

Grupo Supervielle

October 2018

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Compañía Financiera

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Key economic variables

... significant changes in market consensus along the year and in recent weeks

Market Expectations / Consensus

Metric	2018e (January's Survey ¹)	2018e (July's Survey)	2018e (August's Survey)	2019e (July's Survey)	2019e (August's Survey)
GDP ³	3.0%	-0.3%	-1.9%	1.5%	0.5%
Inflation ³	19.4%	31.8%	40.3%	20.6%	25.3%
Badlar Rate (eop)	21% ²	29% ²	42% ²	24% ²	28% ²
Monetary policy Rate (eop)	21.75%	35%	60%	25.5%	32%
FX Ar\$ (eop) ³	21.9	30	42	36	50

Source: Central Bank Market Expectation Survey ("REM")

1 Macro assumptions included in 2018 Original Guidance released on February 22, 2018

2 Macro assumptions included in Guidance released on August 23 (2Q release)

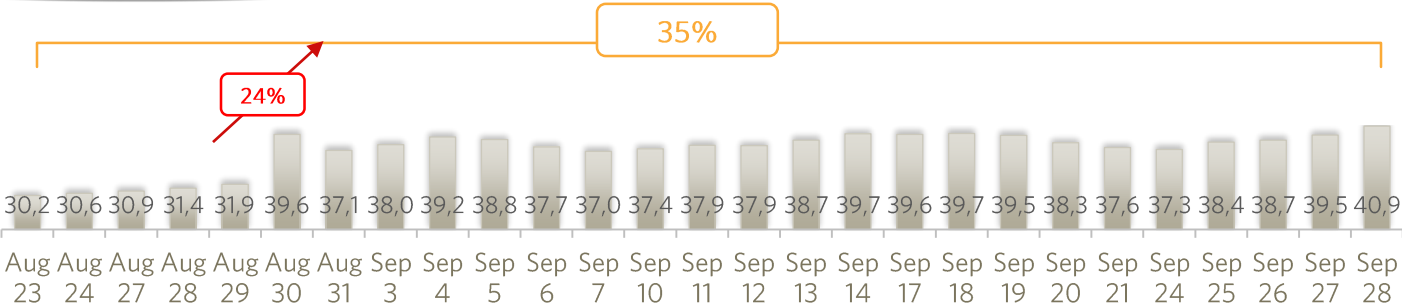
2 Company Estimates

3 Government assumptions included in Budget bill 2019: GDPe: -0.5%, Inflation (e): 23%, Fx (e): \$40.1

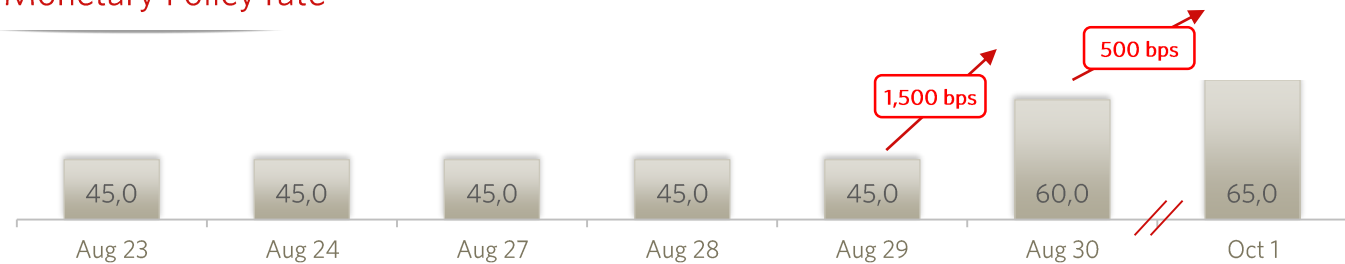
Post 2Q earnings release market events

35% currency depreciation, rate hikes to 60% and recently to 65% and 1,300 bps increase in minimum reserve requirements

FX (AR\$/US\$)

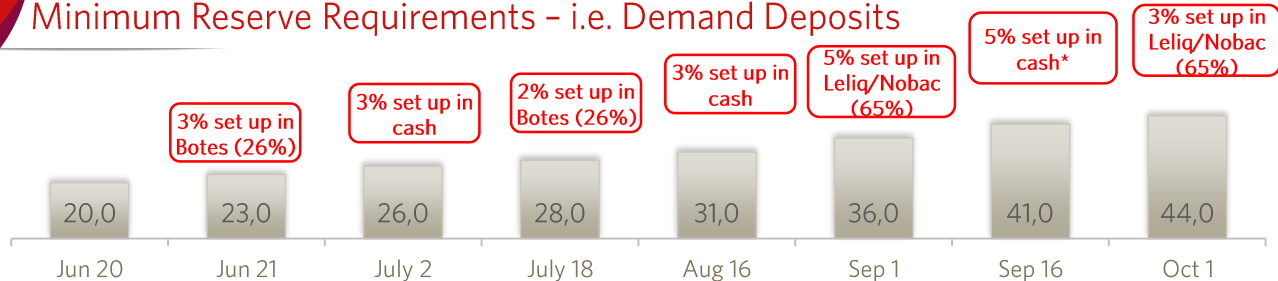


Monetary Policy rate



Central Bank still committed to maintain 60% rate until December

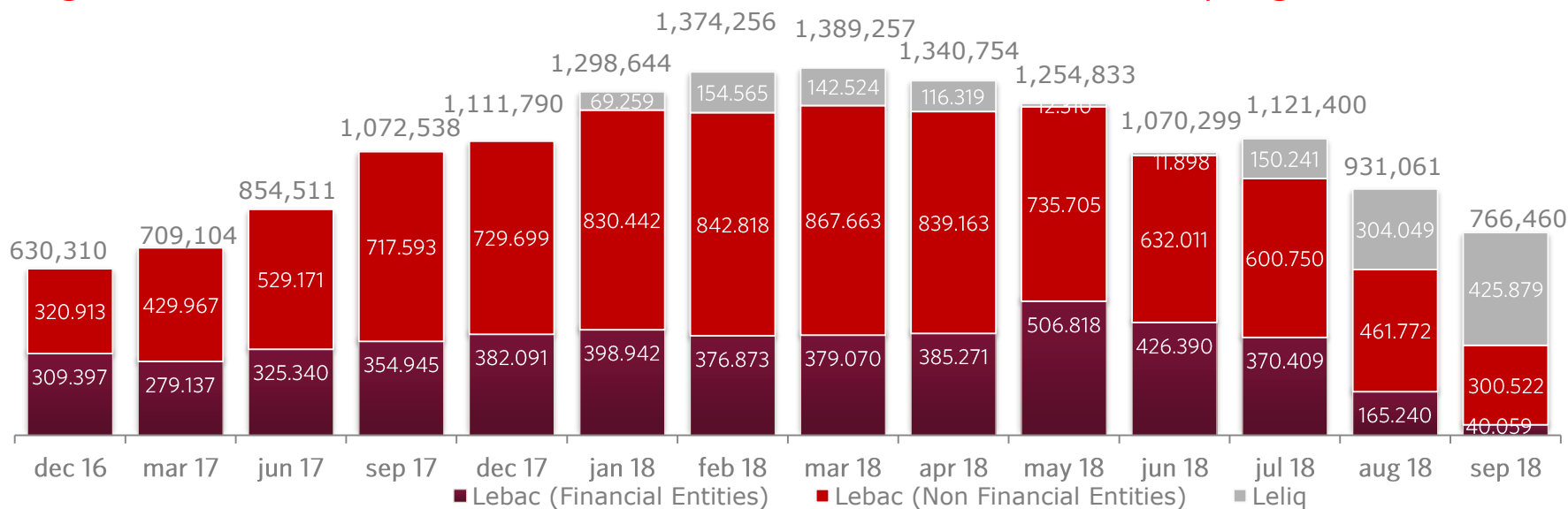
Minimum Reserve Requirements - i.e. Demand Deposits



2,400 bps increase since June

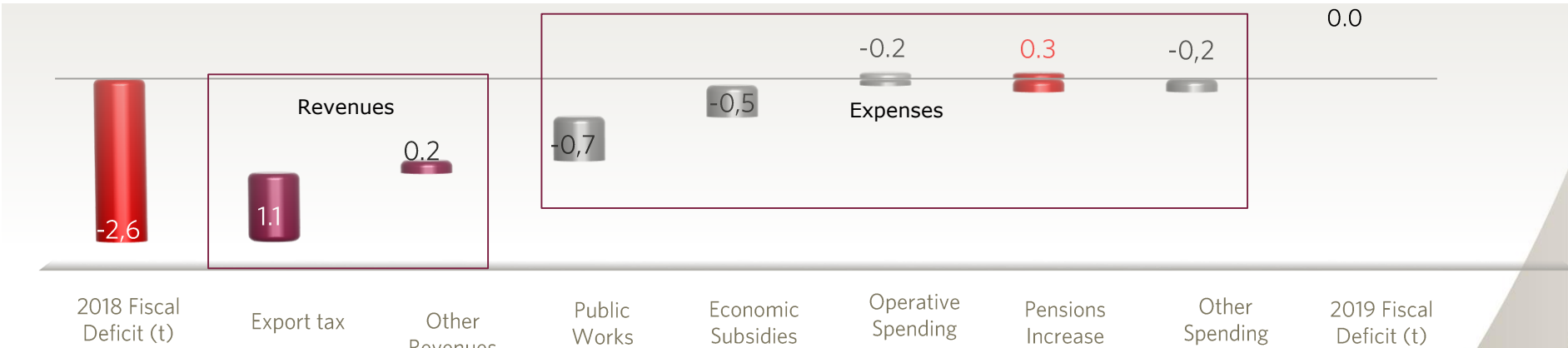
• This 5% increase set up in cash applies only for Sight Deposits. Time Deposits minimum reserve requirements increased 5%, set up in Leliq/Nobac.
• Time Deposits minimum reserve requirements is 38%

Aug 13, 2018: Central Bank announces the Lebac cancellation program



Source: Central Bank. Daily report.

