining broadly stable sequentially.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSES & EFFICIENCY

Efficiency ratio improved to 60.6% in 4Q25, compared with 63.8% in 4Q24 and 95.8% in 3Q25. The QoQ performance reflects: i) a 67.1% increase in revenues, mainly driven by the recovery in Net Financial Income following the sharp decline experienced in 3Q25, and ii) a 5.6% reduction in personnel expenses, reflecting ongoing structural initiatives across the organization and a leaner operating model. These improvements were partially offset by higher administrative expenses, primarily related to commercial positioning campaigns and year-end seasonality.

For FY25, the efficiency ratio was 66.5%, compared to 49.3% in FY24. The YoY increase primarily reflects the contraction in net financial margin during the period of peak monetary tightening in 2025, whereas FY24 benefitted from exceptionally high investment portfolio gains.



LIQUIDITY

The Loans to Deposits Ratio increased to 77.8% as of December 31, 2025, from 67.3% as of September 30, 2025, and compared to 69.7% as of December 31, 2024. The QoQ increase reflects loan growth outpacing deposit growth during the quarter, in the context of deliberate balance sheet deleveraging, primarily through a reduction in government securities. **Total Deposits** amounted to AR\$5,118.9 billion as of December 31, 2025, decreasing 6.2% QoQ and increasing 22.6% YoY in real terms. **Total private sector deposits** reached AR\$4,986.9 billion, declining 5.6% QoQ and increasing 25.2% YoY in real terms.

AR\$ deposits totaled AR\$3,404.7 billion, decreasing 5.9% QoQ and increasing 11.4% YoY in real terms. The QoQ decline reflects asset and liability management decisions that resulted in deliberate reduction in wholesale institutional funding (21.5% or AR\$ 437.4 billion). This was partially offset by higher transactional balances, including a 39.4% increase, or AR\$170.2 billion, in checking accounts from commercial customers, and a 28.6%, or AR\$98.7 billion, increase in savings accounts, reflecting December seasonality along with continued traction of the remunerated account.

On an YoY basis, AR\$ Deposit growth was mainly explained by the following increases: i) 11.6%, or AR\$166.0 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, ii) 19.4%, or AR\$104.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates, iii) 18.6%, or AR\$94.6 billion, in checking accounts supported by higher transactional volumes from commercial clients; and iv) 11.2%, or AR\$44.8 billion, in savings accounts from retail customers.

The YoY performance in checking and savings accounts reflects the positive impact from the remunerated account product launched early April 2025 for payroll and SME customers which drove increased balances in these customers' accounts.

Foreign currency deposits totaled US\$1.2 billion, decreasing 5.9% QoQ while increasing 42.5% YoY. YoY growth reflects the successful execution of the remunerated account strategy implemented and other initiatives launched in 2025 aimed at strengthening dollar-denominated funding. As of December 31, 2025, FX deposits represented 33% of total deposits, compared to 34% as of September 30, 2025, and 27% as of December 31, 2024.

ASSETS

Total Assets reached AR\$7,791.5 billion as of December 31, 2025, decreasing 3.1% QoQ and increasing 30.7% YoY. The quarterly decline mainly reflects a deliberate balance sheet deleveraging and lower liquidity buffers following the initial easing of reserve requirements implemented by the Central Bank as of December 1, 2025, although reserve levels remained elevated. Average Assets increased 8.8% QoQ and 37.8% YoY.

The QoQ performance was primarily driven by the following decreases: i) 10.8%, or AR\$175.4 billion, in Government securities; and ii) 15.7%, or AR\$298.4 billion, in cash and due from banks reflecting lower regulatory liquidity requirements. These effects were partially offset by a 7.0%, or AR\$244.8 billion, increase in Net Loans, driven by a significant decline in interest rates relative to 3Q25, which improved credit demand, while the Bank maintained disciplined underwriting standards on

retail and SMEs customers amid a still challenging economic environment. The Company continues to prioritize disciplined loan portfolio expansion as macroeconomic conditions normalize, consistent with its near-term strategy for 2026. The YoY increase reflects sustained loan growth and higher minimum cash reserve requirements. In addition, higher investment portfolio also contributed to this performance.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) decreased to 7.7x, down 20 bps QoQ, from 7.9x as of September 30, 2025, and increased 220 bps YoY, from 5.5x as of December 31, 2024.

Total Loans amounted to AR\$3,982.9 billion as of December 31, 2025, increasing 172.1% since March 31, 2024, significantly outpacing the industry's 139% expansion over the same period. Quarterly growth of 8.4% exceeded the system's 2.0% expansion, while YoY growth of 36.9% was broadly in line with industry's 36.7% expansion. Loan growth was primarily led by the commercial portfolio, while retail balances continued to decline in line with

disciplined underwriting and risk management policies. QoQ expansion reflects lower interest rates compared to 3Q25, which supported credit demand despite continued tight liquidity conditions.

Loans represented 48.1% of total assets as of December 31, 2025, compared to 47.7% in 4Q24 and 43.6% in 3Q25, underscoring continued progress in repositioning the balance sheet toward private-sector lending. The Company remains committed to a loan-centric strategy, prioritizing disciplined loan growth and risk adjusted returns as macroeconomic conditions normalize, consistent with its near-term strategy for 2026.

CAPITAL

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) stood at 15.4% as of December 31, 2025, increasing 220 bps QoQ and decreasing 70 bps YoY.

The QoQ increase in CET1 reflects lower deferred tax asset deductions, mainly resulting from improved market valuations of securities classified as held to maturity, along with lower RWA density.

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				% Chg.
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	FY25	FY24	
Net Interest Income	244.022	165.545	218.613	179.774	188.856	47,4%	29,2%	807.954	1.053.998	-23,3%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	1.680	-30.711	18.409	32.779	53.761	na	na	22.156	305.719	-92,8%
Net Financial Income	245.702	134.834	237.022	212.553	242.617	82,2%	1,3%	830.111	1.359.718	-38,9%
Net Service Fee Income (excluding income from insurance activities)	52.861	52.412	48.175	55.078	55.096	0,9%	-4,1%	208.526	201.432	3,5%
Income from Insurance activities	8.769	8.635	8.830	10.250	10.317	1,6%	-15,0%	36.484	32.880	11,0%
RECPPC	-34.652	-31.472	-33.632	-50.734	-45.914	10,1%	-24,5%	-150.490	-404.565	-62,8%
Loan Loss Provisions	-108.337	-62.898	-50.825	-38.555	-21.312	72,2%	408,3%	-260.616	-69.618	274,4%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	-142.973	-135.440	-138.176	-132.471	-152.928	5,6%	-6,5%	-549.060	-615.191	-10,7%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-37.145	-87.604	15.661	12.340	29.775	na	na	-96.749	231.002	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	-19.525	-54.224	15.549	9.618	37.076	na	na	-48.582	164.675	na
Earnings (Loss) per Share (AR\$)	-44,6	-123,9	35,5	22,0	84,7			-111,0	374,0	
Earnings (Loss) per ADRs (AR\$)	-223,0	-619,4	177,6	109,9	423,5			-554,9	1.870,0	
Average Outstanding Shares (in millions) ¹	437,7	437,7	437,7	437,7	437,7			437,7	440,3	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	8.117	-1.701	-6.025	-2.126	-2.068			-1.735	-14.639	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-11.408	-55.924	9.523	7.492	35.008	na	na	-50.317	150.036	
BALANCE SHEET	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY			
Total Assets	7.791.535	8.044.060	6.896.812	6.500.963	5.960.131	-3,1%	30,7%			
Average Assets ²	7.897.482	7.258.876	6.395.464	6.056.615	5.732.945	8,8%	37,8%			
Total Loans & Leasing, net of allowances	3.751.270	3.506.498	3.282.002	2.897.925	2.844.293	7,0%	31,9%			
Total Loans & Leasing ³	3.982.852	3.674.067	3.405.887	2.988.642	2.908.836	8,4%	36,9%			
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	4.105.069	3.812.109	3.559.966	3.153.259	3.140.116	7,7%	30,7%			
Total Deposits	5.118.886	5.457.342	4.751.610	4.494.848	4.174.649	-6,2%	22,6%			
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	1.007.263	1.016.364	1.066.262	1.089.620	1.082.129	-0,9%	-6,9%			
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity ²	1.014.018	1.045.880	1.065.492	1.091.275	1.070.639	-3,0%	-5,3%			

KEY INDICATORS	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	FY25	FY24
Profitability & Efficiency							
ROAE	-7.7%	na	5.8%	3.5%	13.9%	-4.6%	15.7%
ROAA	-1.0%	na	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	-0.7%	3.1%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	18.8%	10.8%	20.8%	19.2%	24.9%	17.1%	35.5%
Net Fee Income Ratio	20.1%	31.2%	19.4%	23.5%	21.2%	22.8%	14.7%
Cost / Assets	8.3%	8.5%	9.8%	9.9%	11.9%	8.9%	12.9%
Efficiency Ratio	60.6%	95.8%	60.9%	59.6%	63.8%	66.5%	49.3%
Liquidity & Capital							
Total Loans to Total Deposits	77.8%	67.3%	71.7%	66.5%	69.7%		
AR\$ Loans to AR\$ Deposits	93.3%	78.2%	82.7%	75.1%	79.3%		
US\$ Loans to US\$ Deposits	47.0%	45.9%	42.4%	39.2%	43.5%		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	119.0%	114.4%	106.6%	115.3%	107.1%		
Total Equity / Total Assets	12.9%	12.6%	15.5%	16.8%	18.2%		
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets ⁴	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%		
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets ⁵	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%		
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	62.0%	63.2%	83.2%	81.2%	80.8%		
Asset Quality							
NPL Ratio	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%		
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	5.6%	4.4%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%		
Coverage Ratio	111.6%	112.2%	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%		
Cost of Risk	10.6%	6.6%	5.8%	5.0%	2.5%	6.4%	2.3%
Net Cost of Risk	10.4%	6.4%	5.5%	4.8%	2.2%	6.2%	2.1%

MACROECONOMIC RATIOS	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	FY25	FY24
Retail Price Index (QoQ var %) ⁶	7.8%	6.0%	6.0%	8.5%	8.0%	31.5%	117.8%
Retail Price Index (YoY var %)	31.5%	31.8%	39.4%	55.9%	117.8%	31.5%	117.8%
UVA (var)	6.8%	5.4%	8.7%	7.2%	10.2%	31.3%	181.0%
Pesos/US\$ Exchange Rate	1,459.42	1,366.58	1,194.08	1,073.88	1,032.50	1,459.42	1,032.50
Badlar Interest Rate (eop)	26.7%	41.0%	32.0%	30.2%	31.9%	26.7%	31.9%
Badlar Interest Rate (avg)	35.6%	42.7%	32.7%	29.9%	36.7%	35.4%	54.9%
TAMAR (eop)	28.9%	42.4%	33.6%	32.1%	34.3%	28.9%	34.3%
TAMAR (avg)	38.3%	46.2%	34.2%	31.6%	39.4%	37.8%	39.4%
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	-	-	29.0%	29.0%	32.0%	-	40.0%
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	-	-	29.0%	30.1%	36.1%	-	74.1%
OPERATING DATA							
Bank- Active Customers (in millions)	1.32	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.44		
IOL-Active Customers (in millions)	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.60	0.57		
Bank Branches	130	130	130	130	130		
Bank Employees	2,917	2,941	2,980	3,012	3,024		
Other Subsidiaries Employees	431	421	419	430	432		

- As of December 31, 2025, the Company's treasury held 6,680,546 Class B Shares. 18,991,157 treasury shares were repurchased by the Company under the two buyback programs executed in 2022 and 2024, respectively. As of February 10, 2026, 14,050,492 Class B shares expired and capital was cancelled on the same amount. As of the date of this report, the Company's treasury held 4,940,665 Class B shares.
- Average Assets and average Shareholders' Equity calculated on a daily basis.
- Gross Loans and Leasing before Allowances.
- 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).
- Common Equity Tier 1 capital divided by risk weighted assets. Applies same disclosure as in footnote 4.
- 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		% Change						
		4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
B a n k i n g E c o s y s t e m	Banking Ecosystem Net Income	-33,585	(57,313)	11,432	3,734	31,113	-41.4%	na
	Banco Supervielle							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	-44,280	-64,969	846	-5,121	21,838	-31.8%	na
	Employees	2,917	2,941	2,980	3,012	3,024	-0.8%	-3.5%
	Bank branches	130	130	130	130	130	0.0%	0.0%
	Customers (million)	1.32	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.44	1.0%	-8.2%
	Loans Market Share (monthly average)	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%		
	Loans Market Share (eop)	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%				
	Deposits Market share (monthly average)	3.2%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%		
	NPL Ratio	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%		
	Supervielle Asset Management (SAM)							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	4,627	4,294	6,019	4,839	5,191	7.8%	-10.9%
	Assets Under Management (AR\$ Bn.) ¹	1,162	1,151	1,287	1,294	1,386	0.9%	-16.1%
	Employees	12	11	11	12	12	9.1%	0.0%
	Market share	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%		
	Number of mutual funds	17	17	17	17	17		
	Supervielle Seguros							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	6,068	3,363	4,566	4,015	4,083	80.4%	48.6%
	Combined Ratio	61.2%	67.7%	63.3%	59.6%	59.3%		
	Employees	128	131	140	147	157	-2.3%	-18.5%
Insurance Policies	396,482	415,595	441,288	459,294	497,512	-4.6%	-20.3%	
E c o s y s t e m	IOL Invertironline							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	8,954	5,355	5,006	5,644	6,992	67.2%	28.1%
	Customers (thousands)	563	566	544	603	569	-0.4%	-1.0%
	Assets Under Custody (AR\$ Bn.) ¹	3,617	3,165	2,379	2,262	2,049	14.3%	76.5%
	Employees	192	180	165	162	158	6.7%	21.5%

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

Managerial information. Non-restated figures

The managerial information presented for 4Q25, 3Q25, 2Q25, 1Q25 and 4Q24 is not derived directly from accounting records as it is an estimate of non-restated figures excluding the impact of IAS 29 effective January 1, 2020. This information is only provided for comparative purposes with figures disclosed in previous years before the adoption of rule IAS 29.

Income Statement - Non-restated Figures						% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Argentine Banking GAAP:							
Interest income	500.710,9	419.979,3	358.298,1	290.674,6	276.660,9	19,2%	81,0%
Interest expenses	-261.875,2	(269.128,2)	(169.884,7)	(146.717,0)	(145.145,1)	-2,7%	80,4%
Net interest income	238.835,7	150.851,1	188.413,4	143.957,6	131.515,8	58,3%	81,6%
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	14.177,0	7.675,9	22.636,8	26.352,6	39.330,0	84,7%	-64,0%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	(12.906,2)	(34.071,3)	(6.229,6)	(6,6)	389,6	-62,1%	-3412,8%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	1.270,9	-26.395,4	16.407,3	26.346,0	39.719,5	-104,8%	-96,8%
Net Financial Income	240.106,6	124.455,7	204.820,6	170.303,6	171.235,3	92,9%	40,2%
Fee income	65.610,1	61.503,6	54.053,8	55.643,4	51.246,2	6,7%	28,0%
Fee expenses	(14.198,0)	(13.729,5)	(12.650,9)	(11.707,1)	(10.437,9)	3,4%	36,0%
Income from insurance activities	7.947,7	7.306,3	7.070,5	7.399,8	7.823,4	8,8%	1,6%
Net Service Fee Income	59.359,9	55.080,4	48.473,4	51.336,0	48.631,7	7,8%	22,1%
Other operating income	57.839,9	14.139,9	13.379,6	14.826,2	59.951,6	309,1%	-3,5%
Loan loss provisions	(105.957,8)	(57.274,3)	(43.774,4)	(30.860,5)	(15.579,3)	85,0%	580,1%
Net Operating Income	251.348,7	136.401,6	222.899,2	205.605,3	264.239,3	84,3%	-4,9%
Personnel expenses	(78.161,6)	(73.982,0)	(74.495,4)	(65.648,2)	(66.182,7)	5,6%	18,1%
Administrative expenses	(64.143,7)	(49.080,6)	(44.408,9)	(40.109,5)	(48.767,7)	30,7%	31,5%
Depreciation & Amortization	(13.274,5)	(7.330,1)	(6.182,1)	(5.507,2)	(4.966,5)	81,1%	167,3%
Turnover Tax	(31.888,5)	(28.332,3)	(26.289,8)	(21.629,0)	(18.823,0)	12,6%	69,4%
Other expenses	(26.018,6)	(17.501,5)	(18.403,4)	(11.076,6)	(10.531,0)	48,7%	-
Profit before income tax	37.861,7	(39.824,8)	53.119,7	61.634,9	114.968,5	na	na
Joint venture results	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	9.472,1	31.971,8	2.961,4	3.935,0	(10.963,5)	-	-
Net income	47.333,7	(7.853,0)	56.081,1	65.569,9	104.005,0	na	na
Attributable to owners of the parent company	47.305,1	(6.883,6)	55.714,3	64.907,4	103.915,2	na	na
Attributable to non-controlling interests	28,6	(969,4)	366,8	662,5	89,8	na	na
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	9.439,5	(1.781,5)	(5.184,1)	(1.645,2)	22.448,6	na	na
Comprehensive income	56.773,2	(9.634,5)	50.897,0	63.924,7	126.453,6	na	na
Attributable to owners of the parent company	56.736,7	(8.661,9)	50.536,5	63.264,3	126.342,3	na	na
Attributable to non-controlling interests	36,5	(972,6)	360,5	660,4	111,3	na	na

4Q25 Earnings Videoconference Information

Date: Tuesday, March 3, 2026

[Time: 9:00 AM ET (11:00 AM Buenos Aires Time)]

Register in advance for this webinar:

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_a2K27knkTtS5z3gXhh8HWA

Overview

During the second half of 2025, the macroeconomic environment was shaped by pre-electoral volatility followed by post-election stabilization. In the months leading up to the mid-term elections, renewed exchange rate pressures and heightened uncertainty prompted the authorities to adopt a tight monetary stance, including significant increases in reserve requirements and elevated nominal and real interest rates. These measures reduced system liquidity, increased funding costs and constrained credit growth, materially pressuring banking sector profitability. These measures, implemented through successive Central Bank communications, raised required reserves on peso-denominated deposits and extended to mutual fund deposits and repo transactions, significantly increasing the share of immobilized system liquidity. Deposit rates adjusted rapidly to the higher rate environment, while loan repricing occurred with a lag, compressing financial margins in 3Q25. Elevated rates also weighed on economic activity and asset quality across segments.

Economic activity remained broadly stable during the period, while inflation continued to decelerate throughout 2025 despite a moderate pickup in monthly readings towards year-end. Fiscal performance remained disciplined, supported by a favorable trade balance. Within the financial system, credit growth moderated amid high real interest rates and tight liquidity conditions, while asset quality indicators showed normalized gradually, particularly in the retail segment.

Following the stronger-than-expected outcome of the national legislative elections held on October 26, 2025, market sentiment improved. The strengthened position of the ruling coalition in Congress increased the likelihood of advancing structural reforms, particularly in the fiscal, labor and regulatory fronts. In this context, the recent approval of the labor reform represents an additional step in the authorities' structural reform agenda, with potential implications for labor market efficiency and formal employment over the medium term.

Monetary conditions began to ease gradually, reflected in declining interest rates, improved liquidity dynamics and a recovery in sovereign bond prices toward year-end.

Looking ahead, according to the Central Bank's Market Expectations Survey (REM), GDP is expected to grow 3.2% in 2026, with annual inflation projected at 22.4%, a TAMAR rate of 22.4% by year-end, and a year-end exchange rate of AR\$1,750 per U.S. dollar, pointing to a more predictable macro-financial environment.

