

Policy on the Approval of Transactions with Related Parties, Connected Counterparties, and Linked Persons of

Grupo Supervielle S.A.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Policy (the "Policy") regulates and establishes the forums for analysis and the approval conditions for Transactions with Related Parties, Connected Counterparties, and Linked Persons, as defined in Annexes I, II, and III of this document. Its purpose is to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations of the *Comisión Nacional de Valores* (Argentine Securities and Exchange Commission) and the *Banco Central de la República Argentina* (Central Bank of Argentina), as well as United States regulations, given that the securities of Grupo Supervielle S.A. are registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

The primary objective of the Policy is to ensure that such transactions are conducted with transparency, fairness, and impartiality, in terms and conditions compliant with the applicable regulations, properly reflected in the financial statements, and executed under sound corporate governance practices.

This Policy supplements the laws, rules, policies, and procedures established in other corporate governance documents of the companies comprising Grupo Supervielle S.A. In the event of any inconsistencies, the provisions of this document shall prevail.

2. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The Policy applies to Grupo Supervielle S.A. ("Grupo Supervielle") and its controlled subsidiaries, complementing the specific regulatory policies and procedures of each company.

3. GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of Grupo Supervielle shall be the body responsible for reviewing and amending this Policy, based on the recommendations of the Ethics, Compliance, and Corporate Governance Committee. The Finance and Credit Departments will be responsible for implementing this Policy.

4. APPROVAL OF TRANSACTIONS

All transactions between the Company and (i) Related Parties, (ii) Connected Counterparties, and (iii) Linked Persons must obtain specific approvals from the authorized bodies of each controlled entity within Grupo Supervielle, in accordance with the current delegation of authority framework and the applicable specific regulations.

5. PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

It is prohibited:

1. The granting of financings by Grupo Supervielle companies under terms more favorable than those typically agreed upon with clients, or under conditions not commonly offered to the rest of the entity's clients in similar circumstances, to the following individuals or entities:

   ✓ Directors, Corporate Managers, General Managers, and companies or individuals affiliated with them, as defined in Annexes I and III.

   ✓ Officials with authority to make decisions on credit matters up to the level of manager or equivalent, including other individuals who, at the discretion of the entity, make significant decisions in this area.

2. The granting, whether directly or indirectly, by Banco Supervielle of financial assistance to Related Parties that hold at least one classification other than "in normal situation," according to the most recent available information in the "Central Debtors of the Financial System."

3. The granting, whether directly or indirectly, by Banco Supervielle of financial assistance to Related Parties if the entity holds debt from the financial assistance of the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA).

4. The execution of transactions between Related Parties that are not conducted under market conditions, as established in the Securities Market Law 26.831 and its regulatory framework.

The granting, arrangement, and renewal of credit extensions in the form of personal loans, whether directly or indirectly, to or for Directors and Executive Officers of Grupo Supervielle, in accordance with Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of the United States of America; except for those credit extensions in the form of personal loans granted, arranged, or renewed by Banco Supervielle S.A. to Directors and Executive Officers of Grupo Supervielle in compliance with the provisions of Rule 13k-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the United States, and its amendments (Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), the relevant portion of which is attached to this Policy as Annex IV (the “Rule 13k-1”).

1. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION ANALYSIS COMMITTEE

A "Related Party Transaction Analysis Committee" (the "Committee") is established within the scope of Grupo Supervielle, with consultative and supervisory powers, which will ensure that such transactions are granted under the conditions required by the applicable regulations and in a transparent manner.

6.1 Duties

The duties of the Committee are:

a. To approve transactions between companies and with related parties for amounts equal to or greater than 1% of the equity of Grupo Supervielle (GS).

b. To approve the purchase of assets of GS by employees and related parties.

c. To approve the reference rate scheme.

d. To approve the methodology for financing and regular transactions between the companies of GS.

e. To approve transactions where no similar transactions have been granted to the general clientele or where comparable market conditions cannot be demonstrated. In this case, the Committee will ensure that the transactions are reasonable for both parties and that no resource transfer occurs between the involved companies.

f. To approve any other transaction not covered in item 7 or where doubts exist regarding its regulatory framework.

g. To periodically review transactions with related parties.