Sep 3, 2018: Minister of Finance reduces Primary Fiscal Deficit target [As % of GDP]



Source: Minister of Finance announcements on September 3, 2018

October 1: New Monetary Policy Framework

Anchoring nominal variables with both monetary aggregate targets and FX bands

1

Monetary base (monthly average): The growth rate will be set at zero from October 2018 to June 2019. Target will be adjusted upward in December to meet seasonal increase in demand.

2

The central bank plans to meet the **monetary target through daily market transactions** with commercial banks using the Leliq (7-day central bank bill). The monetary policy rate to be the daily average result of these transactions.

3

The central bank has pledged **not to allow the monetary policy rate to fall below 60%** until December 2018.

4

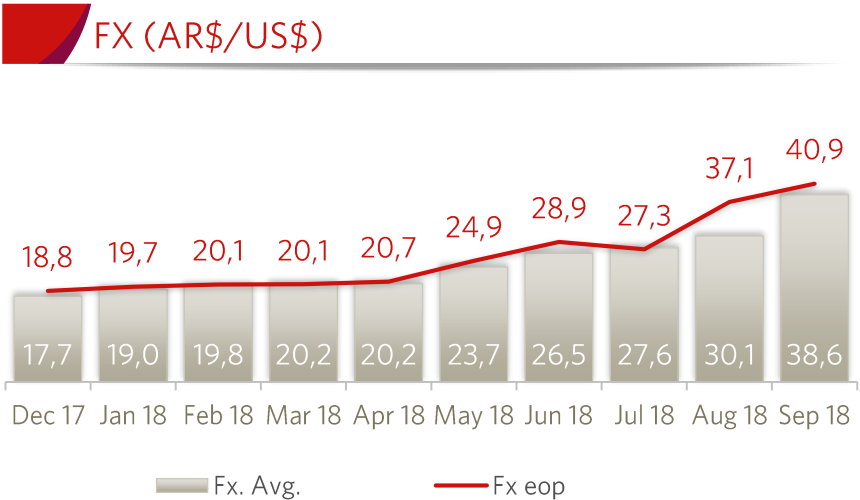
Exchange rate policy, the non- exchange rate intervention zone (ARS 34-44/USD) will be adjusted upward on a daily basis at a rate of 3% per month. Above the upper band, the central bank will sell up to USD 150 million. Below the lower band, the central bank may purchase hard currency. If the central bank sees an increase in demand, it will allow a growth rate above 0% for the monetary base (against the purchase of reserves).

5

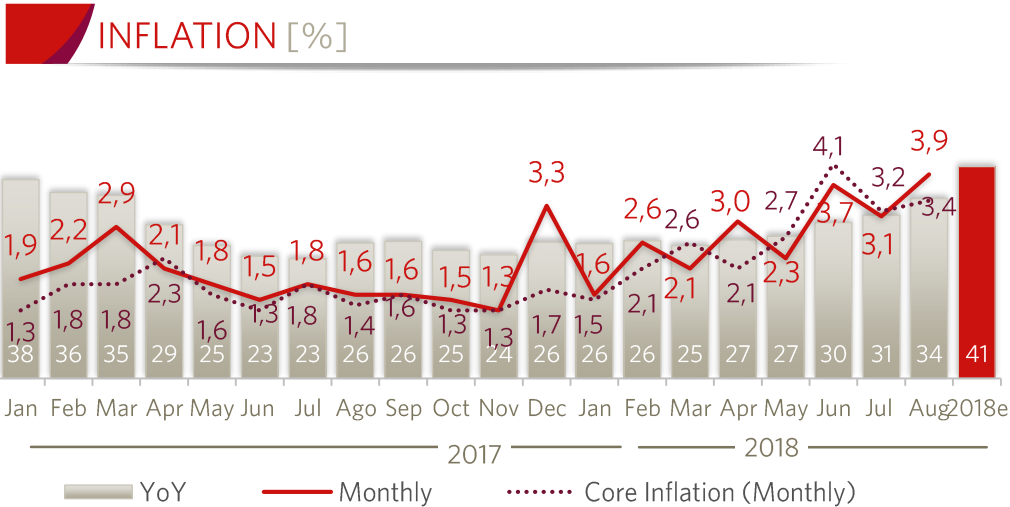
Minimum reserve requirements: 3% further increase to be set up with Leliq/Nobac. New regulations to help increases in time deposits

Macro overview

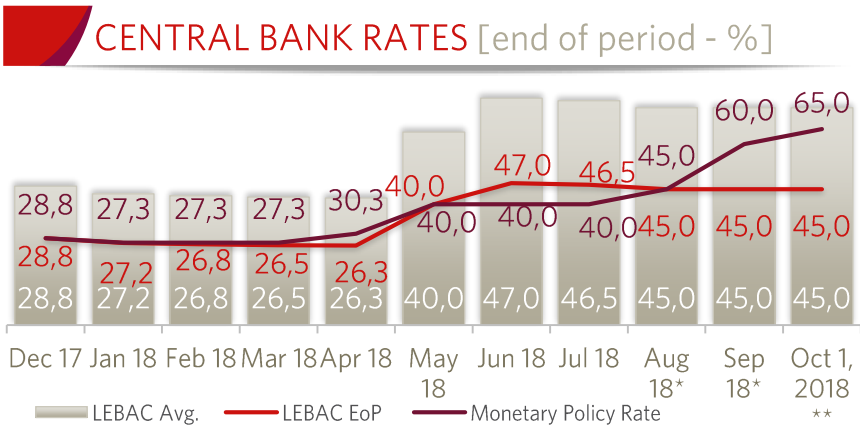
External and internal factors resulting in challenging macroeconomic dynamics...



Source: Com "A" 3500, BCRA



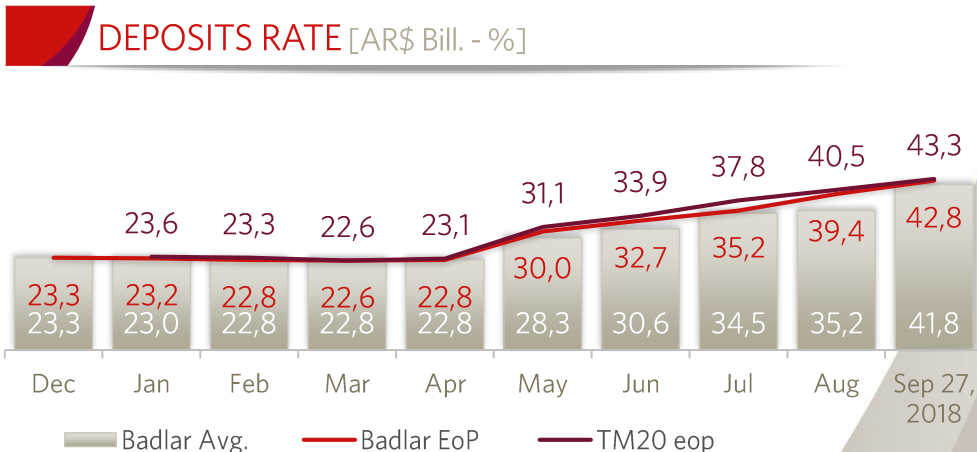
Source: Inflation: City of Buenos Aires and Market Expectations Survey as of August 2018 (2018e). Core Inflation: INDEC.



Source: BCRA

* On August 30, 2018, BCRA increased monetary policy rate to 60.0% from 45%.

** On Oct 1, 2018, BCRA increased monetary policy rate to 65.0% from 60%.

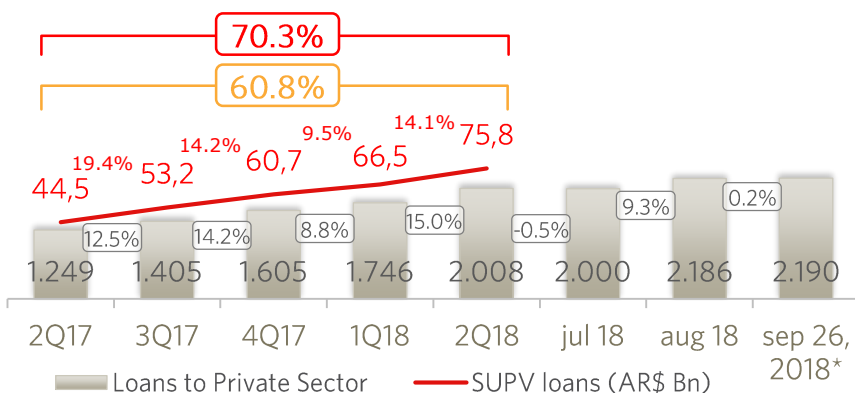


Source: Daily Report BCRA. BADLAR is Buenos Aires Deposits of Large Amount rate. TM20: Wholesale deposits rate above AR\$20 million