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 different platforms and brands and has developed a diversified 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; and viii) MILA, a specialized company providing car loan financial products. Sofital, a holding company that owns shares in Grupo Supervielle's subsidiaries, Espacio Cordial, a provider of retail non-financial products, IOL Agente de Valores S.A., and IOL Holding S.A. a holding company that owns IOL's, Portal Integral de Inversiones' and IOL Agente de Valores' shares, are 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									
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	FY25	FY24	% Chg.
Consolidated Income Statement Data IFRS:										
Interest income	514,695.3	461,161.4	415,847.3	363,376.9	385,129.9	11.6%	33.6%	1,755,080.9	2,222,169.3	-21.0%
Interest expenses	-270,673.2	-295,616.3	-197,233.9	-183,603.1	-196,274.4	-8.4%	37.9%	-947,126.6	-1,168,170.9	-18.9%
Net interest income	244,022.1	165,545.1	218,613.4	179,773.8	188,855.5	47.4%	29.2%	807,954.3	1,053,998.4	-23.3%
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	7,276.1	13,881.7	26,560.4	28,065.2	48,396.4	-47.6%	-85.0%	75,783.3	185,568.3	-59.2%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	7,308.1	-6,335.2	-674.8	4,765.7	4,799.8	na	na	5,063.7	107,953.7	na
Exchange rate difference on gold and foreign currency	-12,904.6	-38,257.2	-7,476.9	-52.2	565.1	-66.3%	na	-58,690.8	12,197.4	na
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	1,679.6	-30,710.7	18,408.6	32,778.7	53,761.3	na	-96.9%	22,156.2	305,719.3	-92.8%
Net Financial Income	245,701.6	134,834.3	237,022.0	212,552.6	242,616.8	82.2%	1.3%	830,110.5	1,359,717.8	-38.9%
Fee income	67,437.3	67,513.3	62,857.3	69,720.6	69,193.3	-0.1%	-2.5%	267,528.5	257,445.8	3.9%
Fee expenses	-14,576.5	-15,100.8	-14,682.6	-14,642.3	-14,096.9	-3.5%	3.4%	-59,002.2	-56,014.1	5.3%
Income from insurance activities	8,769.2	8,635.1	8,830.0	10,250.0	10,316.8	1.6%	-15.0%	36,484.3	32,880.3	11.0%
Net Service Fee Income	61,630.1	61,047.6	57,004.7	65,328.3	65,413.2	1.0%	-5.8%	245,010.6	234,311.9	4.6%
Subtotal	307,331.7	195,882.0	294,026.7	277,880.8	308,030.0	56.9%	-0.2%	1,075,121.2	1,594,029.7	-32.6%
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-34,652.4	-31,471.6	-33,632.5	-50,734.0	-45,914.5	10.1%	-24.5%	-150,490.5	-404,564.9	-62.8%
Other operating income	20,812.6	15,441.2	14,256.2	14,460.3	12,668.1	34.8%	64.3%	64,970.3	51,346.8	26.5%
Loan loss provisions	-108,337.3	-62,898.1	-50,824.9	-38,555.5	-21,312.1	72.2%	408.3%	-260,615.7	-69,618.0	274.4%
Net Operating Income	185,154.7	116,953.5	223,825.6	203,051.6	253,471.4	58.3%	-27.0%	728,985.3	1,171,193.6	-37.8%
Personnel expenses	-76,876.9	-81,451.5	-86,577.1	-82,347.3	-88,164.2	-5.6%	-12.8%	-327,252.7	-385,865.3	-15.2%
Administration expenses	-66,095.7	-53,988.9	-51,598.9	-50,123.9	-64,763.4	22.4%	2.1%	-221,807.5	-229,325.2	-3.3%
Depreciations and impairment of assets	-20,020.6	-18,645.3	-17,899.8	-17,290.8	-17,869.8	7.4%	12.0%	-73,856.5	-69,173.8	6.8%
Turnover tax	-33,380.4	-32,611.0	-29,072.6	-27,183.5	-25,854.7	2.4%	29.1%	-122,247.6	-108,403.5	12.8%
Other operating expenses	-25,926.5	-17,861.0	-23,016.6	-13,765.8	-27,044.4	45.2%	-4.1%	-80,569.9	-147,424.1	-45.3%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-37,145.4	-87,604.2	15,660.6	12,340.2	29,774.9	na	na	-96,748.8	231,001.8	na
Income tax	17,579.2	32,232.4	221.4	-1,977.0	7,323.1	-	-	48,056.0	-66,199.5	na
Net income (loss) for the year	-19,566.2	-55,371.8	15,882.0	10,363.2	37,098.0	na	na	-48,692.8	164,802.3	na
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to parent company	-19,525.3	-54,223.6	15,548.6	9,617.9	37,075.8	na	na	-48,582.4	164,675.0	na
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	-41.0	-1,148.2	333.4	745.4	22.2	na	na	-110.4	127.3	
ROAE	-7.7%	na	5.8%	3.5%	13.9%	-4.6%	15.7%	-0.7%	3.1%	
ROAA	-1.0%	na	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%					

	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	FY25	FY24	% Chg.
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	8,117.3	-1,700.9	-6,025.1	-2,126.4	-2,067.9	na	na	-1,735.1	-14,639.0	na
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(11,408.0)	(55,924.5)	9,523.5	7,491.5	35,007.8	na	na	(50,317.5)	150,036.0	na

Net financial income

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

Net Financial Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	% Change	
Client Net Financial Income	150,048.7	124,048.1	168,564.6	152,462.1	133,031.5	21.0%	12.8%		
Market related Net Financial Income	95,653.0	10,786.2	68,457.3	60,090.5	109,585.3	786.8%	-12.7%		
Net Financial Income	245,701.6	134,834.3	237,022.0	212,552.6	242,616.8	82.2%	1.3%		
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-34,652.4	-31,471.6	-33,632.5	-50,734.0	-45,914.5	10.1%	-24.5%		
Adjusted Net Financial Income	211,049.3	103,362.7	203,389.5	161,818.5	196,702.3	104.2%	7.3%		

During 4Q25, the **Net Financial Margin** totaled AR\$245.7 billion, increasing 82.2% QoQ and 1.3% YoY, reflecting a marked sequential improvement following the extraordinary margin compression in 3Q25, despite elevated volatility and tight monetary conditions during the early part of the quarter. October continued to reflect elevated interest rates and tight funding conditions. However, following the mid-term elections, declining market rates led to a meaningful reduction in the cost of funds. As funding pressures eased, the negative carry observed in prior periods when liabilities repriced faster than assets under exceptionally high real interest rates began to reverse.

Client Net Financial Income rebounded to AR\$150.0 billion, up 21.0% QoQ and 12.8% YoY. Loan yields continued to adjust gradually, supporting asset returns during the second half of the quarter.

Market-related Net Financial Income increased significantly to AR\$95.7 billion, compared to AR\$10.8 billion in 3Q25, reflecting improved investment portfolio yields as market volatility subsided and monetary conditions eased.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) totaled AR\$211.0 billion, increasing 104.2% QoQ and 7.3% YoY, underscoring a clear inflection in financial margin performance following the significant distortions experienced in the prior quarter.

As of December 31, 2025, the book value of Securities classified as Held to Maturity was AR\$723.8 billion, compared to a fair value of AR\$715.6 billion, implying an unrealized mark-to-market loss of AR\$21.9 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)	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Yield on Loan Portfolio (Client Interest Income)	348,818.8	310,936.7	292,493.2	262,746.6	250,048.8	12.2%	39.5%
Yield on Investment Portfolio (Market related income)	187,405.7	119,461.0	141,712.4	133,402.8	188,794.9	56.9%	-0.7%
AR\$ Securities	161,624.9	102,872.3	121,730.0	120,827.8	168,272.5	57.1%	-4.0%
US\$ Securities ¹	25,780.8	16,588.6	19,982.4	12,575.0	20,522.4	55.4%	25.6%
Interest Expenses	-290,522.9	-295,563.4	-197,183.6	-183,596.9	-196,226.9	-1.7%	48.1%
Net Financial Income	245,701.6	134,834.3	237,022.0	212,552.6	242,616.8	82.2%	1.3%

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 4Q25 increases and decreases 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	(2,883)	63,939	47,952
Government & Corporate Securities	706	60,759	61,465
Central Bank instruments	(3,589)	3,180	(409)
Fx differences			(13,104)
Loan portfolio	21,906	15,976	37,882
AR\$	19,400	14,546	33,946
US\$	2,506	1,430	3,936
Total Interest-Earning Assets	19,024	79,915	85,834
Liabilities			
Deposits	6,895	(25,960)	(19,066)
AR\$	6,073	(26,510)	(20,436)
US\$	822	549	1,371
Other liabilities	8,796	(8,845)	(50)
Other results			5,918
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	15,690	(34,806)	(25,033)

- Positive (negative) changes for interest-earning assets reflect a positive (negative) impact on net financial margin. For interest-bearing liabilities, positive changes indicate a negative impact on net financial margin (higher funding costs), while negative changes indicate a positive impact (lower funding costs).

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)	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
NIFFI	20,641.8	-4,872.6	19,620.6	26,851.4	39,209.7	na	-47.4%
AR\$ Government Securities	20,641.8	-4,872.6	19,620.6	26,851.4	39,209.7	na	-47.4%
Interest Income	140,983.2	107,744.9	102,109.4	93,976.4	129,062.9	30.8%	9.2%
AR\$ Government Securities	140,972.5	107,672.8	101,846.2	93,822.9	127,599.4	30.9%	10.5%
Securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions	10.7	72.2	263.3	153.5	1,463.5	-85.2%	-99.3%
Yield from AR\$ Operations	161,624.9	102,872.3	121,730.0	120,827.8	168,272.5	57.1%	-4.0%

In 4Q25, total yield from the AR\$ investment portfolio amounted to AR\$161.6 billion, increasing 57.1% QoQ and decreasing 4.0% YoY. The sequential increase reflects improved investment portfolio yields amid a less volatile political context and a more favorable interest rate environment since mid-term elections.

YoY performance was impacted by lower yields from the investment portfolio partially offset by a 17.0% 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	4Q25		3Q25		2Q25		1Q25		4Q24	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate								
Investment Portfolio										
Government and Corporate Securities	1,681,658.1	44.3%	1,675,406.8	29.8%	1,575,323.6	33.5%	1,586,458.0	33.1%	1,422,563.1	49.9%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	1,862.7	44.7%	33,627.9	6.6%	13,374.1	2.4%	1,284.5	56.5%	1,563.1	0.0%
Total Investment Portfolio	1,683,520.8	44.3%	1,709,034.7	29.3%	1,588,697.6	33.3%	1,587,742.5	33.1%	1,424,126.2	49.9%
Loans										
Loans to the Financial Sector	160,181.6	51.0%	21,629.4	51.3%	12,336.1	58.4%	11,002.5	38.0%	12,985.0	45.9%
Overdrafts	284,783.8	55.0%	211,937.9	62.1%	173,858.4	47.5%	140,675.0	46.1%	190,580.6	51.8%
Promissory Notes	332,683.9	52.7%	292,389.4	47.9%	334,592.8	40.5%	321,381.9	40.2%	286,706.8	42.8%
Corporate Unsecured Loans	427,049.2	44.8%	468,523.4	42.1%	442,430.3	39.4%	407,972.2	40.2%	362,651.9	44.2%
Receivables from Financial Leases	114,621.8	45.3%	113,183.0	47.3%	102,575.9	45.7%	95,067.6	44.6%	82,978.8	50.7%
Mortgage loans	367,752.1	32.3%	365,724.1	26.7%	358,205.9	39.2%	351,093.7	33.9%	309,772.2	44.5%
Automobile and Other Secured Loans	267,715.6	52.0%	287,148.7	50.6%	285,761.3	54.8%	267,912.4	55.5%	219,168.2	58.2%
Personal Loans	473,462.1	62.3%	492,166.7	62.4%	487,754.7	62.9%	433,840.4	64.9%	312,227.3	70.2%
Credit Card	349,654.2	35.1%	362,642.1	30.9%	365,334.6	25.7%	350,699.1	20.7%	294,029.3	22.4%
Total Loans excl. Foreign trade and US\$ loans¹	2,777,904.5	48.0%	2,615,344.6	45.7%	2,562,849.8	44.7%	2,379,644.7	43.1%	2,071,100.1	47.3%
Foreign Trade Loans & US\$ loans	779,270.3	8.1%	656,070.8	7.3%	410,820.0	6.2%	458,347.3	5.4%	388,569.4	5.2%
Total Loans	3,557,174.8	39.2%	3,271,415.4	38.0%	2,973,669.9	39.3%	2,837,992.0	37.0%	2,459,669.5	40.7%
Repo Transaction	155.4	27.4%	688.5	41.9%	2,780.2	37.9%	1,715.6	35.8%	15,478.7	37.8%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	5,240,850.9	40.9%	4,981,138.6	35.0%	4,565,147.7	37.2%	4,427,450.1	35.6%	3,899,274.4	44.0%

1. 4Q25, 3Q25, 2Q25, 1Q25 and 4Q24 include AR\$24.7 billion, AR\$22.7 billion, AR\$17.5 billion, AR\$20.0 billion and AR\$14.8 billion, respectively, of US\$ loans, mainly credit cards with US\$ balances.

Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	4Q25		3Q25		2Q25		1Q25		4Q24	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate								
Time Deposits	1,814,167.6	27.0%	1,757,876.1	28.5%	1,246,664.8	25.7%	1,337,109.1	27.5%	1,111,398.4	35.0%
AR\$ Time Deposits	1,166,468.4	40.0%	1,182,042.9	40.8%	1,012,321.4	31.1%	1,177,005.0	30.9%	957,665.6	40.3%
FX Time Deposits	647,699.2	3.4%	575,833.2	3.3%	234,343.4	2.6%	160,104.1	2.1%	153,732.8	1.9%
Special Checking Accounts	2,110,626.1	14.1%	1,938,967.6	18.6%	1,895,130.8	16.7%	1,593,390.1	16.6%	1,420,657.6	24.2%
AR\$ Special Checking Accounts	1,379,774.8	20.7%	1,240,852.4	28.3%	1,276,720.5	24.1%	1,037,619.9	24.9%	1,035,127.6	32.8%
FX Special Checking Accounts	730,851.2	1.5%	698,115.1	1.4%	618,410.3	1.3%	555,770.2	1.1%	385,530.0	1.2%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium-Term Notes	1,004,584.5	22.0%	704,997.8	31.4%	444,802.1	20.0%	300,371.2	16.3%	103,459.9	26.1%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	4,929,378.2	20.4%	4,401,841.5	24.6%	3,586,597.7	20.2%	3,230,870.4	21.1%	2,635,515.8	28.8%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits										
Savings Accounts	818,754.1	2.6%	780,276.6	1.9%	702,553.2	1.4%	683,778.5	0.3%	624,741.8	0.4%
AR\$ Savings Accounts	357,244.0	4.9%	358,076.1	3.3%	342,377.6	2.5%	341,515.3	0.6%	321,068.5	0.8%
FX Savings Accounts	461,510.1	0.9%	422,200.5	0.7%	360,175.6	0.4%	342,263.2	0.0%	303,673.3	0.0%
Checking Accounts	525,030.8	7.8%	498,551.0	9.6%	448,292.8		479,143.3		450,476.8	
AR\$ Checking Accounts	502,810.9	8.2%	481,397.6	10.0%	439,917.8		467,105.6		431,493.7	
FX Checking Accounts	22,219.9		17,153.4		8,375.0		12,037.6		18,983.1	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	1,343,784.9		1,278,827.6		1,150,846.0		1,162,921.8		1,075,218.5	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	6,273,163.1	17.1%	5,680,669.0	20.2%	4,737,443.7	16.0%	4,393,792.2	16.1%	3,710,734.3	20.6%
AR\$	3,961,652.4	25.3%	3,766,852.1	29.3%	3,326,908.7	22.1%	3,168,379.1	21.8%	2,794,703.9	26.9%
FX	2,311,510.7	3.0%	1,913,816.9	2.2%	1,410,535.0	1.8%	1,225,413.2	1.4%	916,030.5	1.2%

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	4Q25		3Q25		4Q24	
(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	1,166,468.4	40.0%	1,182,042.9	40.8%	957,665.6	40.3%
Special Checking Accounts	1,379,774.8	20.7%	1,240,852.4	28.3%	1,035,127.6	32.8%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term-Notes	555,354.3	34.0%	504,483.1	41.7%	49,348.5	48.3%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	3,101,597.5	30.4%	2,927,378.4	35.7%	2,042,141.7	36.7%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	357,244.0	4.9%	358,076.1	3.3%	321,068.5	
Checking Accounts	502,810.9	8.2%	481,397.6	10.0%	431,493.7	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	860,054.9		839,473.7		752,562.2	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	3,961,652.4	25.3%	3,766,852.1	29.3%	2,794,703.9	26.9%

US\$ Liabilities. Average Balance	4Q25		3Q25		4Q24	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						
Interest-Bearing-Liabilities						
Time Deposits	647,699	3.4%	575,833	3.3%	153,733	1.9%
Special Checking Accounts	730,851	1.5%	698,115	1.4%	385,530	1.2%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term Notes	449,230	7.2%	200,515	5.5%	54,111	5.9%
Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Interest-Bearing-Liabilities	1,827,781	3.6%	1,474,463	2.7%	593,374	1.8%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	461,510		422,200		303,673	
Checking Accounts	22,220		17,153		18,983	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	483,730		439,354		322,656	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	2,311,511	3.0%	1,913,817	2.2%	916,030	1.2%

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. Accordingly, the 4Q25 yield on interest-bearing liabilities, as presented on this table, does not reflect the negative impact from the 41.3% YoY depreciation of the FX rate as of December 31, 2025. That 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 declined by approximately 400 bps QoQ, reflecting the repricing of deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities following the easing of market interest rates after the mid-term elections. While October continued to reflect elevated funding costs, rates declined meaningfully thereafter, as liabilities repriced downward during the remainder of the quarter. The decline was broad-based across interest-bearing instruments, including AR\$ special checking accounts from mutual funds and AR\$ time deposits. Lower average rates more than offset the impact of higher average balances, as total interest-bearing liabilities increasing by approximately 12% QoQ. In parallel, low- and non-interest-bearing deposits increased 5.1% QoQ, further improving the funding mix and contributing to the lower overall funding costs.

The US\$ cost of funds increased by 80 bps to 3.0% in 4Q25, from 2.2% in 3Q25 and 1.2% in 4Q24. The sequential increase in cost of funds is mainly explained by the new 3-year tenor loan disbursed under the IDB Invest credit line to boost SME lending.

Net Interest Income totaled AR\$244.0 billion, compared to AR\$165.5 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$188.9 billion in 4Q24. 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 increased 11.6% QoQ and increased 33.6% YoY, to AR\$514.7 billion in 4Q25.

Interest Income							% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)								
Interest on/from:								
- Cash and Due from banks	142.7	53.0	50.3	6.2	47.5	169.4%	200.8%	
- Loans to the financial sector	20,423.2	2,773.4	1,799.9	1,045.0	1,489.8	636.4%	1270.8%	
- Overdrafts	39,133.7	32,886.2	20,664.7	16,227.3	24,695.8	19.0%	58.5%	
- Promissory notes	43,863.6	35,025.3	33,893.2	32,284.6	30,695.6	25.2%	42.9%	
- Corporate unsecured loans	47,791.4	49,352.5	43,621.8	41,008.5	40,057.2	-3.2%	19.3%	
- Leases	12,972.6	13,377.0	11,730.1	10,590.3	10,510.0	-3.0%	23.4%	
- Mortgage loans	29,656.2	24,442.3	35,124.6	29,727.7	34,460.3	21.3%	-13.9%	
- Automobile and other secured loans	34,786.1	36,318.2	39,119.5	37,205.5	31,863.5	-4.2%	9.2%	
- Personal loans	73,781.3	76,805.7	76,671.0	70,378.8	54,767.4	-3.9%	34.7%	
- Credit cards loans	30,649.3	27,969.0	23,512.5	18,106.4	16,436.3	9.6%	86.5%	
- Foreign trade loans & US loans	15,761.4	11,987.1	6,355.8	6,172.5	5,072.8	31.5%	210.7%	
- Other (1)	165,733.8	150,171.7	123,303.8	100,624.0	135,033.7	10.4%	22.7%	
Total	514,695.3	461,161.4	415,847.3	363,376.9	385,129.9	11.6%	33.6%	

- Others include 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 8.4% QoQ and increased 37.9% YoY, to AR\$270.7 billion in 4Q25.