For such purposes, the proposing unit of the transaction must provide comparative information on rates, terms, and conditions of financings granted to the general clientele, so that the Committee can verify that these financings are granted under the same conditions as those granted to the general clientele. If the opinion is favorable, the financing will be addressed in the forums with relevant powers.

The involvement of this Committee in the treatment of transactions does not replace the review, intervention, and approval by the appropriate bodies of Grupo Supervielle and its controlled entities, as required by specific regulations.

6.2 Composition

The Committee will be composed of:

✓ CEO of Grupo Supervielle.
✓ General Manager of the controlled entity of Grupo Supervielle involved in the transaction.
✓ Credit Manager of Grupo Supervielle.
✓ Legal Manager of Grupo Supervielle.
✓ Compliance Manager of Grupo Supervielle.
✓ Risk Manager of Grupo Supervielle.
✓ Finance Manager of Grupo Supervielle.
✓ Chairman of the Ethics, Compliance, and Corporate Governance Committee.

6.3 Meetings

The Committee will act on an ad hoc basis upon a request for authorization submitted by the business areas.

The deadline for issuing an opinion on a requested transaction is until 11:59 PM on the day following the request. If no objections are raised, the transaction will be deemed approved, and the Compliance Management will issue the approval record.

Decisions will be made by a majority vote of the members, with the Chairman's vote being decisive in the event of a tie.

6.4 **Duties of the Committee**

1. **Approval:** The Committee must review and issue a prior opinion on the transactions established in Section 6.1.
2. **Review and Evaluation:** The Committee must periodically review and evaluate transactions between Related Parties, Connected Counterparties, and Related Persons.
3. **Reporting to the Board of Directors:** The Committee must periodically submit a report to the Board of Directors detailing the activities carried out.

7. REFERENCE RATE SCHEME

The following reference rates are established for the various transactions between Grupo Supervielle companies and Banco Supervielle with employees and related parties, in accordance with Section 6.1(c):

1. **Call Deposits in Pesos up to 7 Days / Fixed-Term Deposits in Pesos up to 45 Days for Amounts Less than 20 Million Pesos (Badlar Rate) / Fixed-Term Deposits in Pesos up to 45 Days for Amounts Greater than 20 Million Pesos (TM20 Rate) / Overdrafts up to 7 Days:** Interest rates equal to the latest rates published by the BCRA, with a 5% margin. (BCRA Daily Monetary Report).
2. **Leasing/Deposit of Public Securities in Pesos and Dollars:** Interest rates ranging from 0.5% to 2%, unless it can be demonstrated that transactions with clients were conducted at interest rates outside this range, in which case the best rate offered to a client will apply.
3. **Loans from CCF and/or Banco to Related Companies:** The latest rate established for the SME or Corporate segment, as applicable.
4. **Derivatives (Futures, Swaps, Options) Not Conducted in Regulated Markets:** Prices equivalent to those traded in regulated markets for similar terms.
5. **Subscriptions and Redemptions in SAM Funds / Purchase or Sale of Publicly Traded Shares / Purchase or Sale of Securities, Provided Conducted in Regulated Markets / Purchase or Sale of Dollars in the Rofex Futures Market:** Conditions set by the market.
6. **Mortgage, Pledge, Personal Loans, Credit Cards, and Overdrafts for Employees and Related Parties:** Rates established for employees in the Rate Grid.
7. **Fixed-Term Deposits for Employees:** The "New Investors" rate, which is the prevailing transfer rate minus 100 bps (transfer rate -1).
8. **Purchase/Sale of Dollars:** The best price available to the general clientele.
9. **Fixed-Term Deposits Between Companies Not Covered in Point 1:** The rate offered to the general clientele for fixed-term deposits under identical conditions.

8. DUTIES OF THE VARIOUS BODIES

The following sets out the obligations for approval, reporting, and acknowledgment required by the applicable regulations concerning these types of transactions:

a. Grupo Supervielle – Acts or Contracts with Related Parties

Board of Directors' Approval: Acts or contracts (including subsequent modifications or amendments) with Grupo Supervielle's Related Parties involving a Significant Amount (greater than 1% of Grupo Supervielle's net worth according to the latest financial statement) must be approved by the Board of Directors of Grupo Supervielle, following the opinion of the Audit Committee.

Shareholders' Meeting Approval: Approval from the Shareholders' Meeting of Grupo Supervielle is required for acts or contracts with Related Parties involving a Significant Amount if they have not been deemed reasonably aligned with market conditions by the Audit Committee.