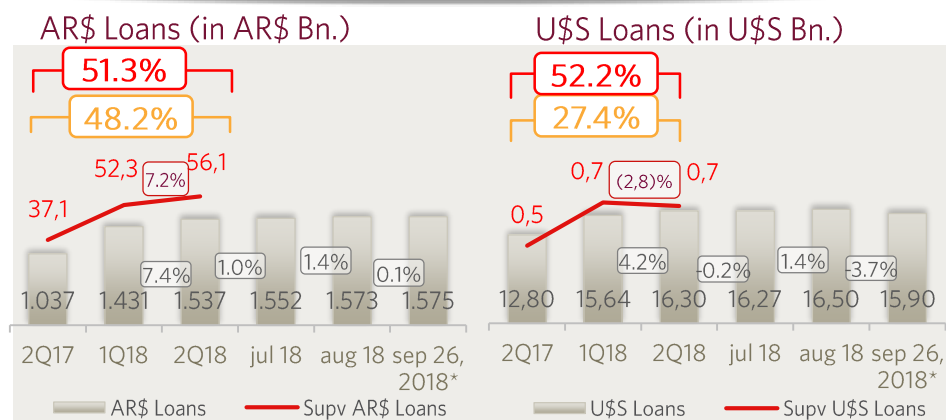
Financial sector

System loan growth decelerated in recent months on an FX neutral basis while deposits grow above loans

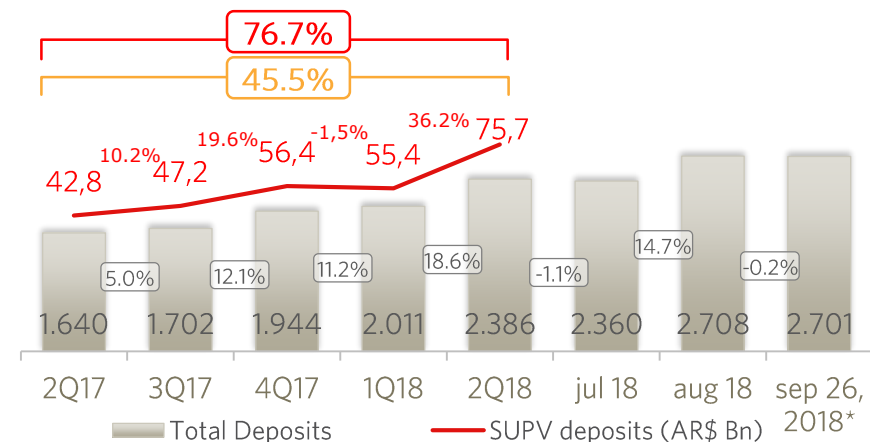
LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR [AR\$ Bill.]



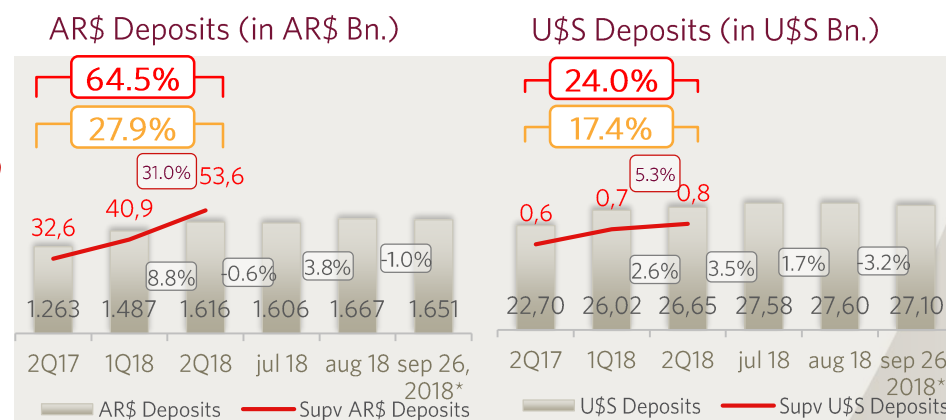
LOANS TO PRIVATE SECTOR [Original Currency]



PRIVATE SECTOR DEPOSITS [AR\$ Bill.]



PRIVATE SECTOR DEPOSITS [Original Currency]



1) Source: Daily Report BCRA

□ QoQ or MoM variation

*September figures may be impacted by month seasonality

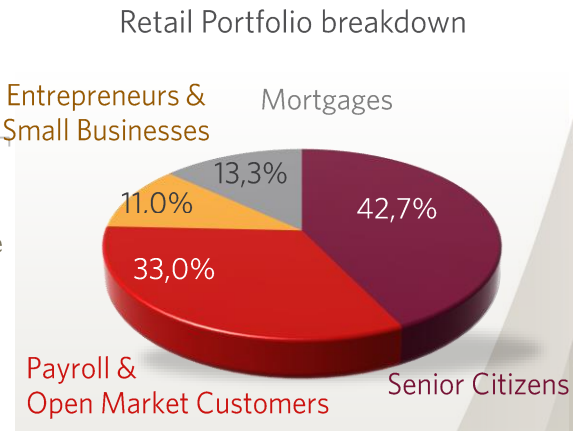
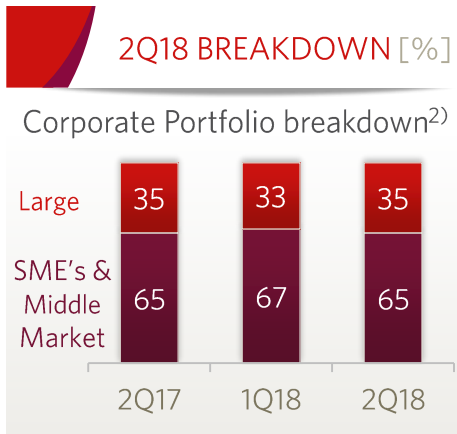
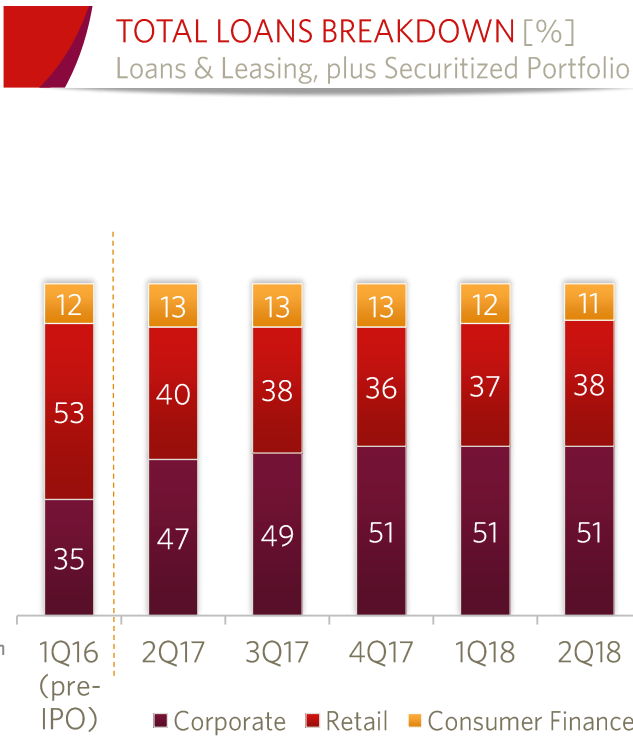
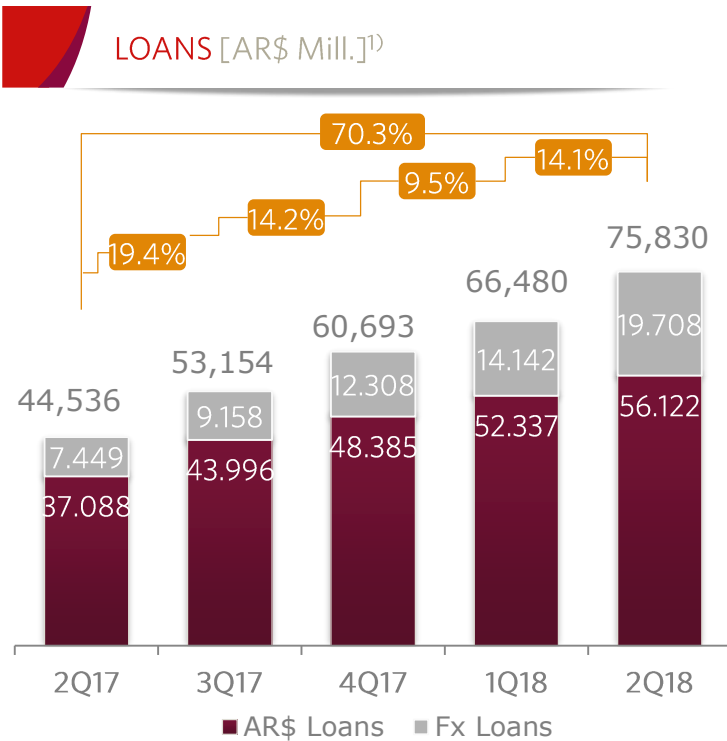
Second quarter 2018 highlights

Weaker than expected results in 2Q18 impacted by difficult macro dynamics.