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

Interest Expenses						% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Interest on:							
- Checking and Savings Accounts	15,611.5	15,652.8	8,602.7	6,718.6	641.4	-0.3%	2334.1%
- Special Checking Accounts	74,246.4	90,308.5	79,031.8	66,198.0	86,096.8	-17.8%	-13.8%
- Time Deposits	122,326.0	125,288.1	80,158.4	91,844.2	97,214.3	-2.4%	25.8%
- Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions	54,667.2	54,746.6	21,576.0	11,439.0	5,882.1	-0.1%	829.4%
- Financing from the Financial Sector	595.2	565.4	609.9	822.5	867.4	5.3%	-31.4%
- Other	3,226.9	9,054.9	7,255.1	6,580.8	5,572.4	-64.4%	-42.1%
Total	270,673.2	295,616.3	197,233.9	183,603.1	196,274.4	-8.4%	37.9%

Net Income from financial instruments and Exchange rate differences recorded a gain of AR\$1.5 billion 4Q25, compared with a loss of AR\$31.3 billion in 3Q25 and a gain of AR\$53.8 billion in 4Q24. The QoQ improvement primarily reflects higher trading portfolio yields and a lower net loss from exchange rate differences. YoY performance was driven by lower trading portfolio yields and a net loss from exchange rate differences, compared to gains recorded in 4Q24. The net loss in exchange rate differences mainly reflects the impact of FX depreciation on foreign currency-denominated liabilities. Under IFRS, the FX impact on U.S. dollar-denominated assets is not recognized within this line item.

For more information about Securities classification, see Appendix I.

NIFFI & Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Income from:							
- Government and corporate securities	25,098.5	4,143.6	23,019.1	28,409.0	46,454.8	505.7%	-46.0%
- Term Operations	-18,030.8	9,182.7	3,459.8	-525.3	1,941.6	na	na
Subtotal	7,067.7	13,326.3	26,478.9	27,883.8	48,396.4	-47.0%	-85.4%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	7,308.1	-6,335.2	-674.8	4,765.7	4,799.8	na	na
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	-12,904.6	-38,257.2	-7,476.9	-52.2	565.1	na	na
Total	1,471.2	-31,266.1	18,327.2	32,597.3	53,761.3	-104.7%	-97.3%

Total income from US\$ denominated operations and securities amounted to AR\$31.7 million in the quarter, compared to AR\$19.9 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$18.5 billion in 4Q24. The QoQ decline reflects the negative contribution from term operations, driven by the cost of hedging U.S. dollar funding used on the balance sheet. The economic benefit derived from the use of these funds, primarily interest income generated through lending activities, is recognized under interest income, and therefore is not reflected within U.S. dollar-denominated operations. This was partially offset by a lower net loss of AR\$12.9 billion from exchange rate differences, compared to a net loss of AR\$38.3 billion in 3Q25, reflecting lower FX losses on U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities, consistent with a slower pace of currency depreciation during the quarter. Exchange rate differences include a AR\$22.5 billion loss from the impact of FX depreciation on liabilities, partially offset by AR\$9.6 billion in trading gains from FX transactions with retail and wholesale customers. Under IFRS, the FX impact on U.S. dollar-denominated assets, including securities and term operations, is recognized within their respective line items.

On a YoY basis, performance reflects the higher cost of hedging U.S. dollar funding and a greater FX impact on higher average balances of U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities compared to 4Q24. As noted above, the economic return from the use of these funds is primarily captured within interest income and therefore are not fully captured within U.S. dollar-denominated transactions.

Yield on US\$ / US\$ linked denominated operations and Securities (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						% Chg.	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	
Financial Income from US\$ Operations	12,936.3	58,173.0	27,835.1	9,529.3	17,917.9	-77.8%	
NIFFI	-11,814.3	15,746.3	7,008.8	2,881.7	11,947.1	na	
US\$ Government & Corporate Securities ³	6,216.4	6,563.5	3,548.9	3,406.9	10,005.5	-5.3%	
Term Operations	-18,030.8	9,182.7	3,459.8	-525.3	1,941.6	na	
Interest Income	24,750.6	42,426.8	20,826.3	6,647.6	5,970.8	-41.7%	
US\$ / US\$ linked Government Securities ²	24,750.6	42,426.8	20,826.3	6,647.6	5,970.8	-41.7%	
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency¹	-12,904.6	-38,257.2	-7,476.9	-52.2	565.1	-66.3%	
Total Income from US\$ Operations	31.7	19,915.8	20,358.2	9,477.1	18,483.0	-99.8%	

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)	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ
Fx Results on Liabilities ¹	-22,529.8	-50,400.7	-19,582.6	-6,118.7	-6,146.5	-55.3%
Results on Trading from FX Operations with customers ²	9,625.3	12,143.5	12,105.7	6,066.6	6,711.6	-20.7%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	-12,904.6	-38,257.2	-7,476.9	-52.2	565.1	-66.3%

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 a AR\$4.2 billion gain in 4Q25, AR\$3.5 billion gain in 3Q25, AR\$2.7 billion gain in 2Q25 and AR\$103.5 million in 1Q25 from transactions with retail customers.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) improved to 18.8% in 4Q25, from 10.8% in the previous quarter, while declining from 24.9% in 4Q24. The QoQ expansion was mainly driven by lower market interest rates following the mid-term elections, which led to a rapid repricing of liabilities and a meaningful reduction in the cost of funds. While October still reflected elevated interest rates and liquidity conditions broadly in line with 3Q25, funding costs began to ease thereafter, supporting a recovery in spreads during the latter part of the period. In addition, improved investment portfolio yields and the continued lagged repricing of the loan portfolio contributed positively to NIM performance. AR\$ NIM expanded to 21.3%, while loan portfolio NIM increased to 21.3%, reflecting spread expansion as funding costs declined faster than asset yields adjusted.

The YoY decline in NIM reflects narrower loan spreads driven by a lower proportion of retail lending within the loan portfolio and a higher share of dollar assets and liabilities, together with lower investment portfolio yields compared to 4Q24.

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	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
AR\$ NIM	21.3%	11.7%	22.3%	20.8%	26.1%	960	(478)
AR\$ Loan Portfolio	21.3%	18.4%	26.1%	25.4%	25.2%	294	(392)
AR\$ Investment Portfolio	22.2%	1.9%	17.1%	15.2%	29.4%	2,035	(710)
Total NIM	18.8%	10.8%	20.8%	19.2%	24.9%	793	(614)
Loan Portfolio	16.9%	15.2%	22.7%	21.5%	21.6%	171	(476)
Investment Portfolio	26.1%	11.4%	20.0%	16.9%	31.5%	1,463	(540)

Average Assets	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Earning Assets (IEA)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
AR\$ (as % of IEA)	79.1%	79.9%	85.4%	86.1%	86.2%	(80)	(708)
US\$ (as % of IEA)	20.9%	20.1%	14.6%	13.9%	13.8%	80	708
Loan Portfolio (as % of IEA)	67.9%	65.7%	65.1%	64.1%	63.1%	220	479
AR\$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	77.4%	79.3%	85.6%	83.1%	83.6%	(185)	(620)
US\$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	22.6%	20.7%	14.4%	16.9%	16.4%	185	620
Investment Portfolio (as % of IEA)	32.1%	34.3%	34.9%	35.9%	36.9%	(220)	(479)
AR\$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	82.8%	81.2%	85.1%	91.3%	90.7%	156	(788)
US\$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	17.2%	18.8%	14.9%	8.7%	9.3%	(156)	788
Average Liabilities	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Bearing Deposits & Low & Non-Interest Bearing Deposits	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
AR\$	63.2%	66.3%	70.2%	72.1%	75.3%	(316)	(1,216)
US\$	36.8%	33.7%	29.8%	27.9%	24.7%	316	1,216
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	78.6%	77.5%	75.7%	73.5%	71.0%	109	755
AR\$	62.9%	66.5%	70.9%	73.0%	77.5%	(358)	(1,456)
US\$	37.1%	33.5%	29.1%	27.0%	22.5%	358	1,456
Low & Non Interest Bearing Deposits	21.4%	22.5%	24.3%	26.5%	29.0%	(109)	(755)
AR\$	81.8%	83.2%	85.7%	86.0%	79.5%	(143)	231
US\$	18.2%	16.8%	14.3%	14.0%	20.5%	143	(231)

Interest Rates	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Interest earned on Loans	39.2%	38.0%	39.3%	37.0%	40.7%	121	(144)
AR\$	48.3%	46.1%	45.0%	43.5%	47.6%	224	74
US\$	8.0%	7.2%	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%	84	270
Yield on Investment Portfolio	44.3%	29.3%	33.3%	33.1%	49.9%	1,497	(556)
AR\$	46.4%	29.6%	35.9%	33.3%	51.7%	1,676	(535)
US\$	34.4%	28.2%	18.2%	30.9%	32.1%	622	233
Cost of Funds	17.1%	20.2%	16.0%	16.1%	20.6%	(312)	(350)
AR\$	25.3%	29.3%	22.1%	21.8%	26.9%	(405)	(165)
US\$	3.0%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	78	182
Market Interest Rates	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	-	-	29.0%	29.0%	32.0%	-	-
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	-	-	29.0%	30.1%	36.1%	-	-
Tamar (eop)	28.9%	42.4%	33.6%	32.1%		(1,350)	na
Tamar (avg)	38.3%	46.2%	34.2%	31.6%		(792)	na

Cost of risk & Asset quality

Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR\$108.3 billion in 4Q25, up 72.2% QoQ and 408.3% YoY. Following significant growth in retail and commercial lending during 2024, a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop for most of 2025 has meaningfully impacted asset quality across all customer segments, thereby increasing the cost of risk. LLPs in the quarter also include AR\$17.3 billion related to macroeconomic assumptions within the ECL framework. **Net loan loss provisions**, defined as LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR\$106.6 billion in 4Q25, compared with AR\$60.7 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$17.2 billion in 4Q24.

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

Loan Loss Provisions, net	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ
Corporate	9,813.5	-524.0	1,029.0	-1,569.9	1,492.6	na
LLP	11,523.1	-339.5	1,127.3	-979.8	2,244.2	na
Other LLP	-1,709.6	-184.5	-98.3	-590.1	-751.5	826.7%
Personal and Business	96,256.2	60,370.9	48,677.8	39,417.6	15,836.6	59.4%
LLP	97,560.4	62,724.3	49,433.1	39,336.1	18,668.1	55.5%
Other LLP	-1,304.2	-2,353.4	-755.3	81.5	-2,831.5	na
Other	484.2	886.0	-391.7	-358.2	-129.5	na
LLP	-746.3	513.3	264.5	199.2	399.8	-245.4%
Other LLP	1,230.5	372.7	-656.2	-557.4	-529.4	na
Total	106,553.9	60,732.9	49,315.1	37,489.4	17,199.7	75.4%

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

The most significant variables used to estimate the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in 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 10.6% in 4Q25, from 6.6% in 3Q25 and 2.5% in 4Q24. Net cost of risk, defined as loan loss provisions, net of recoveries from charged-off loans and reversed allowances, rose to 10.4% in 4Q25, from 6.4% in 3Q25 and 2.2% in 4Q24.

As of December 31, 2025, the **Provisioning Ratio on the total loan portfolio** stood at 5.6%, compared to 4.4% as of September 30, 2025, and 2.1% as of December 31, 2024.

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 Financinas	64,837.2	14,424.9	41,367.7	126,371.4	-	15,549.6	231,451.5
Other Financial Entities	47.0	394.8	-	-	-	11.3	430.6
Non Financial Private Sector	64,790.2	14,030.1	41,367.7	126,371.4	-	15,538.3	231,021.0
Overdraft	2,681.1	1,448.5	367.4	6,548.4	-	643.0	9,667.5
Unsecured Corporate Loans	2,015.5	411.0	1,408.8	10,603.3	-	483.4	13,955.3
Mortgage Loans	709.7	53.3	75.5	358.9	-	170.2	1,027.3
Automobile and other secured loans	8,025.5	4,894.2	9,052.4	20,551.7	-	1,924.7	40,599.1
Personal Loans	33,504.1	4,376.4	23,250.6	58,648.5	-	8,035.1	111,744.5
Credit Cards	11,787.5	858.8	9,046.3	25,547.3	-	2,827.0	44,413.0
Receivables from financial leases	801.3	438.0	480.0	2,090.5	-	192.2	3,617.6
Other	5,265.4	1,549.9	1,578.4	2,022.8	-	1,262.8	5,996.8
Other Securities	471.2	230.2	6.2	199.3	-	113.0	321.1
Other Commitments	276.2	127.5	15.7	-	-	66.2	353.1
Unused credit card balances	4,271.8	177.3	833.7	-	-	1,024.5	3,903.7
Agreed Revocable Overdraft	390.0	708.2	17.8	-	-	93.5	1,022.5
Total Allowances	70,246.4	14,853.2	42,228.6	126,570.6	-	16,846.9	237,051.9

Credit Quality

The total NPL ratio rose to 5.0% in 4Q25, from 3.9% in 3Q25 and 1.3% in 4Q24. This increase is in line with higher delinquency levels in the retail portfolio and early signs of stress in commercial loans. Elevated real interest rates earlier in the year, combined with slower economic activity, softening in employment levels, and pressure on household disposable income, affected borrowers' repayment dynamics across segments and across the financial system. In response, the Bank has moderated retail origination since 2Q25 and continues to strengthen its credit models and underwriting standards to safeguard portfolio quality and optimize risk-adjusted returns.

Asset Quality (In millions of Argentine Ps.)						% Change	
	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Commercial Portfolio	1,968,555.6	1,673,168.3	1,435,305.2	1,177,734.9	1,409,508.5	17.7%	39.7%
Non-Performing	26,981.6	17,172.6	15,825.8	13,536.2	11,724.1	57.1%	na
Consumer Lending Portfolio	1,127,913.9	1,192,715.3	1,311,969.1	1,296,232.6	1,297,348.2	-5.4%	-13.1%
Non-Performing	123,424.3	95,883.1	60,784.9	38,569.2	22,707.6	28.7%	443.5%
Commercial loans classified as consumer-equivalent exposures ³	906,521.5	885,995.0	801,793.2	719,307.0	523,942.7	2.3%	73.0%
Non-Performing	61,936.1	40,978.8	23,727.1	11,501.1	7,093.1	51.1%	773.2%
Total Performing Portfolio	4,002,991.0	3,751,878.6	3,549,067.5	3,193,274.5	3,230,799.5	6.7%	23.9%
Total Non-Performing	212,342.0	154,034.5	100,337.7	63,606.5	41,524.8	37.9%	411.4%
Total Non-Performing / Total Portfolio	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%		
Total Allowances ¹	237,051.9	172,884.6	130,184.0	97,135.1	70,246.4	37.1%	237.5%
Coverage Ratio	111.6%	112.2%	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%		
Write offs (including the RECPC on loans written off) ²	11,668.4	7,802.3	5,218.7	5,004.4	3,608.3	49.5%	116.2%

1. Includes allowances related to the loan portfolio and off-balance accounts.
2. 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.
3. Car loans is included in commercial loans classified as consumer-equivalent exposures.

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.)						% Change	
	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Write offs (quarter) in nominal terms	29,850.4	10,603.9	6,719.9	4,168.8	51,343.0	181.5%	-41.9%

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. No loan portfolio sales were made in 4Q25, 3Q25, 1Q25 and 4Q24.

NPL Ratio breakdown	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Commercial Loan Portfolio	3.2%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%
Retail Loan Portfolio	9.2%	7.1%	4.5%	2.8%	1.8%
Total NPL	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%

1. NPL ratio includes guarantees granted to customers.

The **Coverage ratio** was 111.6% as of December 31, 2025, compared to 112.2% as of September 30, 2025, and 169.2% as of December 31, 2024.

Net service fee income & Income from insurance activities

Net service fee income (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) totaled AR\$52.9 billion in 4Q25, increasing 0.9% QoQ, and declining 4.1% YoY. The sequential increase reflects an 8.5%, or AR\$1.1 billion, rise in net fee income from the IOL brokerage business. This was partially offset by a 2.9%, or AR\$880.2 million, decline in the Bank's net fee income, reflecting the limited quarterly impact of fee repricing initiatives in December, as well as certain commercial incentives initiatives aimed at strengthening customer primacy and supporting future revenue growth. YoY, the Bank's net fee income declined 2.8%, or AR\$868.9 million, explained by the abovementioned performance.

In FY25, net service fee income reached AR\$208.5 billion, increasing 3.5% from AR\$201.4 billion in FY24 supported by fee repricing initiatives and higher transaction volumes across key business lines. This primarily reflects the following increases: i) 12.9%, or AR\$ 14.0 billion, in the Bank's net fee income to AR\$122.2 billion from AR\$108.2 billion in FY24; and ii) 11.2%, or AR\$3.4 billion, in asset management fees to AR\$33.5 billion from AR\$30.1 billion. Brokerage fee income increased by 0.8% AR\$377.7 million.

Net Service Fee Income broken down by subsidiary (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	% Change		FY25	FY24	% Chg.
						QoQ	YoY			
Banco Supervielle	29,978.5	30,858.6	29,651.1	31,725.0	30,847.4	-2.9%	-2.8%	122,213	108,215	12.9%
Brokerage Business	14,503.8	13,363.3	9,101.9	13,263.7	13,834.6	8.5%	4.8%	50,233	49,855	0.8%
Asset Management	7,608.1	7,869.1	8,742.6	9,282.5	9,030.5	-3.3%	-15.8%	33,502	30,128	11.2%
Other1	770.5	321.4	679.1	807.2	1,384.0	139.8%	-44.3%	2,578	13,234	-80.5%
Total	52,860.8	52,412.5	48,174.7	55,078.3	55,096.4	0.9%	-4.1%	208,526.3	201,431.7	3.5%

Fee income in 4Q25 amounted to AR\$67.4 billion, flat from 3Q25, but down 2.5%, or AR\$1.7 billion YoY. The QoQ performance mainly reflects a 95%, or AR\$1.4 billion, increase in brokerage fees (IOL), primarily driven by higher commissions resulting from increased trading volumes amid higher market volatility during the quarter. This gain was partially offset by the following declines: i) 3.3%, or AR\$1.5 billion, in banking fees, reflecting the limited quarterly impact of fee repricing implemented in December, and ii) 3.3%, or AR\$261.1 million, in asset management fees, in line with the industry-wide contraction in assets under management.

The YoY performance reflects: i) a 15.8%, or AR\$1.4 billion, decline in asset management fees, ii) a 1.9%, or AR\$862.3 billion, decrease in banking fees, and iii) a 6.9%, or AR\$ 1.0 billion, increase in brokerage fees.

Non-banking fees accounted for 35.1% of total fees (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) in 4Q25, underscoring continued diversification of revenue streams.

Service fee expenses decreased 3.5% QoQ and increased 3.4% YoY. The YoY increase reflects higher credit card processing fees in the banking business and certain commercial incentives associated with initiatives aimed at strengthening customer primacy and supporting future revenue growth.

Net Service Fee Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						% Change				
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	FY25	FY24	% Chg.
Income from:										
Banking Business	43,772.6	45,264.2	43,920.5	46,143.2	44,634.9	-3.3%	-1.9%	179,100.6	170,173.6	5.2%
Deposit Accounts	23,934.2	24,786.5	23,464.3	24,551.7	22,408.5	-3.4%	6.8%	96,736.8	83,922.3	15.3%
Loan Related	65.1	26.0	152.8	594.1	270.9	150.6%	-76.0%	838.0	589.8	42.1%
Credit cards commissions	13,305.1	13,416.9	13,751.1	13,733.2	14,490.2	-0.8%	-8.2%	54,206.3	55,654.3	-2.6%
Leasing commissions	520.8	527.1	500.7	513.4	445.5	-1.2%	16.9%	2,062.0	1,705.7	20.9%
Other (foreign trade, transfer and payments, & others)	5,947.4	6,507.8	6,051.6	6,750.8	7,019.8	-8.6%	-15.3%	25,257.6	28,301.5	-10.8%
Brokerage Business	16,091.5	14,697.2	10,014.2	14,270.8	15,052.4	9.5%	6.9%	55,073.7	53,062.4	3.8%
Asset Management	7,608.1	7,869.1	8,742.6	9,282.5	9,030.5	-3.3%	-15.8%	33,502.3	30,127.5	11.2%
Other¹	-34.9	-317.3	180.0	24.1	475.5	na	na	-148.1	4,082.2	na
Total Fee Income	67,437.3	67,513.3	62,857.3	69,720.6	69,193.3	-0.1%	-2.5%	267,528.5	257,445.8	3.9%
Expenses:										
Commissions paid	14,190.5	14,631.5	14,307.2	14,184.1	13,401.6	-3.0%	5.9%	57,313.2	54,038.6	6.1%
Exports and foreign currency transactions	386.0	469.3	375.4	458.3	695.3	-17.8%	-44.5%	1,689.0	1,975.5	-14.5%
Total Fee Expenses	14,576.5	15,100.8	14,682.6	14,642.3	14,096.9	-3.5%	3.4%	59,002.2	56,014.1	5.3%
Net Services Fee Income	52,860.8	52,412.5	48,174.7	55,078.3	55,096.4	0.9%	-4.1%	208,526.3	201,431.7	3.5%

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 4Q25 were deposit accounts, which accounted for 35% of the total fee income compared with 32% in 4Q24, and 37% in 3Q25. Credit cards, accounted for 20%, remaining stable from 3Q25 and 4Q24. IOL's brokerage fees contributed 24%, up from 22% in 4Q24 and 3Q25, while asset management fees represented 11%, declining from 13% in 4Q24 and 12% in 3Q25.