Request for Audit Committee Opinion: The Board of Directors or any of its members must seek the opinion of the Audit Committee regarding the reasonableness of the conditions of transactions with Related Parties involving a Significant Amount.

Issuance of Opinion: The Audit Committee of Grupo Supervielle must issue an opinion, at the request of the Board of Directors or any of its members, on whether the conditions of transactions between Grupo Supervielle's Related Parties involving a Significant Amount can reasonably be considered aligned with normal and customary market conditions.

Reporting: Transactions with Related Parties must be reported annually to the U.S. regulator.
This translation ensures a formal and professional legal tone, while preserving the original meaning and details.

b. Banco Supervielle S.A.

Board of Directors' Approval – Significant Financings: Approval from the Board of Directors of Banco Supervielle S.A. is required for all transactions with Related Persons and Connected Counterparties that exceed 2.5% of the Bank's Regulatory Capital (*Responsabilidad Patrimonial Computable*) and for all transactions that exceed 100% of the client's Regulatory Capital.

General Manager's Report: The General Manager of Banco Supervielle S.A. must, at least once a month, present a report to the directors, auditors, this Committee, and the Audit Committee of Banco Supervielle S.A., which includes:

- ✓ The amounts of all types of credit assistance granted during the period to each individual or legal entity related to the institution.
- ✓ The terms and conditions of the transactions, including interest rates, maturities, and guarantees received, with an indication of whether they are consistent with those generally offered to other clients of the institution under similar circumstances.
- ✓ The total amount of financial assistance provided to each individual or legal entity related to the institution, as well as the percentage this represents in relation to the entity's Tier 1 Capital.

Opinion of Statutory Auditors. The General Manager's report must include an opinion from the statutory auditors regarding the reasonableness of the credit assistance provided, as well as confirmation that the report reflects the entirety of the assistance granted to individuals or legal entities related to the institution.

Acknowledgment and Recording in Minutes. Both the General Manager's report and the statutory auditors' opinion must be presented to the Board of Directors and recorded in the minutes book during the first meeting following the date of issuance.

Audit Committee Acknowledgment. In accordance with the BCRA's Consolidated Text on Minimum Standards for Internal Controls for Financial Institutions, the Audit Committee of Banco Supervielle S.A. must acknowledge the results obtained by the Statutory Auditors, Supervisory Council, or Oversight Commission in performing their duties, as reflected in their respective reports, as well as the results obtained by the various committees established by the BCRA.

Linked Client Documentation. Credit analysts and decision-makers must explicitly document whether a client is linked to the institution at the time of their intervention in credit operations.

Sworn Declaration of Linked Status. Pursuant to the "Credit Management" regulations, clients must submit a sworn declaration indicating whether they are linked to the lending institution or whether their relationship involves a controlling influence. The submission of such sworn declarations does not exempt the institution from its responsibility to determine the client's linked status through its own analysis.

Large Credit Risk Exposures. In compliance with Communication "A" 6599 of the BCRA on Large Credit Risk Exposures, the sum of all exposure values of a financial institution to a single Counterparty—or, where applicable, a group of connected counterparties—will be deemed a large credit risk exposure if it equals or exceeds 10% of the institution's Tier 1 Capital.

Reporting. In accordance with the reporting regime established for this purpose, exposure values must be reported to the Superintendence of Financial and Foreign Exchange Institutions (SEFyC), both before and after applying any credit risk mitigation techniques used, as specified in the applicable regulations.

Limit Breaches. Breaches of established limits must be exceptional, immediately reported to SEFyC, and promptly rectified.

Evaluation of Connected Counterparties. Financial institutions must evaluate the relationships between counterparties to determine whether they constitute a group of connected counterparties.

Treatment and Disclosure of Connected Counterparties. If it is determined that a Group of Connected Counterparties exists, the group must be treated as a single counterparty. The total credit risk exposure of the financial institution to all individual counterparties within the group will be subject to the information disclosure requirements outlined in the regulations.

9. RECORDS

The Committee shall maintain records of all transactions with Related Parties, Connected Counterparties, and Related Entities conducted in compliance with this Policy.

The records shall include the date of the transaction, the parties involved, the type of transaction, maturity, amount, terms, approval forum and date, type of market information disclosed, and the interest rate of the financial assistance granted.