- 1 **Attributable Comprehensive Income** down 11%% YoY and 36% QoQ to AR\$475.3 million. ROAE of 12.6% in 2Q18 below 28.8% in 2Q17 and 20.6% in 1Q18. **Attributable Net Income** declined 46% YoY and 63% QoQ to AR\$270.7 million.
- 2 **Total Loan Book** up 70% YoY and 14% QoQ (+5% FX neutral). Lower exposure to consumer finance segment. Banking book highly atomized, diversified and collateralized.
- 3 **Deposit Base** posts accelerated growth, up 77% YoY and 36% QoQ (+24% FX neutral), with loan to deposit ratio of 102%.
- 4 **NPL ratio** up 60 bps YoY and 40 bps QoQ to 3.6% in 2Q18, while **Cost of Risk** increased to 5.6%. Consumer finance was the main contributor to higher cost of risk and NPL creation. Retail and Corporate loans NPLs increased 20 bps QoQ, but remain at historically low levels.
- 5 **NII, NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences** flat QoQ as a result of lagged loan repricing, higher cost of funding in consumer finance, the cost of hedging a long structural FX position, and to a lesser extent a short position on FX held by the trading desk.
- 6 **Efficiency Ratio** impacted by flat operating revenues in the quarter, while expenses increased slightly over inflation.

Supervielle loan performance

Loan book rose 14% QoQ, with AR\$ loans up 7% while US\$ loans fell 3%



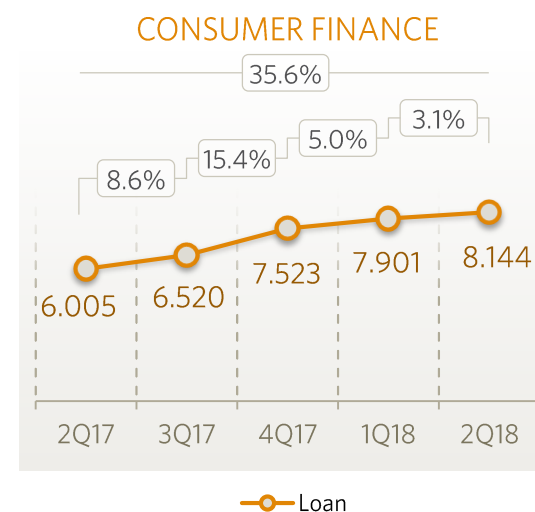
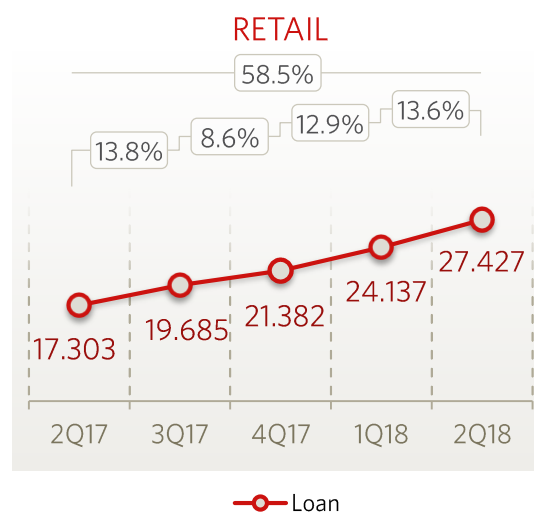
- > Lower exposure in Consumer Finance Segment reflecting the decision to tighten credit scoring standards in this segment starting 1Q18
- > Growth in share of Retail Banking loans partly driven by higher mortgage loans

1) Denotes loans and leases before allowances
2) For information up to December 31, 2017 SME´s considers annual sales between AR\$ 40-200 million, Middle Market considers annual sales between AR\$ 200-1,000 million and Large considers annual sales over AR\$ 1,000 million. For information since January 1, 2018, the term "small businesses" refers to individuals and businesses with annual sales up to Ps.70.0 million, the term "SMEs" refers to individuals and businesses with annual sales over Ps.70.0 million and below Ps.550.0 million, the term "middle-market companies" refers to companies with annual sales over Ps.550.0 million and below Ps.2.0 billion and the term "large corporates" refers to companies with annual sales over Ps.2.0 billion.

Supervielle loan performance

Continued growth in retail supported by corporates; sustained slow down in origination for consumer finance following risk management initiatives

TOTAL LOAN PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN BY SEGMENT Loans & Leasing Portfolio [AR\$ Mill.]¹⁾

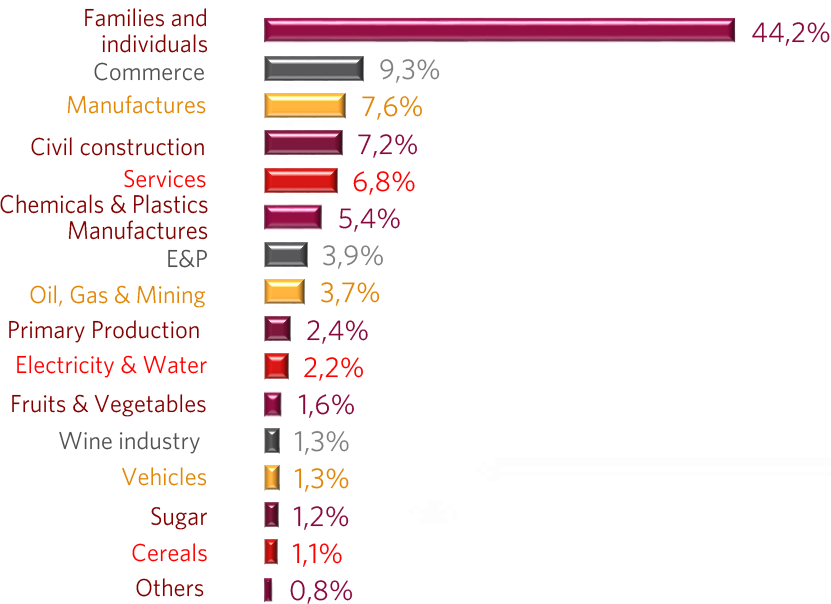


- > AR\$-denominated Corporate loan book declined 4.1% QoQ, while US\$-denominated loans measured in AR\$ increased 39.3% in the period, reflecting the impact of FX devaluation
- > Retail banking book continues to show resilient growth
- > Continued deceleration in consumer finance loans in line with strategy of tightening credit scoring standards in current economic scenario

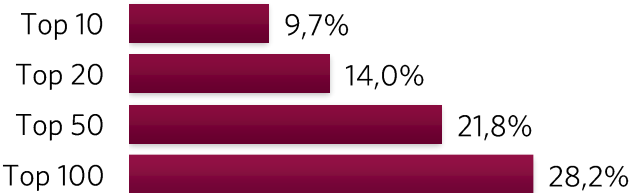
Supervielle loan portfolio

Highly atomized, diversified and collateralized loan book

Breakdown by Economic Activity



Portfolio Atomization



Collaterals of the Corporate Portfolio

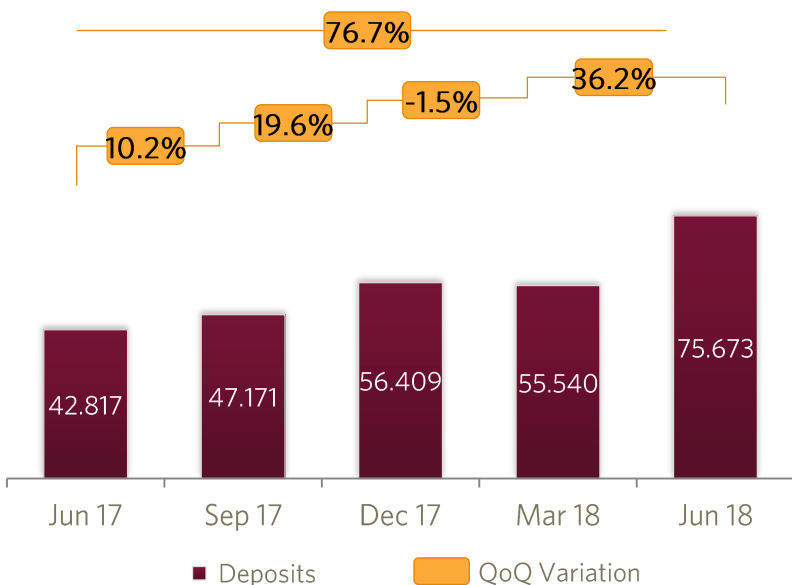
	SMEs	Middle Markets	Large	Total
Third party guarantees (SBLC)	11%	5%	2%	7%
Preferred	19%	24%	6%	16%
Public Work Certificates	3%	4%	0%	3%
Leasing	0%	3%	1%	1%
Factoring w/ recourse	14%	9%	3%	9%
Others	1%	4%	2%	2%
Unsecured	51%	51%	86%	62%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
Share of Loan Portfolio	40%	27%	30%	100%
Collateralized	49%	49%	14%	38%
Unsecured	51%	51%	86%	62%

> Loans to payroll and pension clients represent 67.5% of total retail portfolio

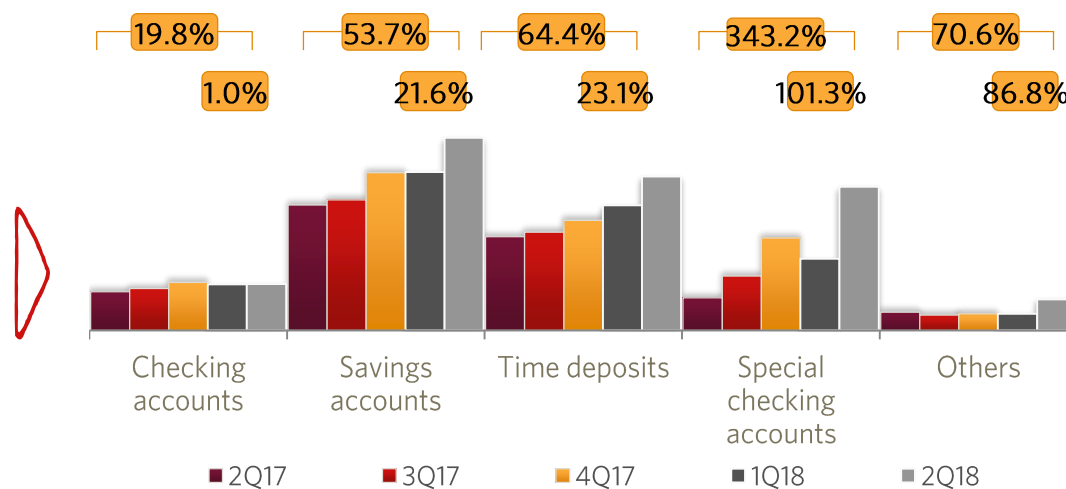
Supervielle Deposits

Accelerated growth in deposit base, up 36% sequentially or 24% FX neutral

DEPOSITS [AR\$ Mill.]