Banking Business

Fee income from the Banking Business totaled AR\$43.8 billion, declining 3.3% QoQ and 1.9% YoY.

For FY25, Banking Business fee income amounted to AR\$179.1 billion, increasing 5.2% when compared with FY24.

- Deposit Accounts and Bundled Banking Services

Deposit Account fees decreased 3.4% QoQ and increased 6.8% YoY. YoY performance reflects fee repricing initiatives implemented during 2025 to recover prior inflationary lag effects.

- Credit & Debit Cards

Credit Card commissions declined 0.8%, or AR\$111.7 million, QoQ to AR\$13.3 billion in 4Q25 and 8.2%, or AR\$1-2 billion, YoY. The YoY comparison reflects non-recurring AR\$ 921 million payments from credit card processors recorded in 4Q24. Excluding this non-recurrent payment, Credit Card fees would have declined 1.9% YoY.

During 4Q25, total **Credit Card** transactions at the Bank decreased 5.0% QoQ but increased 15.4% YoY, while the average ticket (in nominal terms) increased 5.4% QoQ (-2.3% in real terms) and 29.0% YoY (-1.9% in real terms). Volumes remained flat QoQ in nominal terms (-7.1% in real terms) and increased 48.9% YoY in nominal terms (+13.2% in real terms).

- Loan Operations (Commercial loans)

Loan related fees amounted to AR\$65.1 million in 4Q25, increasing 150.6%, or AR\$39.1 million, QoQ, and decreasing 76.0%, or AR\$205.8 million, YoY. Leasing commissions amounted to AR\$520.8 million, decreasing 1.2% QoQ but increasing 16.9% YoY.

IOL Brokerage Business

Brokerage Business						% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Active Customers (#thousands) ¹	563	566	544	603	569	-0.4%	-1.0%
New Accounts	122,648	128,918	110,423	154,141	108,469	-4.9%	13.1%
Monthly Active Users (MAUs)	220,345	252,301	213,169	258,890	292,458	-12.7%	-24.7%
Transactions (#)	4,949,222	4,801,076	3,921,948	5,669,756	6,009,249	3.1%	-17.6%
Assets Under Custody (AR\$ mm.) ²	3,616,594	3,164,912	2,378,896	2,261,892	2,048,802	14.3%	76.5%

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

In 4Q25, IOL added 122,648 new accounts, with 563,000 active retail customers and 2,171 active retail commercial clients as of December 2025. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 76.5% YoY in nominal terms and

34.2% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 14.3% in nominal terms and 5.9% in real terms, reflecting higher client cross-selling and higher market activity.

Brokerage fees totaled AR\$16.1 billion, increasing 9.5%, or AR\$1.4 billion, QoQ and 6.9%, or AR\$1.0 billion, YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a higher number of transactions and increased AuC, while the YoY increase is explained by a 76.5% expansion in AuC.

Asset Management Business (Operated through SAM)

As of December 31, 2025, Asset Management (AUM) totaled AR\$1,162.2 billion in nominal terms, down from AR\$1,385.8 billion as of December 31, 2024, and from AR\$1,151.4 billion as of September 30, 2025. Asset Management Fees represented 11.3% of total Fee Income, compared to 11.7% in 3Q25 and 13.1% in 4Q24, and amounted to AR\$7.6 billion in 4Q25, decreasing AR\$261.1 million from 3Q25 and AR\$1.4 billion from 4Q24, reflecting a reallocation of short-term transactional balances within the local financial system. In this context, the development and expansion of remunerated accounts in pesos and U.S. dollars promoted by the Bank during the year favored a greater channeling of excess liquidity toward the Bank's direct funding, impacting the evolution of AUM at SAM, particularly in liquidity management funds.

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

Income from Insurance activities totaled AR\$8.8 billion in 4Q25, increasing 1.6% QoQ, and decreasing 15.0% YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a 31.0% decrease in claims paid and a 9.4% decline in general expenses. These were partially offset by a 9.2% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms. The YoY performance reflects a 27.7% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, partially offset by a 31.9% decrease in general expenses and a 6.8% decrease in claims paid.

For FY25, Insurance income totaled AR\$36.5 billion, increasing 11.0%, or AR\$ 3.6 billion, compared with FY24, reflecting a 15.0%, or AR\$3.8 billion, decrease in general expenses, partially offset by a 4.1% or AR\$ 2.2 billion decline in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 24.6%, or AR\$2.1 billion, increase in claims paid.

Gross written premiums declined 9.2% QoQ, while non-credit related policies fell 10.5%. YoY, Gross written premiums, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 27.7%, while non-credit-related policies decreased 39.1%. Claims paid, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 31.0%, or AR\$1.0 billion, QoQ and decreased 31.9%, or AR\$2.2 billion, YoY.

The Company continues to prioritize cross-selling across its financial, insurance, and assistance businesses, focusing on higher-value products such as auto, life, and home insurance, which support margins and enhance customer lifetime value.

The **Combined ratio** was 61.2% in 4Q25, compared to 67.7% in 3Q25 and 59.3% in 4Q24. The QoQ performance is explained by declines of 31.0% in claims paid and 9.4% in general expenses. These were partially offset by a 9.2% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms. The YoY performance reflects a 27.7% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, partially offset by a 31.9% decrease in general expenses and a 6.8% decrease in claims paid.

Non-interest expenses & Efficiency

Personnel, Administrative Expenses & D&A (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	% Change									
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	FY25	FY24	% Chg.
Personnel Expenses	-76,876.9	-81,451.5	-86,577.1	-82,347.3	-88,164.2	-5.6%	-12.8%	-327,252.7	-385,865.3	-15.2%
Administrative expenses	-66,095.7	-53,988.9	-51,598.9	-50,123.9	-64,763.4	22.4%	2.1%	-221,807.5	-229,325.2	-3.3%
Directors' and Statutory Auditors' Fees	-2,311.6	-1,425.4	-1,529.9	-1,215.3	-1,802.1	62.2%	28.3%	-6,482.2	-6,628.8	-2.2%
Other Professional Fees	-7,842.3	-5,642.2	-4,490.7	-5,301.7	-7,456.1	39.0%	5.2%	-23,276.8	-28,271.8	-17.7%
Advertising and Publicity	-11,821.0	-4,057.2	-4,726.6	-3,012.9	-9,531.3	191.4%	24.0%	-23,617.6	-22,238.6	6.2%
Taxes	-13,910.7	-12,804.7	-12,547.7	-12,281.8	-14,075.6	8.6%	-1.2%	-51,545.0	-52,847.5	-2.5%
Third Parties Services	-8,259.3	-7,642.9	-7,541.5	-7,807.4	-9,668.7	8.1%	-14.6%	-31,251.1	-33,976.2	-8.0%
Other	-21,950.9	-22,416.5	-20,762.5	-20,504.8	-22,229.6	-2.1%	-1.3%	-85,634.6	-85,362.2	0.3%
Total Personnel & Administrative Expenses ("P&A")	-142,972.6	-135,440.4	-138,176.0	-132,471.2	-152,927.6	5.6%	-6.5%	-549,060.2	-615,190.5	-10.7%
D&A	-20,020.6	-18,645.3	-17,899.8	-17,290.8	-17,869.8	7.4%	12.0%	-73,856.5	-69,173.8	6.8%
Total P&A and D&A	-162,993.2	-154,085.7	-156,075.8	-149,762.0	-170,797.4	5.8%	-4.6%	-622,916.7	-684,364.3	-9.0%
Total Employees ¹	3,348	3,362	3,399	3,442	3,456	-0.4%	-3.1%			
Bank Branches	130	130	130	130	130	0.0%	0.0%			
Efficiency Ratio	60.6%	95.8%	60.9%	59.6%	63.8%			66.5%	49.3%	

1. Total Employees reported include temporary employees

Personnel expenses amounted to AR\$76.9 billion in 4Q25, decreasing 5.6% QoQ, and 12.8% YoY, reflecting structural efficiency initiatives and continued cost discipline across the organization. Headcount decreased 0.4% QoQ and 3.1% YoY.

For FY25, personnel expenses totaled AR\$327.3 billion, a 15.2% decrease compared to AR\$385.9 billion in FY24, reflecting the full-year impact of organizational streamlining and a structurally leaner operating model.

Personnel Expenses in 4Q25 include AR\$3.4 billion in severance and early retirement charges, compared to AR\$6.5 billion, AR\$7.5 billion, AR\$5.4 billion and AR\$13.9 billion in 3Q25, 2Q25, 1Q25 and 4Q24, respectively.

At the close of 4Q25, total headcount stood at 3,348 employees, a reduction of 3.1% YoY, or 108 employees, and 0.4% QoQ, or 14 employees. By subsidiary: i) the Bank's headcount declined 0.8% QoQ (24 employees) and 3.5% YoY (107 employees); ii) the Insurance business saw a reduction of 3 employees QoQ and 29 employees YoY; and iii) IOL's staff increased by 12 employees QoQ and 34 employees YoY reflecting continued investment in this strategic growth platform.

Employees breakdown

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Bank	2,917	2,941	2,980	3,012	3,024	-0.8%	-3.5%
Insurance	128	131	140	147	157	-2.3%	-18.5%
IOL	192	180	165	162	158	6.7%	21.5%
SAM	12	11	11	12	12	9.1%	0.0%
Cordial Servicios	57	59	62	65	66	-3.4%	-13.6%
Other	42	40	41	44	39	5.0%	7.7%
Total Employees	3,348	3,362	3,399	3,442	3,456	-0.4%	-3.1%

*Other includes 37, 33, 35, 37 and 32 employees of Mila as of December 31, 2025, September 30, 2025, June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025 and December 31, 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%
	3Q25	6.0%
	4Q25	7.8%
2025	31.5%	

Administrative expenses increased 22.4% QoQ and 2.1% YoY to AR\$66.1 billion.

The QoQ increase was mainly driven by: i) a AR\$ 7.8 billion increases in Advertising & Publicity expenses in the Bank's new commercial positioning campaign "*Vamos con SUPERVIELLE*" aimed at increasing customer primacy and driving cross-selling, and ii) a AR\$ 2.2 billion increases in Other professional fees largely reflecting year-end seasonality.

The YoY performance was mainly driven by a 24.0%, or AR\$2.3 billion, increase in Advertising & Publicity due to the above-mentioned campaign. This was partially offset by decreases of: i) 14.6%, or AR\$1.4 billion, in third party services, and ii) 1.3%, or AR\$278.7 million, in Other expenses mainly related to security, energy and maintenance expenses, among others.

In FY25, Administrative expenses amounted to AR\$221.8 billion, decreasing 3.3%, or AR\$ 7.5 billion, compared to FY24.

Depreciation and impairment of assets increased by 7.4%, or AR\$ 1.4 billion, QoQ and 12.0%, or AR\$2.2 billion, YoY.

The efficiency ratio was 60.6% in 4Q25, compared with 95.8% in 3Q25, and 63.8% in 4Q24. The QoQ performance reflects: i) a 67.1% increase in revenues, mainly due to the recovery of net financial income following the sharp decline experienced in 3Q25, and ii) a 5.6% reduction in personnel expenses, reflecting continued disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization. These were partially offset by higher administrative expenses, primarily related to the new commercial positioning campaigns and year-end seasonality.

In FY25, personnel and administrative expenses declined 10.7% compared to FY24, reflecting the successful execution of the cost-control initiatives and ongoing structural adjustments.

The efficiency ratio in FY25 was 66.5%, compared to 49.3% in FY24. The YoY increase primarily reflects the margin compression experienced in 3Q25, while FY24 benefited from extraordinarily strong 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	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY	
Other Operating Income	20,812.6	15,441.2	14,256.2	14,460.3	12,668.1	34.8%	64.3%	
Other Expenses	-25,926.5	-17,861.0	-23,016.6	-13,765.8	-27,044.4	45.2%	-4.1%	
Subtotal	-5,113.9	-2,419.8	-8,760.4	694.4	-14,376.4	na	na	
Turnover tax	-33,380.4	-32,611.0	-29,072.6	-27,183.5	-25,854.7	2.4%	29.1%	
Total	-38,494.3	-35,030.8	-37,833.0	-26,489.1	-40,231.1	9.9%	-4.3%	

In 4Q25, **Other Operating Income/Loss, net** (excluding the turnover tax) amounted to a Loss of AR\$ 5.1 billion, compared to a Loss of AR\$ 2.4 billion in 3Q25 and a Loss of AR\$ 14.4 billion in 4Q24. The QoQ increase mainly reflects seasonal expenses related to year-end credit card promotions, as well as a AR\$668 million loss from the year-end valuation of real estate assets at market value.

Turnover tax totaled AR\$ 33.4 billion in 4Q25, increasing 2.4% QoQ and 29.1% YoY, mainly due to higher taxable interest income in the quarter resulting from the increase in loan portfolio interest income.

In January 2020, January 2023, and January 2024, the tax authorities of the City of Buenos Aires (CABA), the Province of Mendoza, and the Province of Buenos Aires (PBA), respectively, began imposing the Turnover Tax ("IIBB") on income derived from securities and instruments issued by the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA), including Leliqs/Notaliqs and Repo transactions. The Central Bank initiated declaratory actions of certainty before the tax authorities of CABA and Mendoza, challenging the constitutionality of these measures, and is currently working on initiating similar legal action in PBA. The Central Bank argued that these taxes directly and severely affect the purposes and functions assigned to the Central Bank, significantly altering the execution of national monetary and financial policy. This is in clear contradiction to the provisions of the National Constitution and the BCRA's Organic Charter, which grant the Central Bank the authority, among other matters, to issue instruments aimed at regulating monetary policy and achieving financial and exchange rate stability.

Through the enacted laws, provincial governments have exceeded their powers by taxing these monetary policy instruments, whose regulation, implementation and/or use fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central Bank. This directly affects the principle of immunity of national government policy, as these revenues are not subject to local taxation due to their immunity or non-taxable status. Both municipalities and provinces lack taxing authority over financial instruments issued by the National Government.

In line with the actions taken by the Central Bank, the Argentine Banking Association (ABA), the Association of Banks of Argentina (ADEBA), and most financial institutions operating in these provinces have also filed constitutional challenges against these regulations, which remain pending resolution before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (CSJN).

Regarding the dispute in the Province of Mendoza, following the publication of General Resolution (ATM Mendoza) No. 70/2024 and pursuant to the provisions of Article 17 thereof, the Bank requested acceptance (waiver) of the assessed amounts, a reduction of penalties to the legal minimum, and proceeded with payment of the claimed amounts totaling Ps. 7,742,008. This settlement was formally accepted by the tax authority through Administrative Resolutions No. 198 and 533 of 2024. On August 11, 2025, the Bank received notification from the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation regarding the termination of the proceedings as a result of the Bank's withdrawal of the case, thereby closing the matter.

Subsequently, on September 11, 2025, Law No. 6842/2025 of the City of Buenos Aires was enacted, establishing a tax regularization regime granting a 100% waiver of fines and a 70% reduction of interest. Within this framework, on December 31, 2025, the Bank adhered to the regime and paid the outstanding amounts on January 12, 2026.

Based on the foregoing, the Bank considers that the arguments supporting the non-taxability of these instruments are solid and supported by expert opinions from both internal and external specialists. Accordingly, the Bank estimates that the probability of a favorable ruling is high. As a result, the Bank has ceased paying the tax on income generated from Repo transactions in PBA since January 2024.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has recorded a contingency provision totaling Ps. 4,892 million.

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 in 4Q25** was a loss of AR\$34.7 billion, compared to a loss of AR\$31.5 billion in 3Q25 and improving from a loss of AR\$45.9 billion in 4Q24. The QoQ performance reflects slightly higher inflation of 7.8% in 4Q25 compared to 6.0% in 3Q25, while net monetary assets decreased 8.3%. YoY improvement primarily reflects a slower pace of inflation, which decelerated to 7.8% in 4Q25 from 8.0% in 4Q24, and a 26.3% YoY reduction in net monetary assets.

Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency					% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-34,652.4	-31,471.6	-33,632.5	-50,734.0	-45,914.5	10.1%	-24.5%
Total	-34,652.4	-31,471.6	-33,632.5	-50,734.0	-45,914.5	10.1%	-24.5%

Other comprehensive income, net of tax

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) recorded a gain of AR\$8.1 billion in 4Q25, compared to a loss of AR\$1.7 billion in 3Q25 and a loss of AR\$2.1 billion in 4Q24. The 4Q25 gain primarily reflects the mark-to-market valuation of government securities held at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

As of December 31, 2025, the OCI Reserve related to financial instruments stood at (AR\$6.5 billion) 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 4Q25 was a loss of AR\$11.4 billion, compared to a loss of AR\$55.9 billion in 3Q25 and a gain of AR\$35.0 billion in 4Q24.

Attributable Comprehensive Income for FY25 was a loss of AR\$50.3 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$150.0 billion in FY24.

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-subsiidiary basis, tax losses in one legal entity cannot be offset against tax gains in another legal entity.

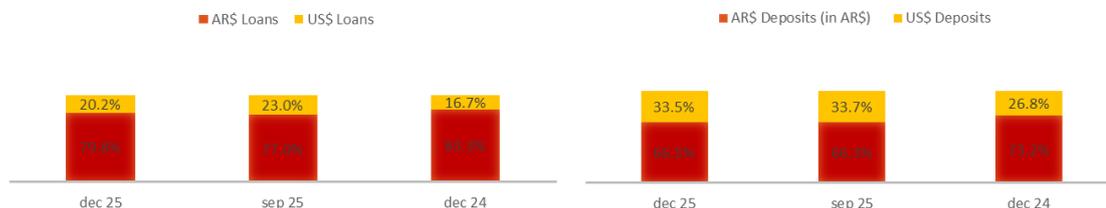
In 4Q25, the Company recorded a tax gain of AR\$17.6 billion, compared to tax gains of AR\$32.2 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$7.3 billion in 4Q24. The income tax line reflects the net effect of the income tax provision at both the Bank level and other subsidiaries.