10. SANCTIONS

The Committee shall examine any violations of the terms of this Policy and submit for consideration by the Board of Directors of Grupo Supervielle or the Board of Directors of the controlled entities, as applicable, the sanctions it deems reasonable.

Annex I

Definition of "Related Parties" according to Article 72 of Law 26,831 of the Capital Markets Law.

a. Directors, members of the Supervisory Board, general or special managers appointed pursuant to Article 270 of the General Companies Law No. 19,550.

b. Individuals and legal entities that have control or hold a significant stake (shares representing at least 15% of the share capital, or a lesser amount when they have the right to elect one or more directors by class of shares or have agreements with other shareholders regarding the governance and management of the company in question or its controlling entity).

c. Another company under the common control of the same controlling entity.

d. Ascendants, descendants, spouses, or siblings of any of the individuals mentioned in the previous sections.

e. Companies in which any of the individuals referred to in the previous sections hold directly or indirectly significant stakes. Provided none of the aforementioned cases are applicable, a subsidiary of the issuing company shall not be considered a "related party" for the purposes of this article.

Annex II

Definition of a Group of Connected Counterparties according to Communication "A" 6599 of the BCRA on Large Credit Risk Exposures. Credit Risk Fragmentation.

A group of connected counterparties is considered to exist when two or more individuals, legal entities, and/or entities meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Control relationship: One of the counterparties has control, directly or indirectly, over the others.

2. Economic interdependence: If one of the counterparties were to face financial difficulties—particularly, difficulties in obtaining financing or repaying its obligations—it is likely that the others would also experience similar difficulties as a result.

1. Control Relationship

When evaluating whether a control relationship exists between counterparties, financial institutions must consider that this criterion is automatically met when one counterparty owns more than 50% of the voting rights of the other.

Furthermore, to assess the degree of connection between counterparties based on control, financial institutions must apply the following criteria:

I. Shareholder Agreements – Such as when a counterparty has control of the majority of the voting rights due to an agreement with other shareholders – BCRA LARGE CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES Annex to Communication "A" 6599.

II. Significant Influence in the Appointment or Removal of Majority Members of Management or Supervisory Bodies, or Senior Management – Or when the majority of such members have been appointed solely as a result of the exercise of voting rights by one counterparty.

III. Significant Influence over Senior Management – For instance, when an agreement or contract requires the authorization of one counterparty on key matters, granting it the power to exercise decisive influence over the direction or policies of the other counterparty.

Additionally, financial institutions must apply the criteria specified in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to determine the existence of control.

When two (or more) public sector companies to which the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) has granted the general treatment prescribed for non-financial private sector entities—under the rules on "Financing for the non-financial public sector"—are controlled by a public sector entity or are economically dependent on it, but are otherwise not connected, they will not be considered to form a group of connected counterparties.

Once control has been determined according to any of the aforementioned criteria, in exceptional cases—such as when specific circumstances and corporate governance safeguards apply—financial institutions may, in advance, demonstrate to the Superintendence of Financial

and Exchange Entities (SEFyC) that this control does not necessarily result in the formation of a group of connected counterparties.

2. Economic Interdependence

To determine the existence of a connection based on economic interdependence, financial institutions must consider, at a minimum, the following indicators and qualitative criteria:

I. Revenue or Expenses – 50% or more of the gross annual income or gross expenses of one counterparty is derived from transactions with the other counterparty.

II. Credit Exposure Guarantee – One counterparty fully or partially guarantees the credit exposure of the other counterparty— or is responsible by other means—and the exposure is so significant that the guarantor is likely to default if required to fulfill the exposure.

III. Product Sales – A significant portion of one counterparty's production is sold to another counterparty, and this customer cannot be easily replaced by others.

IV. Single Source of Repayment – The funds to repay the credit assistance granted to two counterparties come from a single source, i.e., both counterparties rely on the same income source to repay their respective loans, and neither has an independent source of income that would allow them to meet their obligations.

V. Financial Problems Impact – The financial difficulties of one counterparty are likely to cause payment difficulties for the other counterparties in meeting their obligations on time.
VI. Insolvency or Default Correlation – The insolvency or default of one counterparty can be associated with the insolvency or default of other counterparties.

VII. Common Financing Source – Two or more counterparties use the same source for the majority of their financing, and in the event of default by this financing provider, no alternative provider can be found.