DEPOSIT BREAKDOWN [%]

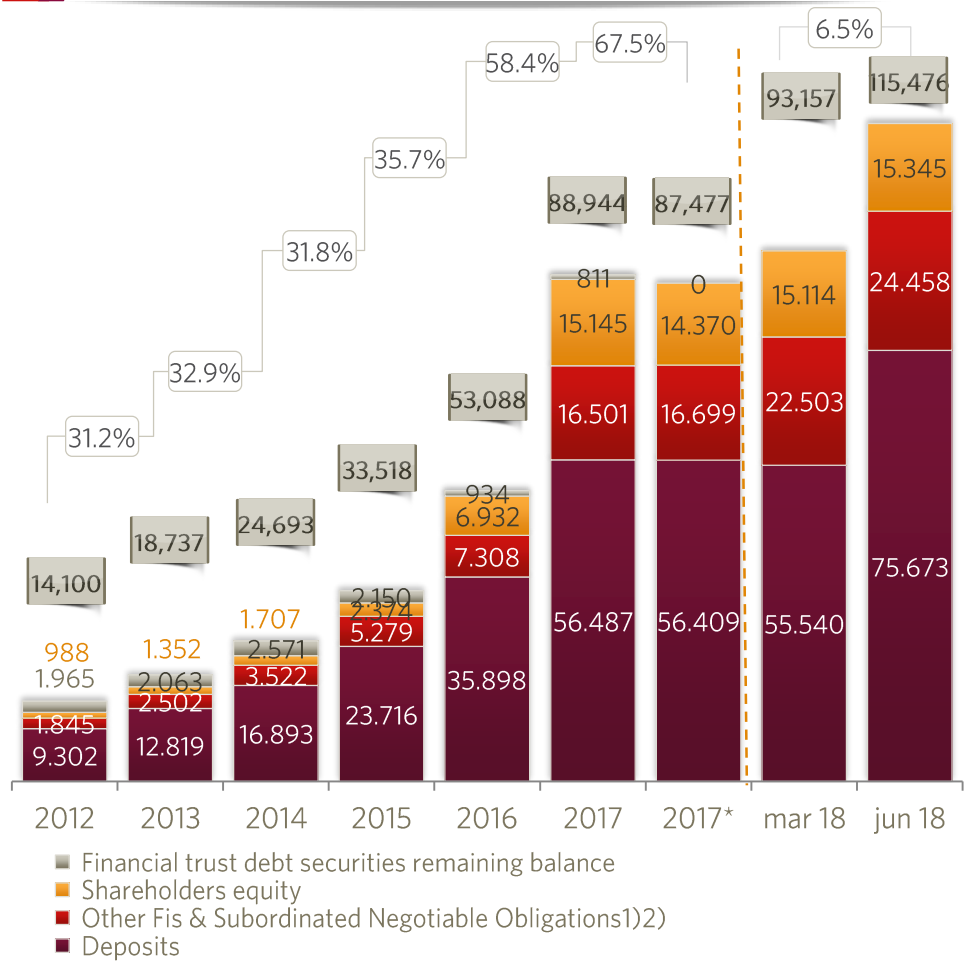


104.0%	112.7%	107.6%	119.7%	101.8%	Loans to total deposits
63.9%	65.2%	65.8%	68.8%	62.8%	Loans to assets
24.0%	26.8%	25.0%	26.4%	29.2%	Fx Deposits to total deposits

- > Loans to deposits ratio closer to 100%, reflecting strong deposit growth
- > Non-interest bearing deposits accounted for 48% of total deposits
- > Retail deposits up 18% QoQ, while lower relative share explained by growth in wholesale deposits
- > Corporate deposits up 24% QoQ

Funding & deposits base

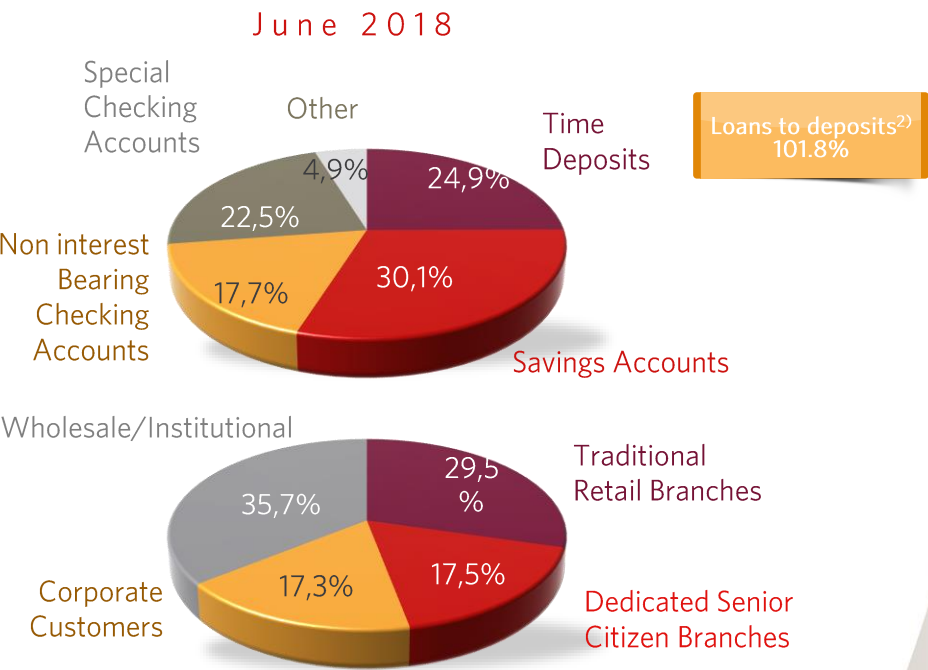
FUNDING [AR\$ Mill.]



* Under IFRS

1) Includes: Other Liabilities Resulting from Financial Brokerage and Subordinated Negotiable Obligations
2) For 2017 restated and 2018 includes: Repo Transactions, Financing received from Central Bank and others, Medium Term Notes and Subordinated Loan and Negotiable Obligations
Loans to total deposits: Loans and Leasing before allowances divided by total deposits..

DEPOSITS BREAKDOWN



Assets & liabilities repricing dynamics

While AR\$ liabilities reprice in an average of 45 days, AR\$ loans are fully repriced in an average term of 247 days

AR\$	Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of AR\$ Assets
	AR\$ Loans	247	59%
	Personal loans	538	21%
	Promissory Notes	50	10%
	Credit Cards	86	10%
	Corporate Unsec. Loans	135	8%
	Mortgage	31	5%
	Overdraft	60	5%
	Leasing	565	3%
	Automobile & Other Secured Loans	454	1%

Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of AR\$ Liabilities
Total Deposits	27	75%
Sight Deposits		31%
Time Deposits	45	24%
Other Sources of Funding	112	20%
Special Checking Accounts	2	17%
Total Liabilities	45	

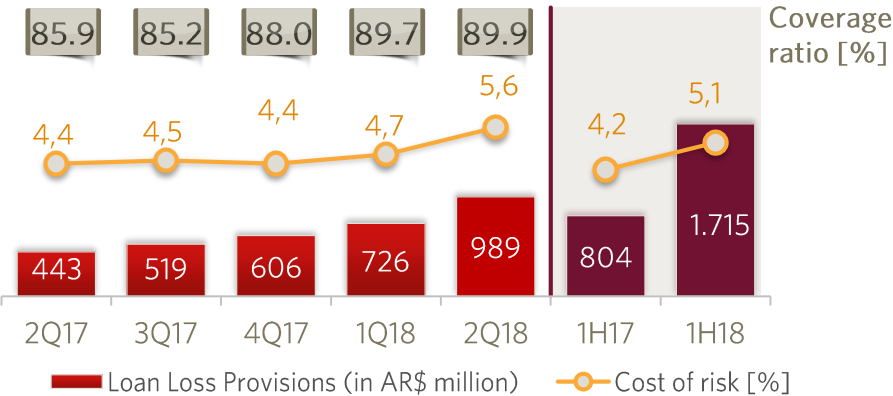
US\$	Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of U\$S Assets
	Foreign Trade & U\$S Loans	342	59%

Liabilities	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of U\$S Liabilities
Total Deposits	32	73%
Other Source of Funding	87	23%
Subordinated Negotiable Obligations	952	4%
Total Liabilities	143	