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)	dec 25	sep-25	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1.599.186,5	1.897.612,4	1.250.527,1	1.039.311,7	858.981,7	-15,7%	86,2%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	249.506,5	166.172,6	206.577,0	224.197,3	346.410,2	50,1%	-28,0%
Derivatives	9.910,6	5.499,1	8.232,2	4.597,1	6.087,8	80,2%	62,8%
Repo transactions	3.657,0	543,1	-	3.698,2	-	na	na
Other financial assets	59.971,2	130.758,1	44.876,6	57.619,3	39.422,4	-54,1%	52,1%
Loans and other financings	3.766.090,2	3.521.559,2	3.293.352,4	2.907.718,7	2.854.823,3	6,9%	31,9%
Other securities	822.360,2	1.035.773,3	1.342.800,1	1.603.634,6	1.110.004,5	-20,6%	-25,9%
Financial assets in guarantee	694.441,7	726.409,4	233.770,6	143.447,8	238.529,2	-4,4%	191,1%
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Investments in equity instruments	5.705,9	7.148,0	5.893,3	4.569,8	935,0	-20,2%	510,3%
Property, plant and equipment	132.658,4	131.000,9	132.122,7	131.139,3	134.096,3	1,3%	-1,1%
Property investments	92.588,3	93.928,7	94.198,6	103.355,2	103.441,6	-1,4%	-10,5%
Intangible Assets	231.836,5	223.715,3	217.700,4	214.675,9	218.386,8	3,6%	6,2%
Deferred tax assets	79.667,6	60.444,6	21.798,0	7.945,2	2.257,0	31,8%	3429,7%
Other non-financial assets	43.954,9	43.495,8	44.963,2	55.052,3	46.755,3	1,1%	-6,0%
Total assets	7.791.535,4	8.044.060,3	6.896.812,3	6.500.962,6	5.960.131,1	-3,1%	30,7%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:	5.118.886,5	5.457.342,3	4.751.610,4	4.494.847,8	4.174.648,9	-6,2%	22,6%
Non-financial public sector	131.280,9	173.992,4	182.924,6	161.002,4	190.358,7	-24,5%	-31,0%
Financial sector	744,0	708,9	323,7	281,9	243,7	4,9%	205,3%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4.986.861,6	5.282.640,9	4.568.362,1	4.333.563,6	3.984.046,5	-5,6%	25,2%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	693,9	14.335,9	-	3.316,4	-	na	na
Derivatives	-	-	-	32,2	2.281,1	na	na
Repo transactions	393.411,4	416.692,7	63.500,9	37.959,4	44.677,4	-5,6%	na
Other financial liabilities	280.272,3	221.013,6	203.794,7	215.065,0	218.614,5	26,8%	28,2%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	480.793,7	388.508,3	97.989,7	86.899,4	51.695,9	23,8%	830,0%
Medium Term Notes	174.866,4	282.316,4	411.217,6	269.758,6	67.297,5	-38,1%	na
Provisions	13.890,8	46.141,7	50.130,5	50.557,2	53.412,5	-69,9%	-74,0%
Deferred tax liabilities	-	3.021,0	2.152,5	2.360,3	4.167,0	-100,0%	-100,0%
Other non-financial liabilities	320.235,3	194.697,8	241.921,6	238.015,6	252.894,4	64,5%	26,6%
Total liabilities	6.783.493,2	7.026.883,1	5.828.048,9	5.409.167,6	4.876.570,3	-3,5%	39,1%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	1.007.262,7	1.016.364,0	1.066.262,3	1.089.620,1	1.082.128,6	-0,9%	-6,9%
Non Controlling Interest	779,6	813,2	2.501,2	2.174,9	1.432,3	-4,1%	-45,6%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	7.791.535,4	8.044.060,3	6.896.812,3	6.500.962,6	5.960.131,1	-3,1%	30,7%

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



Total Assets reached AR\$7,791.5 billion as of December 31, 2025, decreasing 3.1% QoQ and increasing 30.7% YoY. The quarterly decline mainly reflected a deliberate balance sheet deleveraging, consistent with asset and liability management decisions and a reduction in liquidity buffers following the partial easing of reserve requirements implemented by the Central Bank as of December 1, 2025, although reserve levels remain elevated. Average Assets increased 8.8% QoQ and 37.8% YoY.

The QoQ performance was primarily driven by: i) a 10.8%, or AR\$175.4 billion, decrease in Government securities; ii) a 15.7%, or AR\$298.4 billion, decline in cash and due from banks reflecting lower regulatory-driven liquidity needs, and iii) a 7.0%, or AR\$244.8 billion, increase in Net Loans, driven by a significant decline in interest rates compared to 3Q25, which supported credit demand despite continued tight liquidity conditions and the maintenance of stricter credit origination policies. Loan growth was primarily led by the commercial portfolio, while retail balances declined in line with risk-adjusted origination policies. The Company remains focused on disciplined loan portfolio expansion as macroeconomic conditions normalize.

Total loans represented 48.1% of total assets as of December 31, 2025, up 40 basis points from 47.7% in 4Q24 and up 450 basis points from 43.6% in 3Q25. The YoY increase in asset growth reflects sustained loan expansion and higher minimum cash reserve requirements, as well as growth in the investment portfolio.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) decreased to 7.7x, down 20 bps QoQ, from 7.9x as of September 30, 2025, and increased 220 bps YoY, from 5.5x as of December 31, 2024.

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

Assets Evolution

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Cash and due from banks	1.599.186	1.897.612	1.250.527	1.039.312	858.982	-15,7%	86,2%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank (includes Bopreal)	72.488	75.043	71.916	1.415	1.358	-3,4%	na
Repo transactions	3.657	543	0	3.698	0	na	na
Government Securities	1.453.298	1.628.659	1.427.638	1.697.109	1.428.232	-10,8%	1,8%
Loans & Leasing, net	3.751.270	3.506.498	3.282.002	2.897.925	2.844.293	7,0%	31,9%
Property, Plant & Equipments	132.658	131.001	132.123	131.139	134.096	1,3%	-1,1%
Other & Intangible ¹	778.977	804.704	732.607	730.365	693.169	-3,2%	12,4%
Total Assets	7.791.535	8.044.060	6.896.812	6.500.963	5.960.131	-3,1%	30,7%

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)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	1,443.8	2,745.9	32,027.5	1,414.8	1,357.8
AR\$ Leliq	-	-	-	-	-
Bopreal	1,443.8	2,745.9	32,027.5	1,414.8	1,357.8
Government Securities	944,583.3	1,088,322.0	1,378,772.4	1,676,799.8	1,287,798.5
AR\$	871,949.4	952,390.7	1,369,714.0	1,517,579.5	1,218,975.0
US\$ Linked/US\$	72,633.9	135,931.3	9,058.4	159,220.2	68,823.5
Corporate Securities	131,545.4	118,025.9	144,470.6	154,187.2	168,193.4
AR\$	94,213.0	79,508.7	105,658.5	112,487.2	118,620.2
US\$ Linked/US\$	37,332.5	38,517.2	38,812.1	41,700.0	49,573.2
Gov Sec. in Guarantee	508,714.9	540,337.5	48,865.7	20,309.1	140,434.0
AR\$	447,041.9	413,182.7	20,836.7	20,309.1	140,054.3
US\$ Linked/US\$	61,673.0	127,154.8	28,029.0	-	379.6
Bopreal. in Guarantee	71,044.4	72,297.3	39,888.0	-	-
Repo transactions with Central Bank	3,657.0	543.1	-	3,698.2	-
Total	1,660,988.9	1,822,271.7	1,644,024.1	1,856,409.0	1,597,783.6
AR\$	1,416,861.3	1,445,625.1	1,496,209.1	1,654,073.9	1,477,649.6
US\$ Linked/US\$	244,127.6	376,646.5	147,815.0	202,335.1	120,134.1

As of December 31, 2025, September 30, 2025, June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025 and December 31, 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)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Dual (interest rate)	327,957.8	328,967.1	315,972.1	334,268.1	-
Dual (currency)	-	-	-	-	894.1
US\$	61,673.0	127,154.8	28,029.0	-	379.6
Dollar linked	65,859.8	58,701.0	-	-	-
Lecer	46,118.5	-	-	5.1	-
Boncer ¹	550,057.3	775,124.8	750,091.8	777,850.1	832,387.5
Treasury Bonds (Fixed interest rate)	6,598.0	6,997.7	76,339.8	165,902.6	99,070.0
Treasury Bonds (Badlar)	2,401.8	3,950.7	4,125.0	4,355.3	4,758.8
Lecap	389,764.2	323,912.1	243,635.3	405,107.7	478,894.6
Bopreal ²	72,488.2	75,043.2	71,915.5	1,414.8	1,357.8
Others	2,867.8	3,851.3	9,445.1	9,619.9	11,847.9
Total	1,525,786.4	1,703,702.7	1,499,553.5	1,698,523.6	1,429,590.3

1. Boncer includes AR\$218 billion of Boncer in Guarantee as of December 31, 2025
2. Bopreal includes AR\$71 billion of Bopreal in Guarantee as of December 31, 2025

Loan portfolio

The gross loan portfolio (loans and financial leases, excluding other financings) amounted to AR\$3,982.9 billion as of December 31, 2025, increasing 8.4% QoQ and 36.9% YoY. Since March 31, 2024, loans have expanded 172.1%, significantly outpacing the industry's 139% growth over the same period. Quarterly growth exceeded the industry's 2.0% growth, while YoY growth reached 36.9%, broadly in line with the industry's 36.7% expansion.

Sequential loan growth was driven by a significant decline in interest rates compared to 3Q25, which supported credit demand despite continued tight liquidity conditions and the maintenance of stricter credit origination policies. Growth was primarily led by the commercial portfolio, while the retail balances continued to decline in line with internal risk and underwriting policies.

The AR\$ loan portfolio totaled AR\$3,177.4 billion as of December 31, 2025, increasing 12.3% QoQ and 31.2% YoY, and up 141.0% since March 31, 2024.

US\$-denominated loans reached US\$551.6 million as of December 31, 2025, down 3.6% QoQ, but up 53.8% YoY and 515.1% since March 31, 2024, reflecting rising corporate demand and outpacing industry growth over the same period.

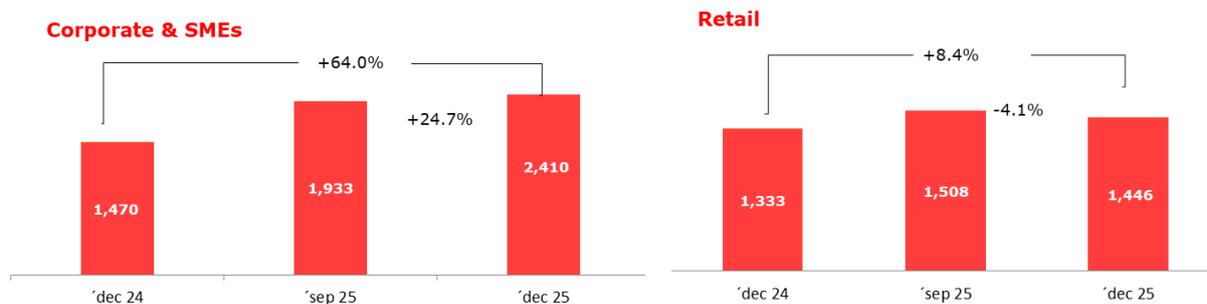
Off balance sheet guarantees (denominated in AR\$ and/or US\$) granted to customers amounted to AR\$122.2 billion as of December 31, 2025, decreasing 11.5% QoQ and 47.2% YoY, reflecting the Bank's strategy to prioritize on-balance credit origination.

Total financing (including loans and financial leases and off-balance sheet guarantees granted to customers) amounted to AR\$4,104.6 billion, increasing 7.7% QoQ and 30.7% 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 7.8% while YoY inflation reached 31.5%.

Total Financing Portfolio	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
To the non-financial public sector	8.735,4	5.002,9	7.867,5	5.865,9	4.251,4	74,6%	105,5%
To the financial sector	332.485,7	93.705,3	30.375,5	10.956,7	26.844,7	254,8%	1138,6%
To the non-financial private sector and foreign residents (before allowances):	3.533.586,8	3.465.640,5	3.270.228,8	2.882.370,4	2.796.302,2	2,0%	26,4%
Overdrafts	372.263,6	212.386,2	231.053,1	144.571,7	105.284,2	75,3%	253,6%
Promissory notes	808.151,8	753.559,2	876.324,4	768.950,5	825.607,4	7,2%	-2,1%
Mortgage loans	370.562,3	371.035,6	367.509,9	355.103,2	349.948,4	-0,1%	5,9%
Automobile and other secured loans	267.916,2	281.531,3	292.820,7	282.138,7	249.807,4	-4,8%	7,2%
Personal loans	466.779,8	491.421,9	494.729,1	480.127,3	375.848,1	-5,0%	24,2%
Credit card loans	373.367,5	392.073,2	398.813,2	383.033,6	366.095,2	-4,8%	2,0%
Foreign trade loans & US\$ loans	759.387,5	803.207,9	528.674,6	396.069,6	468.927,2	-5,5%	61,9%
Others	115.158,1	160.425,1	80.303,8	72.375,8	54.784,4	-28,2%	110,2%
Less: allowances for loan losses	-227.533,7	-165.479,3	-122.825,5	-89.894,2	-63.694,3	37,5%	257,2%
Total Loans, net	3.647.274,4	3.398.869,4	3.185.646,4	2.809.298,8	2.763.704,0	7,3%	32,0%
Receivables from financial leases	104.134,4	105.801,3	94.534,1	86.912,2	78.704,2	-1,6%	32,3%
Accrued interest and adjustments	3.479,0	3.479,8	2.830,2	2.527,8	2.686,5	0,0%	29,5%
Less: allowances	-4.048,1	-2.090,2	-1.059,4	-823,4	-848,3	93,7%	377,2%
Total Loan & Financial Leases, net	3.751.270,2	3.506.497,6	3.282.001,7	2.897.924,7	2.844.293,5	7,0%	31,9%
Total Loan & Financial Leases (before allowances)	3.982.852,0	3.674.067,1	3.405.886,5	2.988.642,3	2.908.836,1	8,4%	36,9%
Off balance sheet guarantees granted to customers	122.217,1	138.042,3	154.079,3	164.616,7	231.280,2	-11,5%	-47,2%
Total Financing	4.105.069,0	3.812.109,4	3.559.965,8	3.153.259,1	3.140.116,3	7,7%	30,7%

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



The Commercial portfolio (including Small Businesses, SMEs, Middle Market, and Large corporates) increased 24.7% sequentially, driven by higher foreign trade loans and leasing. The Retail loan portfolio declined 4.1% QoQ, reflecting the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies. As a result, commercial loans represented 63% and retail loans represented 37% 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 10%, 26% and 33% of total loans, respectively remaining well-atomized and within Company's established portfolio limits.

Loan portfolio atomization	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24
%Top10	10%	10%	8%	8%	10%
%Top50	26%	23%	19%	18%	23%
%Top100	33%	30%	26%	25%	30%

Loan Portfolio breakdown by economic activity

Business Sector	4Q25 Share	3Q25 Share	4Q24 Share
Families and individuals	35.9%	40.4%	42.3%
Agribusiness	9.4%	8.8%	9.1%
Food & Beverages	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%
Transport	3.4%	3.3%	2.5%
Wine	3.1%	3.3%	2.7%
Utilities	2.9%	1.7%	4.3%
Oil, Gas & Mining	2.9%	4.4%	4.3%
Financial Services	2.8%	2.3%	2.9%
Home appliance	2.7%	3.0%	1.2%
IT & Communications	2.4%	2.9%	2.5%
Automobile	2.2%	2.3%	1.4%
Construction & Public Works	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%
Machinery & Equipment	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%
Textile	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%
Chemicals and plastics	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%
Pharmaceutical	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%
Retail	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Automotive manufacturers	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Others	15.9%	10.8%	10.5%

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	35%	38%	17%	22%
Unsecured Portfolio	65%	62%	83%	78%

As of December 31, 2025, 22% of the commercial loan portfolio was collateralized, while 43% of the commercial non-performing loan portfolio was collateralized.

In the Personal and Business Banking portfolio:

- Loans to payroll and pension clients accounted for 52% of the total retail loan portfolio,
- Collateralized retail loans to open market customers accounted for 57% of the total Retail loan Portfolio, mainly car loans,
- Personal loans granted to payroll and pension customers reached 86% of total personal loans, measured at the moment of origination, and
- Credit cards volumes granted to payroll and pension customers reached 59% of total credit cards volumes.

Funding

Total funding, which includes deposits, other sources of funding and attributable shareholders' equity, amounted to AR\$7,790.8 billion as of December 31, 2025, decreasing 3.1% QoQ and increasing 30.7% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ decline was mainly driven by a 6.2%, or AR\$338.5 billion, decrease in total deposits, consistent with deliberate balance sheet deleveraging at quarter-end. This was partially offset by a 6.1%, or AR\$95.1 billion, increase in other sources of funding, primarily driven by higher financing received from the Central Bank and multilateral institutions, including a new disbursement under the Inter-American Investment Corporation ("IDB Invest"). Attributable shareholders' equity declined 0.9% QoQ, or AR\$9.1 billion. On a YoY basis, total funding growth was mainly explained by increases of 22.6% in deposits and 137.2% in other sources of funding, partially offset by a 6.9% decline in attributable shareholders' equity.

Foreign currency funding (measured in US\$) decreased 2.8% QoQ and increased 68.0% YoY. The QoQ performance primarily reflects a 5.9% or US\$73.3 million decline in US\$ deposits in 4Q25 following asset and liability management, and the amortization of the class P (U.S. dollar-denominated corporate note) of US\$59 million.

Funding & Other Liabilities (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Deposits							
Non-Financial Public Sector	131.280,9	173.992,4	182.924,6	161.002,4	190.358,7	-24,5%	-31,0%
Financial Sector	744,0	708,9	323,7	281,9	243,7		
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents							
Checking Accounts	602.437,8	432.257,9	414.757,2	443.418,2	507.855,7	39,4%	18,6%
Savings Accounts	1.011.081,6	861.804,0	936.480,1	800.941,0	938.928,3	17,3%	7,7%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	951.715,1	954.263,2	732.261,9	709.646,0	694.257,3	-0,3%	37,1%
Wholesale Funding	2.421.627,1	3.034.315,8	2.484.862,9	2.379.558,4	1.843.005,1	-20,2%	31,4%
Special Checking Accounts	1.756.294,8	2.028.975,6	2.096.083,9	1.751.316,8	1.281.026,0	-13,4%	37,1%
Time Deposits	455.660,1	825.227,9	223.737,5	383.912,0	264.985,9	-44,8%	72,0%
Others ¹	209.672,1	180.112,3	165.041,5	244.329,6	296.993,3	16,4%	-29,4%
Total Deposits	5.118.886,5	5.457.342,3	4.751.610,4	4.494.847,8	4.174.648,9	-6,2%	22,6%
Other Source of Funding							
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	693,9	14.335,9	0,0	3.316,4	0,0	na	na
Repo transactions	393.411,4	416.692,7	63.500,9	37.959,4	44.677,4	-5,6%	na
Other financial liabilities	280.272,3	221.013,6	203.794,7	215.097,3	220.895,6	26,8%	26,9%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	480.793,7	388.508,3	97.989,7	86.899,4	51.695,9	23,8%	830,0%
Medium Term Notes	174.866,4	282.316,4	411.217,6	269.758,6	67.297,5	-38,1%	159,8%
Current Income tax liabilities	442,8	2.813,4	5.730,9	10.355,7	6.880,9	-84,3%	na
Provisions	13.890,8	46.141,7	50.130,5	50.557,2	53.412,5	-69,9%	-74,0%
Deferred tax liabilities	0,0	3.021,0	2.152,5	2.360,3	4.167,0	-100,0%	-100,0%
Other non-financial liabilities	320.235,3	194.697,8	241.921,6	238.015,6	252.894,4	64,5%	26,6%
Total Other Source of Funding	1.664.606,7	1.569.540,8	1.076.438,5	914.319,7	701.921,3	6,1%	137,2%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	1.007.262,7	1.016.364,0	1.066.262,3	1.089.620,1	1.082.128,6	-0,9%	-6,9%
Total Funding	7.790.755,9	8.043.247,1	6.894.311,2	6.498.787,6	5.958.698,8	-3,1%	30,7%

1. Includes Time Deposits with Early Withdrawal Option

Deposits

Total Deposits amounted to AR\$5,118.9 billion as of December 31, 2025, decreasing 6.2% QoQ and increasing 22.6% YoY in real terms. **Total private sector deposits** reached AR\$4,986.9 billion, declining 5.6% QoQ and increasing 25.2% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ decline was primarily driven by a 20.2%, or AR\$612.7 billion, reduction in wholesale institutional funding, reflecting deliberate balance sheet deleveraging at quarter-end. This was partially offset by growth in transactional deposits, with checking accounts mainly from commercial customers rising 39.4%, or AR\$170.2 billion, and retail savings accounts increasing 17.3%, or AR\$149.3 billion, supported by typical December seasonality, the month when the 13th salary is paid.

The YoY performance reflects the following increases: i) AR\$578.6 billion, or 31.4%, in wholesale institutional funding; ii) AR\$257.5 billion, or 37.1%, in time deposits from individuals and companies mainly driven by the Company's successful strategy of capturing US\$ deposits in a context of stringent monetary policy; iii) AR\$94.6 billion, or 18.6%, in checking accounts, reflecting higher transactional volumes from the Bank's commercial clients and continuous traction of remunerated account offerings to SMEs, in both dollars and AR\$ deposits; and iv) AR\$72.2 billion, or 7.7%, in savings accounts, supported by easing inflation and lower nominal interest rates which encouraged customers to maintain higher balances, together with initiatives launched by the Bank such as remunerated account to payroll customers.