In this case, it is likely that the inability of one counterparty to obtain financing will impact the other, due to a unidirectional or bidirectional dependence on the same financing source.

There may be circumstances where the situations outlined above do not automatically imply an economic dependence that results in two or more counterparties being connected. Therefore, financial institutions will not be required to include the counterparties in a group of connected counterparties if they can demonstrate, in advance to the SEFyC, that the economically closely related counterparty can overcome the financial difficulties—or even the default—of the second counterparty by finding new business partners or alternative financing sources within a reasonable period of time.

For the purpose of identifying counterparties connected by economic interdependence, financial institutions must analyze each counterparty for which the sum of its exposures—considered individually—exceeds 5% of its Tier 1 capital.

Annex III

Definition of "Related Persons" to the Financial Institution according to the BCRA (Communication "A" 6599 Large Credit Risk Exposures. Credit Risk Splitting).

1. **By Control Relationship**

Natural persons and legal entities that:

a. Exert Control: Directly or indirectly exert control over the financial institution.
b. Controlled by Others: Directly or indirectly are controlled by those who exercise direct or indirect control over the financial institution.
c. Controlled by the Financial Institution: Directly or indirectly are controlled by the financial institution, in accordance with Article 28, subsection a), of the Financial Institutions Law and the regulations regarding "Complementary Services to Financial Activities and Permitted Activities" and "Credit Grading".
d. Supervised Entities: Financial institutions or companies offering complementary services to financial activities, not included in any of the preceding subsections, that are subject to consolidated supervision with the financial institution.
e. Common Directors: Legal entities, not included in any of the preceding subsections, that share common directors with the entity or legal person that exerts direct or indirect control over the financial institution, or with the financial institution itself, provided that these directors constitute a simple majority in the governing bodies of each of these legal entities or the financial institution. For this purpose, a director who holds such a position in another legal entity, or his or her spouse, partner (as per registered civil union), or a relative up to the second degree of consanguinity or first degree of affinity, or who has held the position within the period referred to in the point "By Direct Personal Relationship" will be considered as common.
f. Parent Company and Branches: The parent company and other branches, when it refers to local branches of foreign financial institutions.
g. Exceptional Cases: Any person who has a relationship with the financial institution or its direct or indirect controller, which may result in financial harm to the financial institution, from the effective date of the resolution determining so by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA), at the proposal of the Superintendent of Financial and Exchange Institutions.

Control Definition by a Natural Person or Legal Entity over Another:

A person, whether natural or legal, will be considered to have control over another if any of the following conditions are met:

a. Possession of Votes: The person, directly or indirectly, possesses or controls 25% or more of the total votes of any instrument with voting rights in the other legal entity.
b. Majority of Votes in Assemblies: The person, directly or indirectly, has held 50% or more of the total votes of voting instruments in assemblies or meetings where directors or other similar persons were elected in the other legal entity.
c. Appointment of Directors or Similar Persons: The person, directly or indirectly, has the power to appoint directors or other persons performing similar functions in the other legal entity.

d. Possession of Sufficient Votes: The person, directly or indirectly, holds a stake in the other entity through any means, even if their votes are lower than the threshold set in subsection (a), but with enough votes to influence the decision-making in shareholders' meetings or decisions in board meetings or similar bodies.
e. Exerting Controlling Influence: The person, directly or indirectly, exercises controlling influence over the direction and/or policies of the other legal entity, from the effective date of the resolution in which the Board of the BCRA so determines, at the proposal of the Superintendent of Financial and Exchange Institutions.

Guidelines That May Indicate Controlling Influence, Among Others:

✓ Possession of Capital Percentage: Possession of a percentage of the capital in the legal entity that grants the necessary votes to influence the approval of financial or accounting statements – as applicable – and the distribution of results, taking into account how the remaining capital is distributed.
✓ Representation in Board or Senior Administrative Bodies: Representation in the board of directors or senior administrative bodies of the legal entity, also considering the existence of agreements or circumstances that may grant direction to a minority group.
✓ Participation in Establishing Corporate Policies: Participation in setting the corporate policies of the legal entity.
✓ Existence of Significant Transactions: Existence of significant operations with the legal entity.
✓ Exchange of Executive Personnel: Exchange of executive personnel with the legal entity.
✓ Technical-Administrative Dependency: Technical-administrative dependence of the legal entity.
✓ Access to Privileged Information: Possession of privileged access to information about the management of the legal entity.