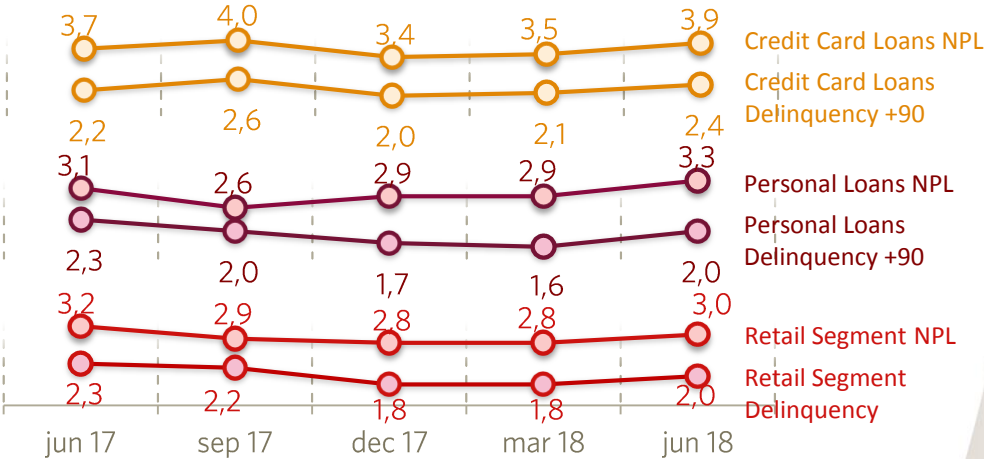
Asset quality

Consumer Finance was the main contributor to higher cost of risk and NPL creation; Retail and Corporate NPLs each rose 20 bps QoQ remaining at historically low levels

LOAN LOSS PROVISIONS EVOLUTION



RETAIL NPLs vs +90 DAYS DELINQUENCY



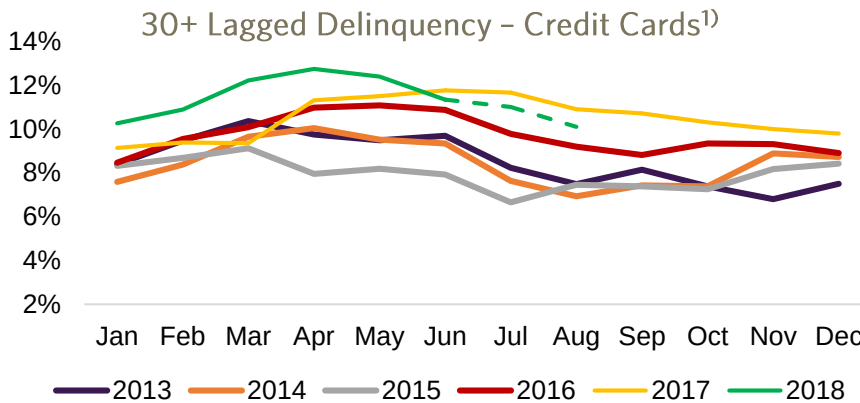
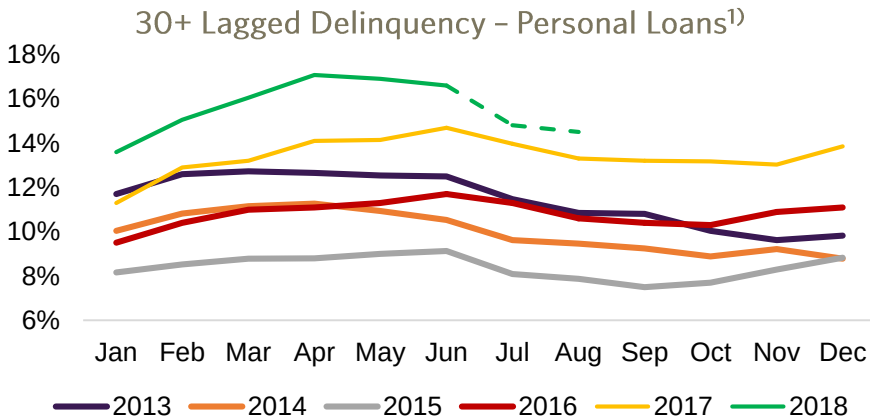
NPLs RATIO

	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18
Corporate	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Retail	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%
Personal Loans	3.1%	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	3.3%
Credit Cards	3.7%	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%
Consumer finance	11.4%	13.8%	14.7%	15.7%	18.0%
Personal Loans	13.3%	16.3%	18.7%	19.9%	23.1%
Credit Cards	8.9%	10.1%	9.1%	9.8%	10.9%
Auto Loans					12.2%
TOTAL	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%

Asset quality in Consumer Finance

Closely monitoring asset quality in Consumer Finance following tightening of credit scoring standards which are resulting in early signs of improvement

CONSUMER FINANCE - LAGGED DELINQUENCY



1) Managerial analysis

+30 DAYS DELINQUENCY, 3 MONTH VINTAGE

Month of Disbursement	Total Loans	Loans to Open Market Customers	Loans to Existing Customers
Jan 17	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%
Feb 17	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%
Mar 17	4.3%	5.3%	3.8%
Apr 17	3.8%	4.7%	3.2%
May 17	3.0%	4.1%	2.4%
Jun 17	3.2%	4.1%	2.7%
Jul 17	3.8%	5.9%	2.7%
Aug 17	3.5%	4.8%	2.8%
Sep 17	4.1%	5.6%	3.3%
Oct 17	5.0%	5.8%	4.7%
Nov 17	4.0%	4.8%	3.5%
Dec 17	4.7%	6.4%	3.7%
Jan 18	4.4%	6.2%	3.7%
Feb 18	5.0%	6.5%	4.1%
Mar 18	3.9%	5.2%	3.2%
Apr 18	3.2%	4.6%	2.5%
May 18	2.8%	4.9%	1.8%
Jun 18	1.4%	2.0%	1.3%

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WHY SUPERVIELLE

Great
POTENTIAL
going into the
FUTURE

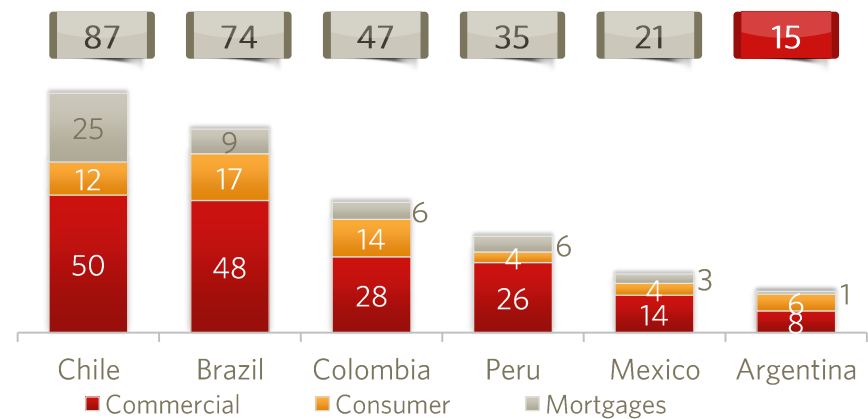
- > Argentina: towards Fiscal Sustainability
- > Financial Sector: Growth Potential Intact
- > SUPV
 - Operating Leverage
 - Differentiated Strategy to Capture Growth
 - Leadership in Relevant Products and Markets

The Argentine banking business has the potential for a growth cycle when the economy rebounds

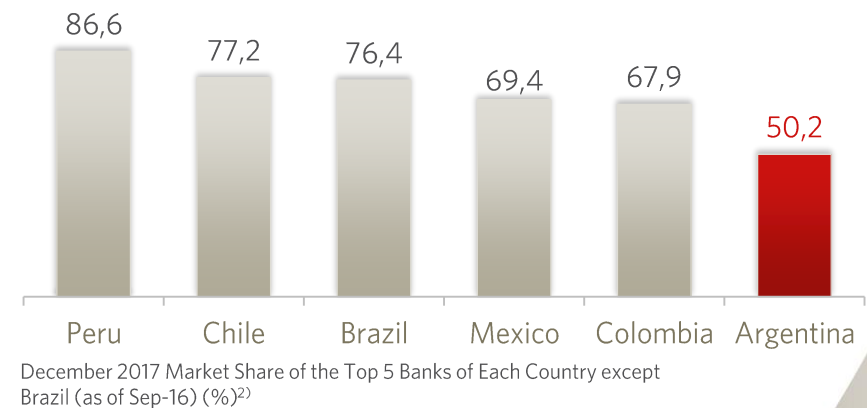
Under-developed Banking & Insurance System



Lower Credit Penetration in all segments [% of GDP]¹⁾



...In a less concentrated Banking System...