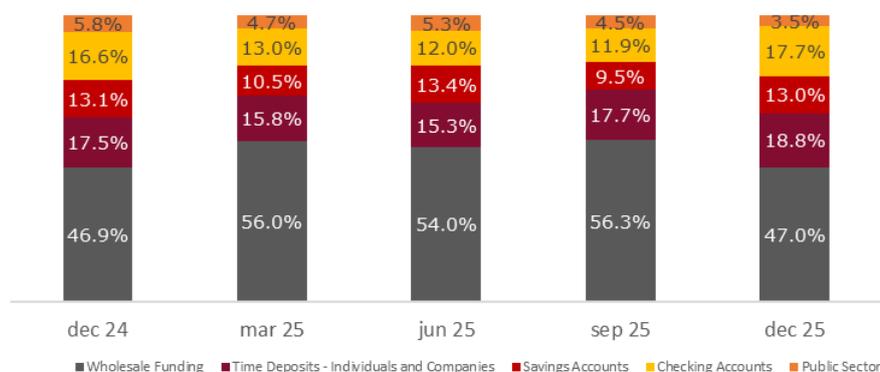
AR\$ deposits totaled AR\$3,404.7 billion, decreasing 5.9% QoQ but increasing 11.4% YoY in real terms.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting						% Change	
AR\$ Deposits	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Non-Financial Public Sector	118,108.2	160,688.6	182,444.1	160,544.5	178,309.1	-26.5%	-33.8%
Financial Sector	739.2	708.8	323.7	281.8	243.3	4.3%	203.8%
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents	3,285,809.6	3,456,681.0	3,267,982.8	3,260,032.9	2,876,366.8	-4.9%	14.2%
Checking Accounts	602,437.8	432,257.9	414,757.2	443,418.2	507,855.7	39.4%	18.6%
Savings Accounts	444,163.9	345,449.2	462,081.3	357,665.9	399,343.3	28.6%	11.2%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	639,712.6	642,045.9	526,613.0	541,698.3	535,702.8	-0.4%	19.4%
Wholesale Funding	1,599,495.4	2,036,928.0	1,864,531.2	1,917,250.5	1,433,465.1	-21.5%	11.6%
Special Checking Accounts	1,189,468.1	1,346,491.0	1,589,430.1	1,310,098.2	893,529.0	-11.7%	33.1%
Time Deposits	215,162.6	524,114.7	119,960.1	370,825.3	251,346.0	-58.9%	-14.4%
Others	194,864.7	166,322.3	155,140.9	236,327.0	288,590.0	17.2%	-32.5%
Total AR\$ Deposits	3,404,657.0	3,618,078.4	3,450,750.6	3,420,859.1	3,054,919.2	-5.9%	11.4%

The QoQ performance of AR\$ deposits reflects deliberate deleveraging of the balance sheet at the quarter-end. As a result, wholesale institutional funding declined 21.5%, or AR\$ 437.4 billion. This was partially offset by increases of 39.4%, or AR\$170.2 billion, in checking accounts from commercial customers and a 28.6%, or AR\$98.7 billion, in retail savings accounts, as higher balances reflected the typical end-of-quarter seasonality recorded in December.

The YoY performance in AR\$ Deposits was mainly explained by the following increases: i) 11.6%, or AR\$166.0 billion, in wholesale institutional funding; ii) 19.4%, or AR\$104.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates; iii) 18.6%, or AR\$94.6 billion, in checking accounts supported by higher transactional volumes from commercial clients; and iv) 11.2%, or AR\$44.8 billion, in savings accounts from retail customers. The YoY performance in checking and savings accounts also reflects the positive impact of the remunerated account product launched in early April 2025 for payroll and SME customers. The charts below illustrate the composition of deposits as of December 31, 2025, detailing the share of each product relative to total deposits.

AR\$ deposits breakdown



1. As of December 31, 2025, non-or low-cost private sector demand deposits accounted for 31% of the Company's total AR\$ deposit base, consisting of 13.0% in savings accounts and 17.7% in checking accounts. This compares to 21% of total deposits as of September 30, 2025, and 30% as of December 31, 2024.

Foreign currency deposits (measured in US\$) amounted to US\$1.2 billion, decreasing 5.9% QoQ but increasing 42.5% YoY. YoY growth reflects the successful remunerated account strategy implemented in 2025 to attract dollar-denominated deposits, among other initiatives launched in late 2024. As of December 31, 2025, FX deposits represented 33% of total deposits, compared to 34% as of September 30, 2025, and 27% as of December 31, 2024.

US\$ Deposits (In millions of US\$)	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Total US\$ Deposits	1,174.6	1,247.8	953.2	825.4	824.4	-5.9%	42.5%

As of December 31, 2025, total deposits represented 65.7% of Supervielle's total funding sources compared to 67.8% as of September 30, 2025, and 70.1% as of December 31, 2024.

Other sources of funding & Shareholder's equity

As of December 31, 2025, other sources of funding and shareholders' equity amounted to AR\$2,671.9 billion, increasing 3.3% QoQ and 49.8% YoY.

The QoQ performance was mainly driven by: i) a 23.8%, or AR\$92.3 billion, increase in financing received from the Central Bank and other institutions; ii) a 26.8%, or AR\$59.3 billion, increase in other financial liabilities; and iii) a 38.1%, or AR\$107.4 billion, reduction in Medium Term Notes. Attributable Shareholders' equity declined 0.9% QoQ, or AR\$9.1 billion.

The YoY performance is explained by a 6.1%, or AR\$95.1 billion increase in Other Sources of funding while Attributable Shareholder's equity declined 0.9% or AR\$ 9.2 billion.

On September 16, 2025, the Company's main subsidiary, Banco Supervielle, and IDB Invest, signed an agreement along with other international entities, to open a line of credit line of up to approximately US\$250 million. The objective of this facility is to expand financing availability for SMEs. As of December 31, 2025, an amount of US\$229 million has been already disbursed by the lenders.

On December 2, 2025, the Bank issued its Class U Negotiable Obligations denominated in US\$, for a total of US\$27.3 million. These carry a 12-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 6.25%, maturing on December 4, 2026.

As of December 31, 2025, longer-tenor Negotiable Obligations placed in the local capital markets represented 2.5% of total funding.

CER – UVA exposure

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's total net exposure to CER-UVA amounted to AR\$1,002.3 billion, representing 100% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity, compared to AR\$1,218.0 billion, or 119.8%, as of September 30, 2025. Moreover, as of December 31, 2025, the Company held non-monetary assets totaling AR\$477.7 billion and representing 47.4% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity. These assets are adjusted for inflation on a monthly basis.

AR\$ million	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24
Assets exposed to CER/UVA					
Loans	463,551.4	454,934.2	447,296.9	425,014.5	402,264.0
Mortgage Loans	370,562.3	371,035.5	367,509.9	355,103.1	349,948.3
Car Loans	86,926.1	78,278.7	74,136.6	64,516.4	46,723.8
Personal Loans	531.7	517.4	242.2	0.0	0.0
Other Loans	2,940.1	2,970.0	3,407.2	3,731.3	4,114.4
Interest	2,591.3	2,132.6	2,001.0	1,663.7	1,477.6
Securities	550,057.3	775,124.8	750,091.8	777,855.2	832,387.5
BONCER/LECER	550,057.3	775,124.8	750,091.8	777,855.2	832,387.5
Total Assets	1,013,608.7	1,230,059.0	1,197,388.7	1,202,869.7	1,234,651.5
Liabilities exposed to CER/UVA					
Deposits	2,139.3	3,079.9	7,071.0	6,556.4	71,456.5
Savings accounts on Construction industry unemployment fund	9,117.6	8,920.4	8,572.2	7,497.4	6,727.3
Other Liabilities	4.8	11.3	26.6	16.2	228.6
Total Liabilities	11,261.7	12,011.6	15,669.9	14,070.0	78,412.4
Total Exposure to CER/UVA, net	1,002,347.0	1,218,047.5	1,181,718.8	1,188,799.6	1,156,239.1

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\$)	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	596,555	765,886	549,589	662,870	433,602
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	88,777	89,933	71,932	165,722	119,281
Loans	544,053	569,493	400,484	400,865	353,888
Other Receivables from Financial Intermediation	20,412	11,778	22,368	7,995	5,406
Other Receivable from Financial Leases	3,214	-845	395	489	1,102
Other Assets	102,166	155,127	80,679	22,384	-
Other non-financial assets	155	9	131	16	6,377
Total assets	1,355,332	1,591,380	1,125,578	1,260,342	919,656
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits	1,174,572	1,247,820	953,175	1,033,905	824,305
Other financial liabilities	347,785	319,140	195,190	205,998	81,047
Other Liabilities	2,383	2,186	2,553	3,070	2,013
Total liabilities	1,524,740	1,569,145	1,150,918	1,242,973	907,365
Net Position on Balance	-169,408	22,235	-25,340	17,369	12,291
Net Derivatives Position	166,968	12,252	24,585	-31,096	6,340
Global Net Position	-2,440	34,487	-755	-13,727	18,630

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 increased to 77.8% as of December 31, 2025, from 67.3% as of September 30, 2025, and compared to 69.7% as of December 31, 2024. The QoQ increase reflects loan growth outpacing deposit growth during the quarter, alongside deliberate balance sheet reallocation, which materialized primarily through a reduction in government securities. The AR\$ loans to AR\$ deposits ratio rose to 93.3% as of December 31, 2025, from 78.2% as of September 30, 2025, and 79.3% as of December 31, 2024, reflecting stronger AR\$ loan growth relative to deposits.

The US\$ loans to US\$ deposits ratio increased to 47.0% as of December 31, 2025, from 45.9% as of September

30, 2025, and 43.5% as of December 31, 2024, driven by continued growth in foreign-currency lending.

As of December 31, 2025, the **Liquidity Coverage Ratio** ("LCR") stood at 119.0%, remaining comfortably above regulatory requirements

Net Stable Funding ratio ("NSFR") as of December 31, 2025, was 132.7%.

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)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Cash and due from banks	726,854	767,954	499,594	350,186	269,560
Government Securities	935,369	996,055	1,216,406	1,474,531	1,380,559
Repo Transactions	-	-	87,219	204,167	-
Call	- 103,762	- 65,675	- 24,669	-	20,038
Liquid AR\$ Assets	1,558,461	1,698,334	1,778,550	2,028,884	1,670,157
Total AR\$ Deposits	3,404,657	3,618,078	3,450,751	3,420,859	3,054,919
Liquid AR\$ Assets / Total AR\$ Deposits	45.8%	46.9%	51.5%	59.3%	54.7%

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

US\$ Liquidity

(In US\$ million)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Cash and due from banks	597.7	766.1	550.2	529.6	433.9
US\$ Government Securities	16.7	29.1	41.3	7.0	44.1
Liquid US\$ Assets	614.4	795.2	591.5	536.5	478.0
Total US\$ Deposits	1,174.6	1,247.8	953.2	825.4	824.4
Liquid US\$ Assets / Total US\$ Deposits	52.3%	63.7%	62.1%	65.0%	58.0%

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. During 3Q25, the BCRA changed the way reserve requirements are met, moving to a 100% daily compliance scheme. Following the October 26 mid-term elections, reserve requirements have started to ease and moved again to a monthly average scheme but with a minimum compliance of 95%, and effective December 1, 2025, requirements eased further, moving to a 75% minimum daily compliance.

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on AR\$ Deposits (Avg. Balance. AR\$ MM.)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Cash	760,196.2	696,156.7	356,839.4	272,628.6	252,328.5
Government Securities	610,142.2	580,732.1	281,418.8	277,455.2	218,565.1
Special Deduction ¹	107,023.6	106,621.8	100,514.4	160,129.8	135,311.5
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	1,477,362.0	1,383,510.5	738,772.6	710,213.6	606,205.1

¹: SMEs loans deduction

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on US\$ (Avg. Balance. US\$ MM.)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Cash	576.2	530.0	458.8	441.2	291.9
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	576.2	530.0	458.8	441.2	291.9

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

Capital

As of December 31, 2025, **equity to total assets** was 12.9%, increasing from 12.6% as of September 30, 2025 and decreasing from 18.2% as of December 31, 2024.

Consolidated Capital (in million of AR\$)	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	70	
						QoQ	YoY
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	1,007,262.7	1,016,364.0	1,066,262.3	1,089,620.1	1,082,128.6	-0.9%	-6.9%
Average Shareholders' Equity	1,014,018.4	1,045,879.8	1,065,491.6	1,091,274.5	1,070,639.2	-3.0%	-5.3%
Shareholders' Equity as a % of Total Assets	12.9%	12.6%	15.5%	16.8%	18.2%		
Avg. Shareholders' Equity as a % of Avg. Total Assets	12.8%	14.4%	16.7%	18.0%	18.7%		
Tang. Shareholders' Equity as a % of T. Tang. Assets	10.3%	10.1%	12.7%	13.9%	15.0%		

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		
	Nov 25	4,750		
Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros	Dec 24	609		
	Dec 25	2,000		
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		
	Dec 25	50		
Mila	May 24	1,071		
	May 25	3,279		

In 3Q25, the Central Bank of Argentina continued to update its prudential regulatory framework for financial institutions. Changes introduced through Communications "A" 8066, "A" 8067, and "A" 8068, issued in July 2024, modified certain aspects of the Minimum Capital Requirements regulation, including credit and operational risk parameters and risk-weighted asset classifications. Among the key changes, the Central Bank introduced differentiated requirements for Group 1 and Group 2 institutions, revised certain credit conversion factors, such as applying a 10% CCF to unconditionally cancellable commitments, compared with 0% previously, and incorporated new subcategories of exposures to enhance credit risk differentiation. Additionally, for operational risk purposes, financial income should now reflect inflation effects on the net monetary position.

In September 2025, through Communication "A" 8329, the Central Bank established a new cap for Group 2A institutions (including Banco Supervielle), limiting the operational risk capital requirement to 20% of the average minimum capital requirement for credit risk over the preceding 36 months, expressed in real terms.

The Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) was 15.4% as of December 31, 2025, increasing 220 bps QoQ and decreasing 70 bps YoY.

The QoQ increase in CET1 reflects lower deferred tax asset deductions, mainly resulting from the improvement in market prices of securities held by the Company and classified as held to maturity, along with lower RWA density.

As of December 31, 2025, Banco Supervielle's consolidated financial position reflected a solvency level with integrated capital of AR\$745.2 billion, exceeding total capital requirements by AR\$349.2 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

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Allocated to Assets at Risk	304,501.2	303,224.2	244,579.6	202,486.0	182,998.5
Allocated to Bank Premises and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Equity Investment Assets	27,913.2	24,866.5	23,420.7	23,168.5	23,723.6
Market Risk	16,852.9	17,211.4	15,846.7	15,608.0	17,327.4
Public Sector and Securities in Investment Account	928.9	631.3	2,563.7	415.3	534.4
Operational Risk	45,771.9	40,991.6	123,389.2	113,349.0	74,466.7
Required Minimum Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	395,968.0	386,925.0	409,800.0	355,027.0	299,050.6
Basic Net Worth	1,103,547.1	1,003,162.6	973,940.1	928,339.8	824,470.9
Complementary Net Worth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deductions	-358,337.1	-381,297.9	-274,390.4	-261,147.5	-233,821.2
Total Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	745,210.0	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4	590,649.7
Excess Capital	349,241.9	234,939.8	289,749.8	312,165.4	291,599.0

Total Capital

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Tier 1 Capital					
Paid in share capital common stock	437.7	442.0	437.7	437.7	437.7
Irrevocable capital contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share premiums	729,164.7	676,049.5	637,973.5	601,790.2	554,292.3
Buyback shares	-11,936.5	-13,502.1	-14,338.8	-13,525.5	-12,458.0
Disclosed reserves and retained earnings	249,341.6	231,661.0	222,522.1	237,039.0	93,162.6
Non-controlling interests	895.4	830.2	783.4	739.0	597.9
Capital adjustments	77,948.1	74,614.0	68,144.9	64,255.2	59,149.1
IFRS Adjustments	2,095.5	-1,985.4	-4,701.3	1,344.9	4,881.6
Expected Loss - Communication "A" 6938 item 10	103,650.7	65,586.6	47,711.2	32,291.7	17,784.7
100% of results	-48,049.9	-30,533.3	7,937.8	0.0	89,909.5
50% of positive results / 100% negative results	0.0	0.0	7,469.4	3,967.6	16,713.3
Sub-Total: Gross Tier I Capital	1,103,547.1	1,003,162.6	973,940.1	928,339.8	824,470.9
Deduct:					
All Intangibles	230,110.2	205,390.8	188,617.1	175,516.4	164,405.8
Pending items	501.7	149.0	219.4	151.5	208.4
Other deductions	127,725.2	175,758.1	85,553.9	85,479.6	69,207.1
Total Deductions	358,337.1	381,297.9	274,390.4	261,147.5	233,821.2
Sub-Total: Tier I Capital	745,210.0	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4	590,649.7
Sub-Total: Tier 2 Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Capital	745,210.0	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4	590,649.7
Credit Risk weighted assets	4,026,186.9	3,966,861.8	3,273,425.1	2,736,269.2	2,557,622.0
Risk weighted assets	4,828,237.6	4,716,881.8	5,023,268.7	4,355,529.9	3,662,675.5
Tier 1 Capital / Risk weighted assets	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%
Regulatory Capital / Risk weighted assets	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank introduced Communication "A" 6938, allowing Group A financial institutions to consider in their Tier 1 capital (CO1) 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

Evolution of Customers

Active Customers evolution	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	1,105,586	1,102,011	1,104,546	1,092,654	1,114,584
Bank- Personal & Business- Former consumer finance customers ¹					54,837
Bank- Personal & Business- Social Plan Beneficiaries ²	183,130	174,070	204,639	244,927	229,395
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses and SMEs	26,070	25,976	25,528	25,286	34,742
Bank- Corporate Banking	2,199	2,213	2,127	2,094	1,798
Total Bank Customers	1,316,985	1,304,270	1,336,840	1,364,961	1,435,356
IOL invertironline	565,621	567,649	545,963	604,724	570,661
Total Customers	1,882,606	1,871,919	1,882,803	1,969,685	2,006,017

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

Customers-Gross Adds

Customers-Gross Adds	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	76,711	120,749	84,634	41,356	60,948
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses & SMEs	670	835	843	668	1,153
Bank- Corporate Banking	27	15	22	204	204
Bank Customers Gross Adds	77,408	121,599	85,499	42,228	62,305
IOL invertironline Gross Adds	122,648	128,918	110,423	154,141	108,469
Total Customers Gross Adds	200,056	250,517	195,922	42,323	170,774

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.)	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Personal & Business	(71,496)	(34,673)	(27,630)	-116%	na
Corporate Banking	(1,036)	7,076	(1,522)	na	na
Treasury	29,629	(39,070)	51,913	na	na
Insurance	6,068	3,363	4,083	80%	49%
Asset Management & Other Service ¹	21,670	13,452	18,267	61%	19%
Total Allocated to segments	(15,165)	(49,852)	45,111	na	na
Adjustments	(4,360)	(4,372)	(8,036)		
Total Consolidated	(19,525)	(54,224)	37,076	na	na

- Attributable Net Income of Asset Management & Other Service segment includes AR\$8.1 billion and AR\$4.6 billion from IOL and SAM respectively in 4Q25.

As of January 2025, the Company implemented changes in its 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.34 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, senior citizens benefit payments, and investments such as mutual funds and a full suite of investment products through the access to IOL's investment platform.

In 4Q25, the Bank focused on expanding its customer base in the Payroll, Identité and Senior Citizens customers, reaching 76,711 total gross customer additions. The main goal is to improve margins and increase customer engagement and cross-selling, with a focus on funding and on higher-margin loan products such as personal and car loans.