Indirect Control of Votes:

It will be considered as indirect control of votes, among other situations, when there are shareholdings in the same legal entity belonging to related natural persons, such as spouses or cohabitants (by registered cohabitation) or relatives up to the second degree of consanguinity or first degree of affinity, and their shares should be counted jointly.

When the possession of voting instruments belongs to investment funds, direct or indirect control will be determined based on the degree of anticipation that investors in the respective funds have.

Sufficiency of Evidence:

Regardless of the requirement for sworn statements, sufficient evidence must be available to determine the existence or non-existence of direct or indirect control. In cases where evidence is insufficient or in doubtful situations, it should be presumed that such control exists.

1. Personal Relationship

1.1. Direct Linkage

The following individuals are considered directly linked to the financial institution:

a. Board Members: Full members of the board of directors, board of administration, and supervisory board.
b. Local Branch Authorities: Highest local authority of branches of foreign financial institutions.
c. General Manager and Sub-managers: General manager and deputy general managers or equivalents.
d. Credit Authority: Officials with authority to resolve credit matters, up to the level of manager or equivalent, including others whom the institution deems capable of making significant decisions in this regard.
e. Statutory Auditors: Full members of the audit committee. These individuals will retain their status as linked to the financial institution for three years, starting the day after their last day in the respective position.

1.2. Indirect Linkage

The following persons are considered indirectly linked to the financial institution:

a. Employees of Financial Entities and Service Providers: Individuals working in financial institutions or supplementary service companies subject to consolidated supervision with the financial institution, holding positions specified under the Direct Personal Relationship section or who have held such positions within the defined period.

b. Spouses, Cohabitants, and Relatives: Spouses or cohabitants (via registered cohabitation) and relatives up to the second degree of consanguinity or first degree of affinity of individuals directly or indirectly linked to the financial institution, either through control or personal relationship.

c. Controlled Entities: Companies or sole proprietorships controlled directly or indirectly by individuals directly or indirectly linked to the financial institution, according to the criteria outlined in the "Control Relationship with the Financial Institution" section.

3. Linkage by Control and Personal Relationships

When an individual simultaneously meets the requirements of both Control Relationship and Personal Relationship, they will be considered under the Control Relationship category.

4. Linkage Due to Missing or Outdated Sworn Declarations

Debtors who, in accordance with "Credit Management" regulations, are required to submit sworn statements regarding whether they are linked to the lending institution or whether their relationship entails controlling influence, and who have failed to submit the initial statement or subsequent updates, will be considered linked. Consequently, all assistance granted to them will be subject to the applicable limits for clients of this nature.

This treatment will apply from the date the financial assistance is granted, when it concerns the first statement, or from December 1 for subsequent updates, until the day before the default is regularized.

Annex IV

Below is an excerpt from Rule 13k-1 (Article (b)(2)) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the United States (Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), and its amendments.[1]

"(b) A foreign issuer that is a foreign bank or the parent or other affiliate of a foreign bank is exempt from the prohibition on extending, maintaining, arranging, or renewing credit in the form of personal loans to or for any of its directors or executive officers under Section 13(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the United States [which codified Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002], and its amendments (15 U.S.C. 78m(k)) with respect to any loan made by the foreign bank, provided that:"

(…)

"(2) The foreign bank's loan [Banco Supervielle S.A.] to any of its directors or executive officers or its parent or other affiliate:"

I. Is substantially on the same terms as those prevailing at the time of its granting for comparable transactions conducted by the foreign bank [Banco Supervielle] with other persons who are not executive officers, directors, or employees of the foreign bank [Banco Supervielle], its parent, or other affiliates; or
II. Is granted in accordance with a benefits or compensation program that is widely available to employees of the foreign bank [Banco Supervielle], its parent, or other affiliates and does not give preference to any executive officers or directors of the foreign bank [Banco Supervielle], its parent, or other affiliates over any other employee of the foreign bank, its parent, or other affiliates; or
III. Has received explicit approval from the supervisor of the foreign bank [Banco Supervielle] in the local jurisdiction of the foreign bank [Banco Supervielle].

1. The extract from Rule 13k-1 is translated from its original text in English. In case of doubt or contradiction between the two, the English version shall prevail.