1) Total gross loans for each loan type (Source: Each country's financial regulatory agencies) as a percentage of the nominal GDP (Source IMF), as of EOP 2017

2) Source: Each country's financial regulatory agencies

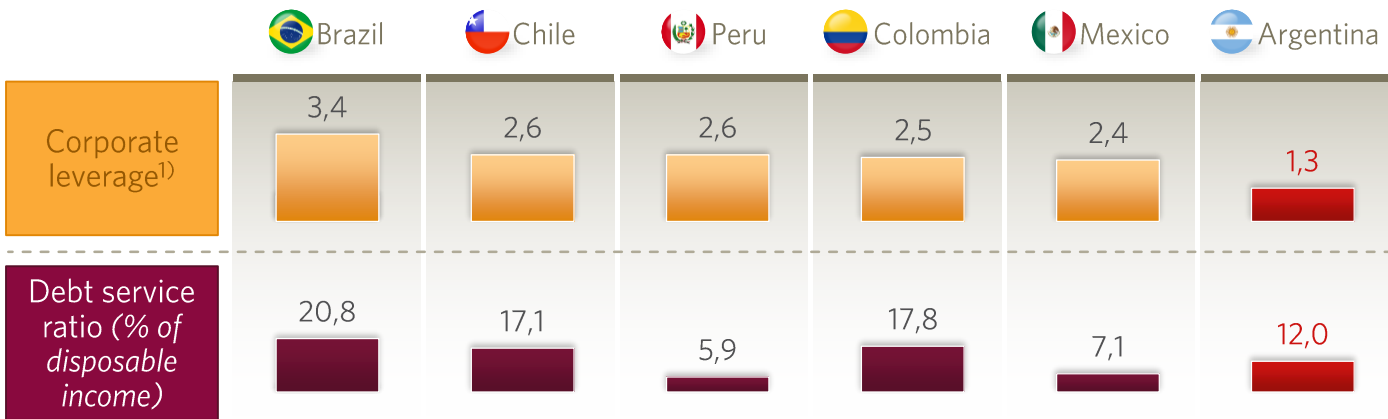
Small industry size and low leverage levels with ample room for growth

ARGENTINA: Third largest economy of Latin America but small industry size



> Small financial industry considering the size of the economy

Low leverage both in companies and families



> Lower corporate leverage highlights significant room for further penetration

> Low household leverage provides capacity to increase interest payments

Notes
1) 2015 Net Debt to EBITDA
Source: Wall Street Research

Who we are

High growth financial services franchise in an industry with strong potential

INTEGRATED FINANCIAL PLATFORM [US\$]

Main Segments			Cross-selling Segments				
Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Consumer Finance	Asset Management	Insurance	Services	Online Broker	Car Loans
							
950.3 Mill.	1.3 Bill.	282.2 Mill.	570.5 Mill.	30.8 Mill.	14.8 Mill.	3.2% Equity Trading Market	10%
LOANS ¹⁾ [\$]			AUM [\$]	GWP ²⁾ [\$]	NET REVENUE ²⁾ [\$]	218.3 Mill. AUM [\$]	New and pre owned car market
1.4 Mill.	5 K	448 K				16,900	
ACTIVE CUSTOMERS						RETAIL ACTIVE CUSTOMERS	
1.5 Bill.	214.9 Mill.						
DEPOSITS [\$]							

Notes: All figures as of June 30, 2018; assumed ARS/USD 28.8617

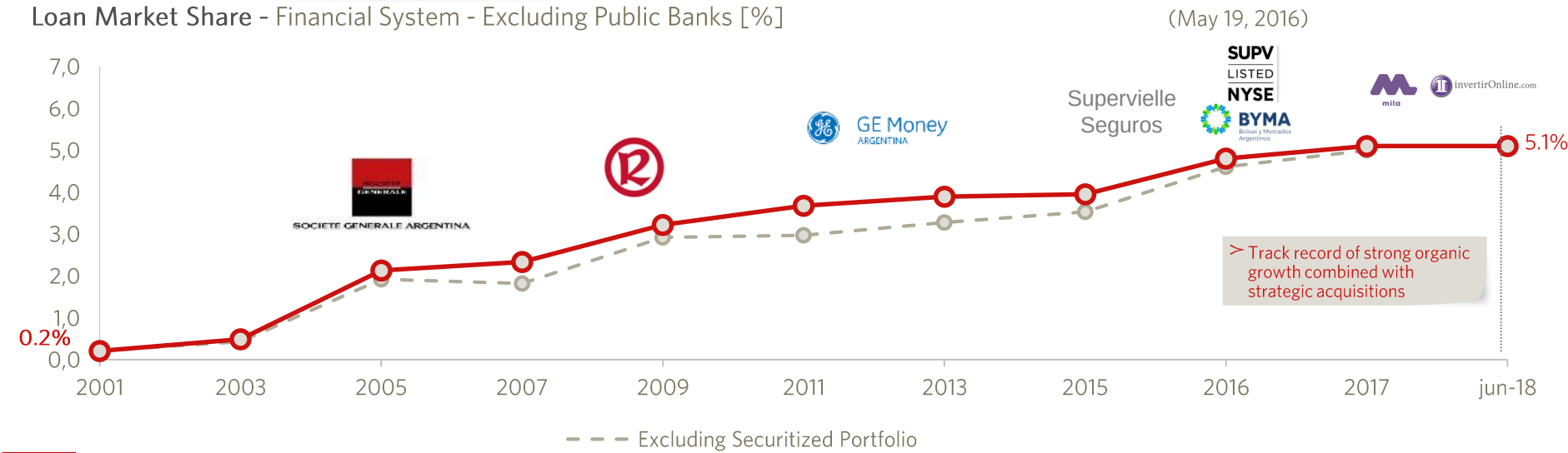
1) Total loans and leasing

2) Last twelve month

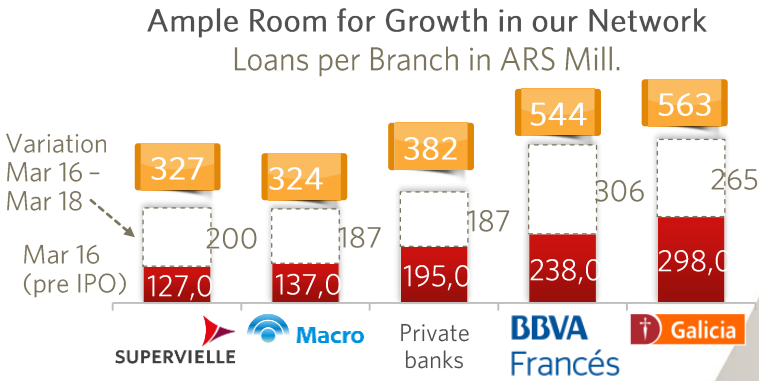
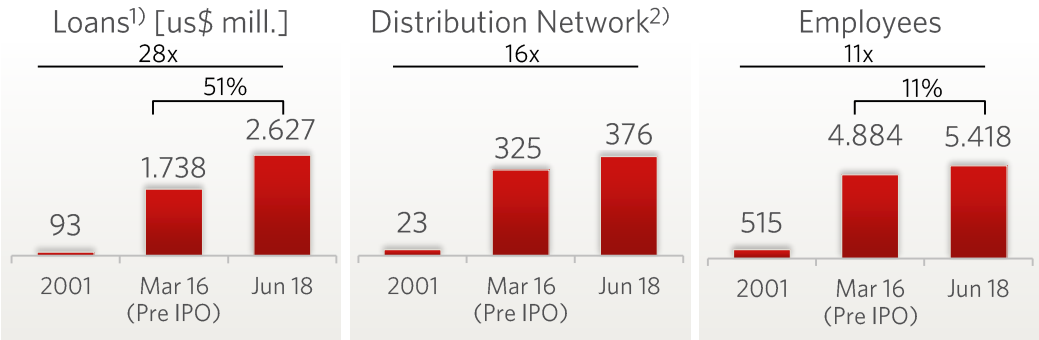
Who we are

High growth financial services franchise in an industry with strong potential

GROWTH AND SUCCESS



TRACK RECORD OF STRONG GROWTH



Notes: All figures as of June 30, 2018; assumed ARS/USD 28.8617

1) Total loans and leasing

2) Includes 184 full branches, 19 banking payment and collection centers, 80 CCF sales points in Walmart Stores, 20 consumer finance branches, 41 consumer finance sale points and 32 Mila branches.

Looking forward, Supervielle ranks high in KSF



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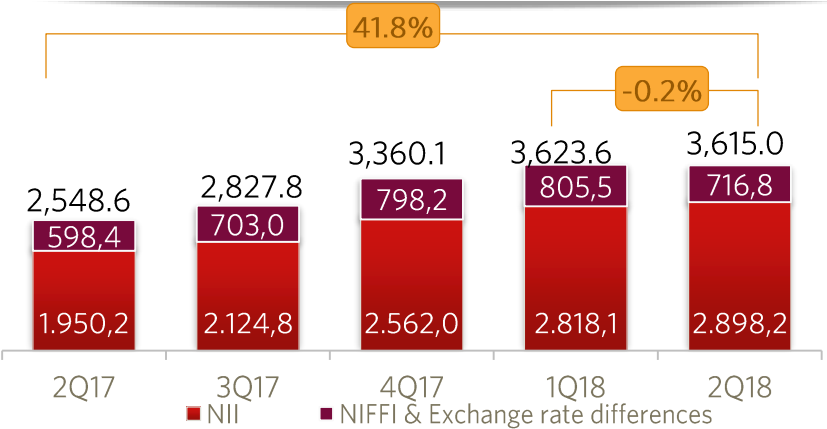
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NII, NIFFI & Exchange rate differences, NIM & NFM

NII, NIFFI & Exchange rate differences flat sequentially impacting NFM and to a lesser extent NIM

NII, NIFFI & Exchange rate differences [AR\$ Mill.]