Furthermore, Supervielle continued to enhance its customers' everyday banking experience with enhanced digital solutions within the Supervielle SuperApp. As of December 31, 2025, 858,869 customers were digital, representing 67% of the segment's portfolio. The latest initiatives launched were: i) 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 the clients' primary bank; ii) 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"; and iii) WhatsApp with integrated GenAI as a new channel while retaining the option to access human assistance. Moreover, the Bank integrated the IOL investment platform experience through the Supervielle'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)

	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	104,414	113,468	95,696	-8.0%	9.1%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	3,107	1,583	1,029	96.2%	202.0%
Net Financial Income	107,521	115,051	96,724	-6.5%	11.2%
Net Service Fee Income	23,827	24,591	27,587	-3.1%	-13.6%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(23,908)	(17,084)	(17,401)	39.9%	37.4%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	107,440	122,558	106,910	-12.3%	0.5%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(120,307)	(113,565)	(130,283)	5.9%	-7.7%
RECPPC	(21)	(30)	(340)	-30.8%	-93.9%
Loan Loss Provisions	(97,560)	(62,724)	(18,668)	55.5%	422.6%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(110,449)	(53,761)	(42,380)	105.4%	160.6%
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(71,496)	(34,673)	(27,630)	106.2%	158.8%
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1,840,250	1,950,905	1,645,068	-5.7%	11.9%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP)	52,040	51,989	36,973	0.1%	40.8%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1,892,291	2,002,894	1,682,041	-5.5%	12.5%
Deposits	2,168,241	2,036,993	1,403,647	6.4%	54.5%

Loss before Income tax was AR\$110.4 billion in 4Q25, compared to losses of AR\$53.8 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$42.4 billion in 4Q24.

In 4Q25, Expenses amounted to AR\$120.3 billion, declining 7.7%, or AR\$10.0 billion, YoY, but increasing 5.9%, or AR\$6.7 billion, QoQ. The QoQ performance reflects higher administrative expenses due to Advertising & Publicity expenses in the Bank's new commercial positioning campaign "Vamos con SUPERVIELLE" aimed at increasing customer primacy and driving cross-selling while YoY declines reflect a structural shift in cost dynamics and the ongoing impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization.

Fee income amounted to AR\$23.8 billion in 4Q25, decreasing 3.1%, or AR\$763.7 million, QoQ and 13.6%, or AR\$3.8 billion, YoY. The QoQ and YoY performance reflect a decrease in banking fees.

Loan Loss Provisions amounted to AR\$97.6 billion in 4Q25 compared to AR\$62.7 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$18.7 billion in 4Q24. Following significant growth in retail and commercial lending during 2024, a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop for most of 2025 has meaningfully impacted asset quality across all customer segments, thereby increasing the cost of risk.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Personal & Business Banking segment was a AR\$71.5 billion loss in 4Q25 compared to losses of AR\$34.7 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$27.6 billion in 4Q24.

Personal & Business Banking segment **loans** (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) totaled AR\$1,892.3 billion as of December 30, 2025, decreasing 5.5% QoQ and increasing 12.5% YoY. Loan performance reflects the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies

The Company's loan-centric strategy remains unchanged, with a continued focus on disciplined loan portfolio expansion as macroeconomic conditions normalize, consistent with its near-term strategy for 2025 and 2026.

Deposits in the Personal & Business Banking segment increased 6.4% QoQ and 54.5% YoY. The QoQ growth was mainly driven by higher transactional retail deposits, with both checking and savings accounts expanding reflecting seasonality, following quarter-end inflows recorded in December, the month when the 13th salary is paid.

Corporate banking segment

Through the Bank, Supervielle offers middle-market companies and large corporations (with annual sales exceeding AR\$34 billion) a full range of products, services, and financing options including factoring, leasing, foreign trade finance and cash management and transactional services.

Since 2024, to maintain a healthy loan portfolio and control delinquency levels, the Bank has 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 pursue 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)	% Change				
	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	31,281	27,152	18,630	15.2%	67.9%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	(376)	1,260	1,123	na	na
Net Financial Income	30,905	28,413	19,753	8.8%	56.5%
Net Service Fee Income	5,706	5,452	4,433	4.7%	28.7%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(8,634)	(6,021)	(3,973)	43.4%	117.3%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	27,978	27,844	20,213	0.5%	38.4%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(18,160)	(17,402)	(19,969)	4.4%	-9.1%
RECPPC	-	-	-		
Loan Loss Provisions	(11,523)	340	(2,244)	na	na
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(1,705)	10,781	(2,000)	-115.8%	na
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(1,036)	7,076	(1,522)	-114.6%	na
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1,782,781	1,412,465	1,009,551	26.2%	76.6%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP)	51,955	55,640	42,975	-6.6%	20.9%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1,834,736	1,468,105	1,052,526	25.0%	74.3%
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	1,956,953	1,606,147	1,283,806	21.8%	52.4%
Deposits	1,195,544	1,142,310	699,198	4.7%	71.0%

During 4Q25, **Loss before Income Tax** amounted to AR\$1.7 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$10.8 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$2.0 billion loss in 4Q24.

In 4Q25, Expenses amounted to AR\$18.2 billion, increasing 4.4%, or AR\$758.4 million, QoQ but decreasing 9.1%, or AR\$1.8 billion, YoY. The QoQ reflects higher administrative expenses due to Advertising & Publicity expenses in the Bank's new commercial positioning campaign "Vamos con SUPERVIELLE" aimed at increasing customer primacy and driving cross-selling while YoY declines reflect a structural shift in cost dynamics and the ongoing impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization, while YoY declines reflect a structural shift in cost dynamics and the ongoing impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization.

Loan loss provisions amounted to AR\$11.5 billion in 4Q25 compared to a gain of AR\$339.5 million in 3Q25 and a loss of AR\$2.2 billion in 4Q24. Following significant growth in retail and commercial lending during 2024, a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop for most of 2025 has meaningfully impacted asset quality across all customer segments, thereby increasing the cost of risk.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Corporate Banking segment was a loss of AR\$1.0 billion in 4Q25 compared to AR\$7.0 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$1.5 billion loss in 4Q24.

Corporate segment loans (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) reached AR\$1,834.7 billion as of December 30, 2025, increasing 25.0% QoQ and 74.3% YoY. Loan growth was driven by a significant decline in interest rates compared to 3Q25, which supported credit demand despite continued tight liquidity conditions and the maintenance of stricter credit origination policies.

Total deposits from corporate customers amounted to AR\$1,195.5 billion, increasing 4.7% QoQ and 71.0% YoY. YoY performance reflects higher transactional volumes from the Bank's commercial clients.

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)	% Change				
	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	92,927	29,759	73,020	212.3%	27.3%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	(12,908)	(37,393)	36,567	-65.5%	na
Results from Recognition of Financial Instruments at amortized cost	7,314	(6,336)	4,777	na	na
Net Financial Income	87,333	(13,970)	114,365	na	na
Other Income (Expenses), net	(9,452)	(12,703)	(16,707)	-25.6%	-43.4%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	77,881	(26,673)	97,657	na	na
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(11,702)	(11,098)	(7,721)	5.4%	51.6%
RECPPC	(24,873)	(24,700)	(37,996)	0.7%	-34.5%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	43,465	(61,402)	51,502	-170.8%	na
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	29,629	(39,070)	51,913	-175.8%	na

Profit before Income tax for the Treasury segment amounted to AR\$43.5 billion, compared to losses of AR\$61.4 billion in 3Q25 and gains of AR\$51.5 billion in 4Q24. QoQ reflects a strong rebound in Net Financial Income, mainly driven by lower funding costs, faster repricing of liabilities relative to assets, slight easing of reserve requirements, and improved investment portfolio performance as monetary conditions normalized during the latter part of the quarter.

During 4Q25, the Treasury segment reported Attributable Net Income of AR\$29.6 billion, compared to a loss of AR\$39.1 billion in 3Q25 and gain of AR\$51.9 billion in 4Q24.

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 car 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)

	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Net Financial Income	4,522	740	2,671	510.7%	69.3%
Net Service Fee Income	7,314	7,236	8,792	1.1%	-16.8%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(23)	(13)	(20)	79.2%	17.2%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	11,813	7,963	11,442	48.3%	3.2%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(1,021)	(1,136)	(2,027)	-10.2%	-49.6%
RECPPC	(2,157)	(1,755)	(2,724)	22.9%	-20.8%
Profit before Income Tax	8,635	5,072	6,691	70.2%	29.0%
Attributable Net Income	6,068	3,363	4,083	80.4%	48.6%
Gross written premiums	11,507	12,674	15,917	-9.2%	-27.7%
Claims Paid	2,304	3,340	2,473	-31.0%	-6.8%
Combined Ratio	61.2%	67.7%	59.3%		

Gross written premiums by product

(in million)	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Mortgage Insurance	881.3	907.8	869.2	824.5	1,507.1	-2.9%	-41.5%
Personal accident Insurance	337.9	390.9	415.4	490.7	490.8	-13.6%	-31.2%
Protected Bag Insurance	790.2	918.5	1,102.2	1,278.5	1,396.9	-14.0%	-43.4%
Broken Bones	161.2	182.8	194.6	223.5	236.3	-11.8%	-31.8%
Others	674.6	755.0	784.1	785.4	1,469.7	-10.6%	-54.1%
Home Insurance	1,707.0	1,877.7	1,997.0	2,281.3	2,282.0	-9.1%	-25.2%
Technology Insurance	484.4	557.9	659.5	773.2	850.2	-13.2%	-43.0%
ATM Insurance	391.2	475.2	533.2	586.8	677.8	-17.7%	-42.3%
Life Insurance	6,079.4	6,608.5	6,531.8	7,319.3	7,006.4	-8.0%	-13.2%
Total	11,507.1	12,674.4	13,087.0	14,563.3	15,917.4	-9.2%	-27.7%

Profit (Loss) before Income tax of the Insurance segment in 4Q25 was a gain of AR\$8.6 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$5.1 billion in 3Q25 and a gain of AR\$6.7 billion in 4Q24.

Attributable Net income (loss) in 4Q25 was a gain of AR\$6.1 billion, compared to AR\$3.4 billion in 3Q25 and AR\$4.1 billion in 4Q24.

QoQ, Gross written premiums declined 9.2%, while non-credit related policies fell 10.5%.

YoY, Gross written premiums, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 27.7%, while non-credit-related policies decreased 39.1%. Claims paid, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 31.0%, or AR\$1.0 billion, QoQ and decreased 31.9%, or AR\$2.2 billion, 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 61.2% in 4Q25, compared to 67.7% in 3Q25 and 59.3% in 4Q24. The QoQ performance is explained by a 31.0% decrease in claims paid partially and a 9.4% decline in general expenses. These were partially offset by a 9.2% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms. The YoY performance reflects a 27.7% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, partially offset by a 31.9% decrease in general expenses and a 6.8% decrease 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 and asset management services through IOL; and non-financial products through Espacio Cordial.

Asset Management & Others Segment Highlights

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	% Change				
	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	12,884	(5,751)	916	na	na
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	1,250	9,247	7,538	-86.5%	-83.4%
Net Financial Income	14,134	3,497	8,455	304.2%	67.2%
Net Service Fee Income	23,101	22,128	24,765	4.4%	-6.7%
Other Income (Expenses), net	3,932	2,158	583	82.2%	574.8%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	41,167	27,783	33,802	48.2%	21.8%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(15,968)	(11,301)	(12,399)	41.3%	28.8%
RECPPC	(6,439)	(4,416)	(6,473)	45.8%	-0.5%
Profit before Income Tax	27,711	17,416	23,928	59.1%	15.8%
Attributable Net Income	21,670	13,452	18,267	61.1%	18.6%
SAM-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	1,162,237	1,151,449	1,385,808	0.9%	-16.1%
SAM. Market Share	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%		
IOL-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	3,616,594	3,164,912	2,048,802	14.3%	76.5%
IOL-Active Customers (#thousands)	563	566	569	-0.4%	-1.0%
IOL-Daily Average Revenue Trades (nominal terms)	94,467	96,204	96,842	-1.8%	-2.5%

In 4Q25, **Profit before Income tax** for the Asset Management & Other segments amounted to AR\$27.7 billion.

The Asset Management & Other segments reported **Net Income** of AR\$21.7 billion in 4Q25, compared to AR\$13.5 billion in 3Q25, and AR\$18.3 billion in 4Q24. Attributable Net Income includes AR\$9.0 billion and AR\$4.6 billion from IOL and SAM results respectively in 4Q25, compared to AR\$5.4 billion and AR\$4.3 billion respectively in 3Q25.

Brokerage fees totaled AR\$16.1 billion, up 9.5%, or AR\$1.4 billion, QoQ and 6.9%, or AR\$1.0 billion, YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a higher number of transactions and higher amount of AuC, while the YoY is explained by a 76.5% increase in AuC.

Fee income from the Online Retail Brokerage Business, developed through IOL, represented 24% of total fee income, compared to 22% in 4Q24 and 22% in 3Q25.

In 4Q25, IOL added 122,648 new accounts, with 563,000 active retail customers and 2,171 active retail commercial clients as of December 2025. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 76.5% YoY in nominal terms and 34.2% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 14.3% in nominal terms and 5.9% in real terms, reflecting higher client cross-selling and higher market activity.

As of December 31, 2025, the Asset Management Business operated through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, recorded AR\$1,162.2 billion in Assets Under Management (AuM) in nominal terms, down from AR\$1,385.8 billion as of December 31, 2024, and from AR\$1,151.4 billion as of September 30, 2025. As SAM serves the Bank's clients, the remunerated account product affected the evolution of SAM's AUM—especially money market funds—as clients reallocated their transactional balances directly to the Bank. Fees from the Asset Management business represented 11.3% of total Fee Income, compared to 11.7% in 3Q25 and 13.1% in 4Q24, and amounted to AR\$7.6 billion in 4Q25, decreasing AR\$261.1 million from 3Q25 and AR\$1.4 billion from 4Q24.

Results by subsidiaries

The table below presents information about the Attributable Net Income by subsidiaries in 4Q25, 3Q25 and 4Q24:

Net Income by Subsidiaries (in millions of Argentine Ps.)	4Q25	3Q25	4Q24
Banco Supervielle	(44.279)	(64.967)	21.838
IOL (Invertironline) ¹	8.119	4.083	4.081
SAM (Asset Management)	4.627	4.294	5.191
Seguros (Insurance)	6.068	3.363	4.083
MILA (Car loans)	44	(142)	119
SPV Agente Negociación	1.332	(1.558)	804
Holding company (standalone)	552	966	(679)
Adjustments & Others	4.012	(260)	1.638
Net Income	(19.524)	(54.222)	37.076

1. IOL (Invertironline) Net Income refers to IOL Argentina and IOL Holding.

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. Subsequently, on August 21, 2025, Fitch Ratings affirmed Banco Supervielle S.A.'s Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) at 'CCC+'.
- 3.
4. On December 1, 2025, Moody's Local Argentina affirmed Banco Supervielle S.A.'s long-term issuer and deposit ratings of AA+.ar in both local and foreign currency, as well as its short-term issuer and deposit ratings of ML A-1.ar in both local and foreign currency. The outlook for the long-term ratings remains stable. Moody's also affirmed the ML A-1.ar short-term ratings assigned to the outstanding Notes Class L, Class M, Class Q, Class R, and Class U, maturing in February 2026, March 2026, June 2026, and 12 months after issuance, respectively. In addition, Moody's affirmed the ML A-1.ar short-term foreign-currency rating for the Class S Notes, maturing in August 2026, and the AA+.ar long-term foreign-currency rating for the Class T Notes, maturing in August 2027.

Key Events During the Quarter

Supervielle Became Regional Sponsor of the Argentine National Soccer Team

On October 23, 2025, Supervielle announced it became a Regional Sponsor of the Argentine National Soccer Teams. This partnership reinforces the Company's brand positioning and client engagement strategy in the lead-up to the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

Through this strategic alliance, Supervielle will provide clients to exclusive experiences and benefits linked to the National Team, further strengthening customer engagement and brand visibility.

Dividends paid by Grupo Supervielle Subsidiaries

In November 2025, Grupo Supervielle received a dividend payment of AR\$ 4.8 billion from Supervielle Seguros.

In December 2025, Grupo Supervielle received a dividend payment of AR\$ 2.0 billion from Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros.

Banco Supervielle Hosted a New Edition of the "Supervielle Exporta" Award

In December 2025, Banco Supervielle successfully hosted a new edition of the Supervielle Export Award, which reached a record number of applicants. The initiative supports Argentine companies with international expansion potential and reinforces the Bank's commitment to foreign trade development.

Two companies were selected as winners of the 2025 edition: Econovo (Córdoba) and Fénix S.A. (Mendoza), both recognized for their export growth strategies. Winners will participate in Business Week Barcelona in May 2026.

Corporate Notes Issuances

On December 2, 2025, the Bank issued US\$27.3 million of Class U Negotiable Obligations, with a 12-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 6.25%, maturing on December 4, 2026.

Subsequent Events

Cancellation of Class B Shares

The Company's Board of Directors noted that between August 3, 2025, and February 10, 2026, a total of 14,050,492 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 February 10, 2023. Pursuant to said regulation, the shares had been held in treasury without being sold or being subject to a shareholders' resolution regarding their disposition. As a result, the Company's share capital was 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 442,671,830, comprised of 61,738,188 Class A shares and 380,933,642 Class B shares.

As of the date of this earnings release, taking into consideration the canceled shares, Grupo Supervielle's treasury holds a total of 4,940,665 Class B shares, representing 1.116101% of the Company's share capital.

Proposed Profit Distribution

For fiscal year 2025, the Company reported a net loss of AR\$48.6 billion, which together with the realization of results from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FV OCI) of AR\$36.2 million, results in a total of AR\$48.5 billion, which the Board of Directors proposes to fully absorb through the Optional Reserve.

As a general principle, the Board favors an efficient use of capital in its recommendation process, prioritizing the reinvestment of earnings when organic or inorganic growth opportunities are available, or the distribution of dividends when excess capital exists. Given that the Company reported a negative net result in 2025, and although it maintains solid liquidity and strong solvency levels, in a context of expected credit growth in the coming months, the Board considered it appropriate not to recommend a dividend distribution at this time, and instead to reinvest earnings to support the execution of the Company's business plan.

2025 Integrated Annual Report

On March 2nd, Grupo Supervielle also published its 2025 Integrated Annual Report, which reflects the Company's commitment to transparency and disclosure, providing stakeholders with a clear understanding of its ESG activities and progress and underscoring its dedication to sustainable practices and responsible business operations.

Appendix

Appendix I: Investment Securities Classification and Accounting Methodology

Below is a breakdown of the securities portfolio held as of each reporting date, 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)

	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24
Held for trading	235,571.1	156,944.6	197,343.7	212,930.3	328,929.2
Government Securities	222,903.8	141,470.1	167,178.4	186,824.2	305,172.6
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	0.1	1,148.7	4,152.9	1,415.0	1,357.8
Corporate Securities	12,667.3	14,325.8	26,012.3	24,691.2	22,398.8
Held to maturity	723,750.3	949,614.5	1,127,076.4	1,182,876.4	836,186.7
Government Securities ²	720,950.4	946,574.1	1,096,390.4	1,181,458.9	834,602.2
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	1,443.7	1,597.2	27,874.7	-	-
Corporate Securities	1,356.2	1,443.2	2,811.3	1,417.5	1,584.5
Available for sale	118,251.2	102,534.8	230,850.4	436,595.1	292,233.8
Government Securities	729.2	277.9	115,203.5	308,516.7	148,023.7
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Securities	117,522.0	102,256.9	115,646.9	128,078.4	144,210.1
Total	1,077,572.6	1,209,093.9	1,555,270.5	1,832,401.9	1,457,349.7
Repo transactions	3,657.0	543.1	-	3,698.2	-
AR\$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee ³	518,086.2	485,480.0	60,724.6	20,309.1	140,434.0
US\$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee ⁴	61,673.0	127,154.8	28,029.0	-	379.6
Total (incl. US\$ Gov Sec. in Guarantee)	1,660,988.9	1,822,271.7	1,644,024.1	1,856,409.1	1,598,163.2

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

2. As of December 31, 2025 includes AR\$610 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.

- a) **Amortized cost** ("Held to maturity"): Assets measured at amortized cost are those held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. Interest income is recognized in net interest margin. Assets in this category include the Company's loan portfolio and certain government and corporate securities.
- b) **Fair value through other comprehensive income** ("Available for sale"): Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are those held for the purpose of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Interest income is recognized in net interest margin in the income statement, while changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- c) **Fair value through profit or loss** ("Held for trading"): Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are those held for the purpose of trading financial assets. Changes in fair value are recognized in the "Net income from financial instruments" line item of the income statement.

Appendix II: Assets & Liabilities. Repricing dynamics

As of December 31, 2025, AR\$ liabilities repriced on average in 16 days compared to 15 days as of the close of the previous quarter. Portfolio repricing dynamics as of December 2025, show that AR\$ total Assets are repriced in 154 days, while AR\$ loans are repriced in an average term of approximately 209 days.

ASSETS											
AR\$	dec 25		sep 25		jun 25		mar 25		dec 24		
	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	154		161		172		189		201		
Cash	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	
Cash (without interest rate risk)		11%		12%		8%		7%		6%	
Government & Corporate Securities	19	22%	6	22%	27	21%	37	29%	124	27%	
Total AR\$ Loans	209		239		231		249		232		
Promissory Notes	45	7%	42	5%	40	7%	48	7%	54	9%	
Corporate Unsecured Loans	129	4%	103	4%	88	5%	84	6%	93	7%	
Mortgage	1	6%	1	6%	1	6%	1	7%	1	8%	
Personal Loans	650	8%	659	8%	693	8%	728	10%	791	8%	
Auto Loans	293	5%	331	5%	361	5%	393	6%	439	5%	
Credit Cards	98	6%	104	6%	106	6%	113	7%	115	8%	
Overdraft	29	6%	52	3%	32	4%	41	3%	32	2%	
Other Loans	169	1%	326	2%	77	0%	72	1%	64	1%	
Receivable From Financial Leases	534	2%	614	2%	688	2%	754	2%	735	2%	
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)		2%		2%		2%		3%		2%	
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	108		105		148		133		243		
Cash	1	11%	1	8%	1	10%	1	10%	1	12%	
Cash (without interest rate risk)		33%		40%		44%		44%		36%	
Government & Corporate Securities	20	14%	44	16%	88	7%	65	14%	664	12%	
Total US\$ Loans	155	41%	149	36%	193	39%	199	32%	185	39%	
Receivable From Financial Leases	641	1%	256	1%	281	0%	181	1%	203	1%	
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)		0%		0%		0%		0%		0%	
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	16		15		22		20		23		
Deposits	17	71%	15	70%	13	76%	20	84%	23	84%	
Private Sector Deposits		69%		67%		72%		80%		79%	
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)	0	24%	0	16%	0	21%	0	21%	0	27%	
Special Checking Accounts	1	24%	1	26%	1	35%	1	32%	1	24%	
Time Deposits	23	18%	21	23%	24	14%	31	23%	30	22%	
Cancellable before maturity Time Deposit	115	3%	131	2%	121	2%	115	4%	86	6%	
Public Sector Deposits	21	2%	18	3%	18	4%	23	4%	18	5%	
Other Sources of funding	0	13%	0	12%	0	6%	0	6%	0	7%	
Other Liabilities (without interest rate risk)		1%		1%		2%		3%		5%	
US\$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Liabilities	
Total US\$ Liabilities	85		379		101		59		47		
Deposits	73	77%	78	79%	106	83%	83	83%	43	91%	
Private Sector Deposits	73	76%	78	79%	106	83%	83	83%	71	83%	
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)		50%		51%		63%		68%		73%	
Special Checking Accounts	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	3%	
Time Deposits	76	25%	80	27%	110	20%	88	14%	100	7%	
Public Sector Deposits	4	1%	4	1%	4	0%	4	0%	0	8%	
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, "Pagarés 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)

INCOME STATEMENT						% Change	
	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	228,755	172,136	222,220	183,342	187,413	32.9%	22.1%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	-5,040	-41,118	4,522	20,755	41,205	na	-112.2%
Net Financial Income	223,715	131,018	226,742	204,097	228,618	70.8%	-2.1%
Net Service Fee Income	29,978	30,858	29,651	31,725	30,847	-2.9%	-2.8%
RECPPC	-24,526	-24,404	-27,673	-40,571	-37,618	0.5%	-34.8%
Loan Loss Provisions	108,335	62,893	50,826	38,556	21,315	72.3%	408.3%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	-129,980	-123,001	-126,516	-122,112	-139,653	5.7%	-6.9%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-70,423	-102,115	-5,751	-11,125	5,544	na	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	-44,280	-64,969	846	-5,121	21,838	na	na
Bank Ecosystem- Attributable Net Income (Loss)	-33,585	-57,313	11,432	3,734	31,113	na	na
BALANCE SHEET	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Total Assets	7,402,349	7,774,883	6,560,741	6,145,129	5,645,767	-4.8%	31.1%
Average Assets ¹	6,670,206	6,290,589	5,903,814	5,709,120	5,464,007	6.0%	22.1%
Total Loans & Leasing ²	3,982,421	3,673,630	3,405,836	2,988,633	2,908,789	8.4%	36.9%
Total Deposits	5,121,355	5,466,833	4,752,308	4,495,670	4,175,010	-6.3%	22.7%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	760,444	797,524	865,366	871,579	879,318	-4.6%	-13.5%
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity ¹	776,839	832,239	900,054	878,688	901,926	-6.7%	-13.9%

KEY INDICATORS	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	FY25	FY24
Profitability & Efficiency							
ROAE	-22.8%	na	0.4%	-2.4%	9.7%	-13.3%	14.6%
ROAA	-2.7%	na	0.1%	-0.4%	1.6%	-1.7%	2.4%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	19.2%	11.7%	21.2%	19.4%	24.4%	16.9%	34.9%
Net Fee Income Ratio	11.8%	19.1%	11.6%	13.5%	11.9%	13.5%	7.7%
Cost / Assets	9.0%	9.0%	9.7%	9.7%	11.5%	8.6%	12.4%
Efficiency Ratio	70.5%	111.7%	66.4%	67.1%	70.9%	75.3%	52.8%
Liquidity & Capital							
Total Loans to Total Deposits	77.8%	67.3%	71.7%	66.5%	69.7%		
Total Equity / Total Assets	10.3%	10.3%	13.2%	14.2%	15.6%		
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets (standalone)	13.3%	11.8%	13.3%	14.5%	15.2%		
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets (standalone)	13.3%	11.8%	13.3%	14.5%	15.2%		
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets (consolidated basis)	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%		
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	62.0%	63.2%	83.2%	81.2%	80.8%		
Asset Quality							
NPL Ratio	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%		
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	5.6%	4.4%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%		
Coverage Ratio	111.6%	112.2%	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%		
Cost of Risk	10.6%	6.6%	5.8%	5.0%	2.5%	6.4%	2.3%
Net Cost of Risk	10.4%	6.4%	5.5%	4.8%	2.2%	6.2%	2.1%

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) Repo	Badlar: 29.50% (as of February 27, 2025) Tamar: 31.06% (as of February 27, 2025) Repo Rate: 20.00% (since November 20, 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. Regulation on 2026 dividends has not been released as of the date of this release
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 was considered an instruction to purchase and was 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 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 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 is the weighted average of repo transactions executed by 5:00 p.m. plus 200 basis points. Eligible collateral consists 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 is up to 5% of each institution's Computable Regulatory Capital ("RPC" in Spanish).

Credit Lines and Loans to SMEs

Incentives to SMEs Financing:

In March 2024, the Board of the Central Bank of Argentina established a New Regulatory Scheme for Incentives to SMEs Financing, which became effective in April 2024. This simplified scheme encouraged 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 applied to the residual portfolio as of that date, being no longer available for loans originated thereafter.

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) eased 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. Since then and until December 31, 2024, the Central Bank ruled additional deductions allowed to reduce reserve requirements. Since January 2025, most of these deductions were eliminated for new lending.

Most significant deductions effective mainly until December 2024 included:

		Deduction
Loans granted (balances) to MiPyMES	Reserve requirement	1.88% 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 were 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 to 40% from 20% (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.

On August 14, 2025, through Communication "A" 8302, the Central Bank introduced changes to reserve-requirement regulations, including the shift to daily compliance and a temporary 5 p.p. increase in reserve requirements for peso-denominated sight deposits and certain money-market related liabilities, effective August

19 and originally in force until November 28, 2025. This increase was subsequently extended through March 2026 under Communication "A" 8355 mentioned below.

On August 29, 2025, through Communication "A" 8306, the Central Bank increased by 3.5 p.p the minimum cash requirement rates applicable to all peso-denominated liabilities subject to fractional reserve requirements, effective September 1, 2025. This additional portion may be met with eligible government securities. In addition, the Central Bank increased by 2 p.p. the proportion of the requirement applicable to peso-denominated sight deposits that may be met with such securities under the same conditions.

On November 1, 2025, through Communication "A" 8350, the Central Bank established that minimum cash reserve requirements must be calculated based on the monthly average, while ensuring a daily minimum integration of 95%.

On November 20, 2025, through Communication "A" 8355, the Central Bank of Argentina eliminated, effective December 1, 2025, the additional 3.5-percentage-point reserve requirement applied to demand deposits and certain money-market-related accounts which was ruled on August 29 and effective since September 1, while increasing the portion that may be integrated with qualifying government securities by the same amount. The daily minimum integration requirement will also be reduced from 95% to 75%. As a result, minimum reserve requirements on Savings and Checking accounts were reduced to 50.0%, of which 31.5% must be met in cash and 18.5% with government securities, while reserve requirements on Special Checking Accounts from Mutual Funds were reduced to 45.5%, with 36.5% to be met in cash and 8.5% with government securities.

Separately, the Central Bank extended until March 31, 2026 the additional 5-percentage-point reserve requirement originally established by Communication "A" 8302 for Group A banks -including Banco Supervielle- and G-SIB subsidiaries, while maintaining broader flexibility for integration with eligible government securities.

On February 5, 2026, through Communication "A" 8397, the Central Bank of Argentina introduced a temporary carryover mechanism for the integration of the peso minimum cash reserve requirement. As from the February 2026 reserve position, financial institutions are allowed to transfer to the following month an unmet portion of the peso cash reserve requirement, up to a maximum of 5% of the applicable requirement, provided that such amount is fully offset in the subsequent period.

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

Minimum Reserve Requirements	Cash	Treasury Bonds	Total
Saving Accounts	31.5%	18.5%	50.0%
Checking Accounts Special Checking Accounts - Mutual Funds	31.5%	18.5%	50.0%
Time Deposits	36.5%	8.5%	45.0%
		28.5%	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.

On February 5, 2026, the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic issued Communication "A" 8397, amending the minimum cash reserve requirements framework. The regulation updated the reserve ratios applicable to foreign financial liabilities obtained from related parties through external credit lines, setting a 20% reserve requirement for obligations with an original maturity of up to 179 days and a 0% requirement for obligations with longer maturities. In addition, the regulation expanded the scope of liabilities excluded from minimum reserve requirements to include obligations with foreign banks arising from financial credit lines granted by non-related parties, in addition to those granted by multilateral development banks, regardless of the destination of the funds.

U.S. Dollar in Checking Accounts and ECHEQs

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.

On September 18, 2025, through Communication "A" 8329, the Central Bank resolved to establish that, for Group 2A institutions (non-systemic risk institutions, including Banco Supervielle), the minimum capital requirement for operational risk—calculated in accordance with section 7.2 of the "Minimum Capital Requirements for Financial Institutions" regulation—may not exceed 20% of the average minimum capital requirement for credit risk over the preceding 36 months, expressed in real terms as of the month prior to the calculation. This measure introduces a new cap applicable to Group 2A entities and explains the decline in the Company's operational risk capital as of September 30, 2025.

On January 29, 2026, through Communication "A" 8394, the Central Bank of Argentina introduced amendments to the minimum capital framework applicable to financial institutions. The regulation updates the criteria for the allocation of financial instruments between the trading book and the banking book, modifies the calculation of capital requirements for market risk, and establishes additional requirements related to valuation methodologies, internal controls and governance. The amendments also revise specific provisions regarding interest rate risk, equity risk, counterparty credit risk and internal risk transfers. The new regulatory framework will become effective as of August 1, 2026.

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.

Implementation of the Innocence Fiscal Law

On February 9, 2026, the Argentine Executive Branch enacted the implementing regulations of the Innocence Fiscal Law (Law No. 27,799) through Decree No. 93/2026, establishing the operational framework for the Simplified Income Tax Filing Regime and introducing a material shift in the tax enforcement approach. The implementation of this regulatory framework could support greater formalization of savings and financial transactions, which may, over time, have a positive impact on banking penetration and deposit levels within the financial system.

Grupo Supervielle financial statements

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	dec 25	sep-25	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1.599.186,5	1.897.612,4	1.250.527,1	1.039.311,7	858.981,7	-15,7%	86,2%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	249.506,5	166.172,6	206.577,0	224.197,3	346.410,2	50,1%	-28,0%
Derivatives	9.910,6	5.499,1	8.232,2	4.597,1	6.087,8	80,2%	62,8%
Repo transactions	3.657,0	543,1	-	3.698,2	-	na	na
Other financial assets	59.971,2	130.758,1	44.876,6	57.619,3	39.422,4	-54,1%	52,1%
Loans and other financings	3.766.090,2	3.521.559,2	3.293.352,4	2.907.718,7	2.854.823,3	6,9%	31,9%
Other securities	822.360,2	1.035.773,3	1.342.800,1	1.603.634,6	1.110.004,5	-20,6%	-25,9%
Financial assets in guarantee	694.441,7	726.409,4	233.770,6	143.447,8	238.529,2	-4,4%	191,1%
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Investments in equity instruments	5.705,9	7.148,0	5.893,3	4.569,8	935,0	-20,2%	510,3%
Property, plant and equipment	132.658,4	131.000,9	132.122,7	131.139,3	134.096,3	1,3%	-1,1%
Property investments	92.588,3	93.928,7	94.198,6	103.355,2	103.441,6	-1,4%	-10,5%
Intangible Assets	231.836,5	223.715,3	217.700,4	214.675,9	218.386,8	3,6%	6,2%
Deferred tax assets	79.667,6	60.444,6	21.798,0	7.945,2	2.257,0	31,8%	3429,7%
Other non-financial assets	43.954,9	43.495,8	44.963,2	55.052,3	46.755,3	1,1%	-6,0%
Total assets	7.791.535,4	8.044.060,3	6.896.812,3	6.500.962,6	5.960.131,1	-3,1%	30,7%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:							
Non-financial public sector	5.118.886,5	5.457.342,3	4.751.610,4	4.494.847,8	4.174.648,9	-6,2%	22,6%
Financial sector	131.280,9	173.992,4	182.924,6	161.002,4	190.358,7	-24,5%	-31,0%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	744,0	708,9	323,7	281,9	243,7	4,9%	205,3%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	4.986.861,6	5.282.640,9	4.568.362,1	4.333.563,6	3.984.046,5	-5,6%	25,2%
Derivatives	693,9	14.335,9	-	3.316,4	-	na	na
Repo transactions	-	-	-	32,2	2.281,1	na	na
Other financial liabilities	393.411,4	416.692,7	63.500,9	37.959,4	44.677,4	-5,6%	na
Financing received from Central Bank and others	280.272,3	221.013,6	203.794,7	215.065,0	218.614,5	26,8%	28,2%
Medium Term Notes	480.793,7	388.508,3	97.989,7	86.899,4	51.695,9	23,8%	830,0%
Provisions	174.866,4	282.316,4	411.217,6	269.758,6	67.297,5	-38,1%	na
Deferred tax liabilities	13.890,8	46.141,7	50.130,5	50.557,2	53.412,5	-69,9%	-74,0%
Other non-financial liabilities	-	3.021,0	2.152,5	2.360,3	4.167,0	-100,0%	-100,0%
Total liabilities	320.235,3	194.697,8	241.921,6	238.015,6	252.894,4	64,5%	26,6%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	6.783.493,2	7.026.883,1	5.828.048,9	5.409.167,6	4.876.570,3	-3,5%	39,1%
Non Controlling Interest	1.007.262,7	1.016.364,0	1.066.262,3	1.089.620,1	1.082.128,6	-0,9%	-6,9%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	7.791.535,4	8.044.060,3	6.896.812,3	6.500.962,6	5.960.131,1	-3,1%	30,7%

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data - Non Restated Figures (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	dec24
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	1.599.186,5	1.760.045,1	1.095.226,8	858.029,8	652.975,2
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	249.506,5	154.394,1	246.108,6	254.619,2	261.777,1
Derivatives	9.910,6	5.098,5	7.202,7	3.794,0	4.627,8
Repo transactions	3.657,0	503,5	-	3.052,2	-
Other financial assets	59.956,4	121.185,9	39.226,9	47.561,8	29.599,4
Loans and other financings	3.766.084,8	3.265.031,7	2.881.474,4	2.399.779,4	2.169.160,8
Other securities	822.360,2	960.323,6	1.109.499,7	1.254.114,6	842.539,2
Financial assets in guarantee	694.441,7	673.494,9	204.534,7	118.389,6	181.323,8
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equity instruments	5.685,9	6.145,3	5.003,3	3.427,9	616,4
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	102.448,4	80.021,1	77.984,5	74.496,4	74.309,5
Property investments	91.901,6	70.545,6	70.705,1	77.631,0	77.645,2
Intangible Assets	160.398,7	149.948,9	138.563,3	130.594,3	128.235,7
Deferred tax assets	105.496,4	94.085,8	55.111,5	39.321,4	28.356,1
Other non-financial assets	29.449,1	24.698,0	26.525,8	30.518,2	21.154,5
Total assets	7.700.483,8	7.365.522,0	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6	4.472.320,8
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits:	5.118.886,5	5.060.470,6	4.157.672,7	3.709.771,5	3.173.461,2
Non-financial public sector	131.280,9	161.318,2	160.047,6	132.877,6	144.705,8
Financial sector	744,0	657,3	283,2	232,6	185,3
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4.986.861,6	4.898.495,2	3.997.341,8	3.576.661,2	3.028.570,1
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	693,9	13.291,6	-	2.737,1	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	26,6	1.734,0
Repo transactions	393.411,4	386.339,2	55.559,4	31.328,4	33.962,6
Other financial liabilities	280.272,3	204.914,1	179.091,1	177.832,3	166.185,2
Financing received from Central Bank and others	480.793,7	360.207,9	85.734,9	71.546,3	38.304,4
Medium Term Notes	174.866,4	261.751,4	359.789,7	222.635,7	51.157,9
Current Income tax liabilities	647,3	3.123,1	5.213,4	9.138,7	5.237,3
Provisions	13.890,8	42.780,6	43.861,1	41.725,6	40.602,8
Deferred tax liabilities	(190,3)	1.515,5	545,9	(350,8)	951,2
Other non-financial liabilities	323.368,4	178.576,4	214.047,3	196.618,0	191.401,7
Total liabilities	6.786.640,5	6.512.970,5	5.101.515,4	4.463.009,4	3.702.998,3
Attributable Shareholders' equity	913.137,4	851.882,1	854.956,7	831.557,6	768.293,4
Non Controlling Interest	705,9	669,4	695,1	762,5	1.029,2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	7.700.483,8	7.365.522,0	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6	4.472.320,8

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 seventh 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; (vii) Portal Integral de Inversiones, a platform providing online financial investment 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, Espacio Cordial, an entity offering retail non-financial products, IOL Agente de Valores S.A., and IOL Holding S.A. a holding company that owns IOL's, Portal Integral de Inversiones' and IOL Agente de Valores' shares, are also part of Grupo Supervielle. 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 close to 1.9 million active clients. For information about Grupo Supervielle, visit www.gruposupervielle.com.

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Safe Harbor Statement

This press release contains certain forward-looking statements that reflect the current views and/or expectations of Grupo Supervielle and its management with respect to its performance, business and future events. We use words such as "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "target," "estimate," "project," "predict," "forecast," "guideline," "seek," "future," "should" and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but they are not the only way we identify such statements. Such statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in this release. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to, without limitation, (i) changes in general economic, financial, business, political, legal, social or other conditions in Argentina or elsewhere in Latin America or changes in either developed or emerging markets, (ii) changes in regional, national and international business and economic conditions, including inflation, (iii) changes in interest rates and the cost of deposits, which may, among other things, affect margins, (iv) unanticipated increases in financing or other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms, which may limit our ability to fund existing operations and to finance new activities, (v) changes in government regulation, including tax and banking regulations, (vi) changes in the policies of Argentine authorities, (vii) adverse legal or regulatory disputes or proceedings, (viii) competition in banking and financial services, (ix) changes in the financial condition, creditworthiness or solvency of the customers, debtors or counterparties of Grupo Supervielle, (x) increase in the allowances for loan losses, (xi) technological changes or an inability to implement new technologies, (xii) changes in consumer spending and saving habits, (xiii) the ability to implement our business strategy and (xiv) fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Peso. The matters discussed herein may also be affected by risks and uncertainties described from time to time in Grupo Supervielle's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and 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.