- > NII, NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences flat QoQ reflecting:
- Lagged loan repricing at the Bank given sudden & sustained interest rate hikes, a temporary effect
 - Higher cost of funding in Consumer Finance Segment
 - Short position on FX at onset of AR\$ devaluation and lower trading results

NIM

	2Q17	3Q17	4Q17	1Q18	2Q18
TOTAL	21.5%	19.6%	20.0%	19.6%	19.2%
AR\$	25.6%	22.3%	22.9%	22.7%	20.4%
US\$	2.2%	7.6%	7.1%	8.4%	14.9%
Loan Portfolio	22.1%	20.8%	21.0%	19.8%	18.2%
AR\$	27.5%	24.7%	25.3%	24.3%	22.3%
US\$	-4.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%	4.4%
Investment Portfolio	19.1%	14.6%	15.3%	18.4%	25.1%
AR\$	17.5%	12.2%	12.6%	13.5%	10.1%
US\$	25.1%	24.9%	28.0%	35.9%	116.5%

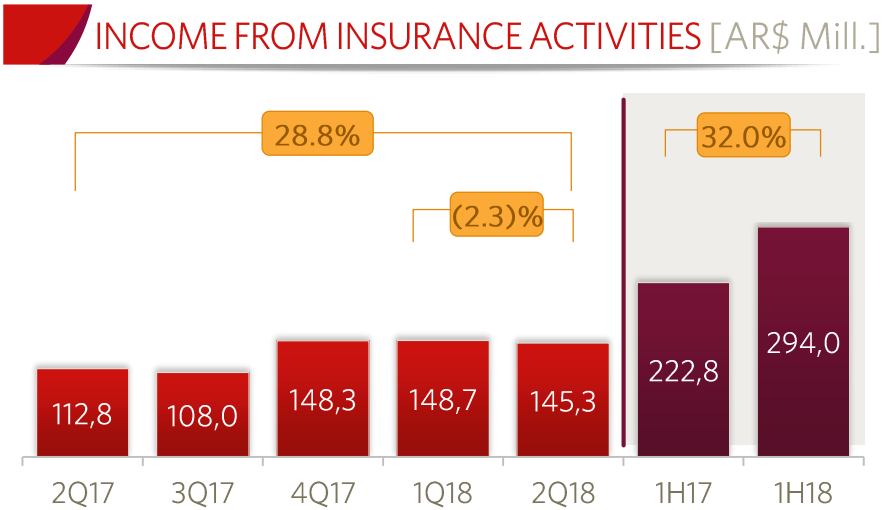
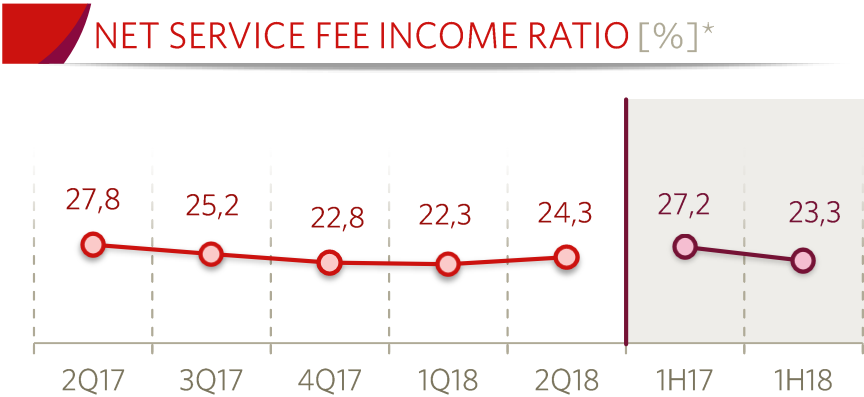
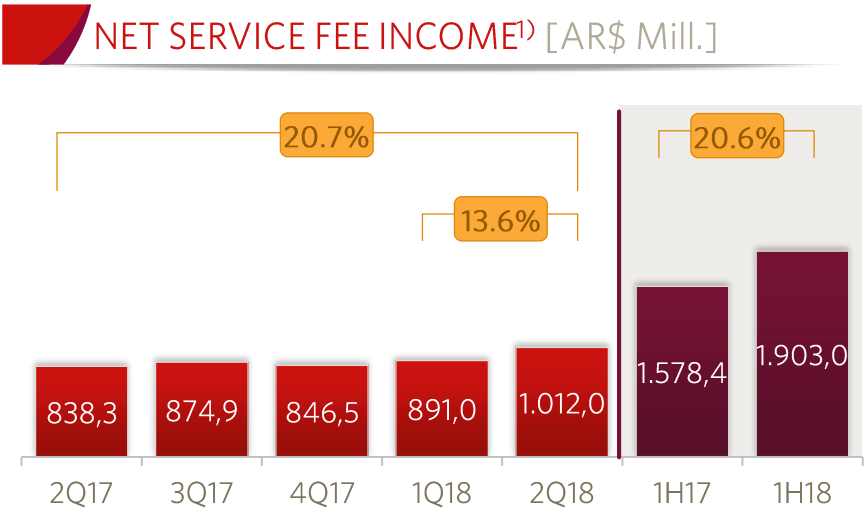
NFM

	2Q17	3Q17	4Q17	1Q18	2Q18
TOTAL	20.6%	19.8%	20.0%	19.9%	17.4%
AR\$	25.3%	22.0%	21.0%	22.6%	19.3%
US\$	-1.7%	10.3%	15.2%	10.3%	10.8%

¹ NII: Net Interest Income, NIFFI: Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Service fee income & income from insurance activities

Net Service fee income up 14% QoQ driven by higher credit card and loan related fees, along with lower commissions paid

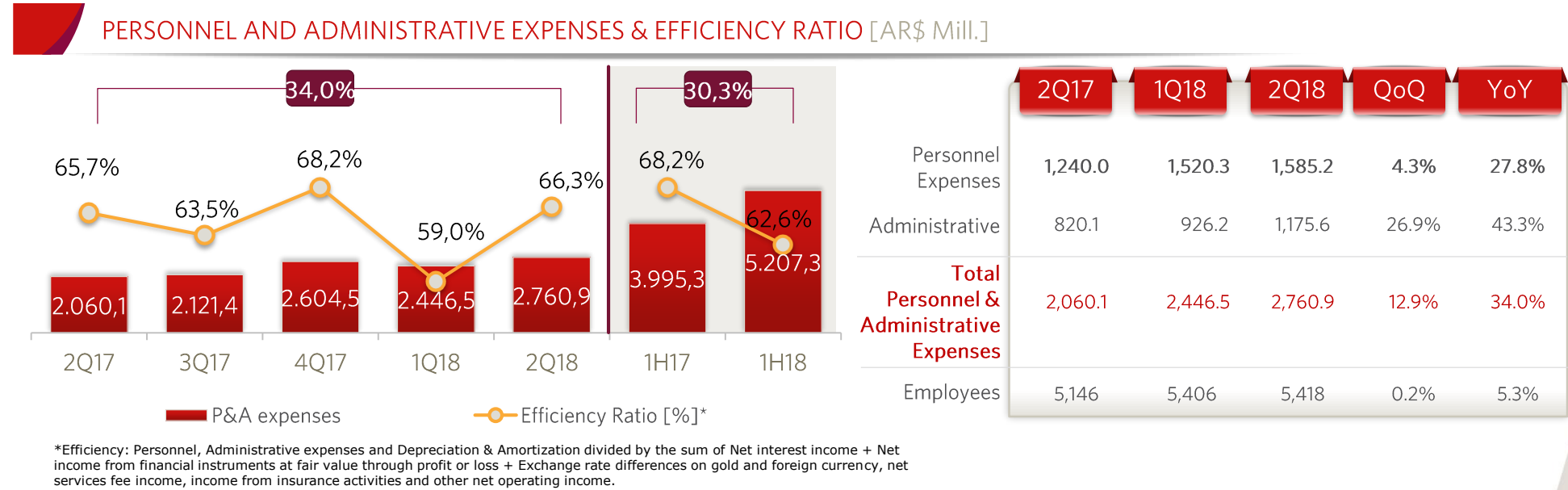


- > Net Service Fee Income up 13.6% QoQ reflecting:
 - 10.2% increase in credit cards commissions,
 - 36.4% increase in loan related fees, and
 - 4.1% decrease in commissions paid
- > Income from insurance activities fell 2.3% QoQ, while gross written premiums increased 5.2%. This increase was more than offset by higher claims.

1) Excludes income from insurance activities
* 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 + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities and other net operating income.

Administrative expenses & efficiency ratio

While expenses increased slightly above inflation, efficiency was impacted by flat operating revenues in the quarter

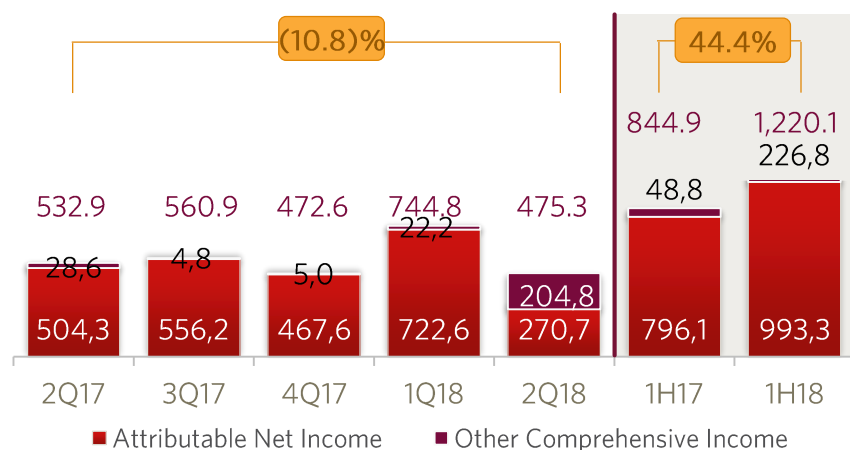


- > 2Q18 Efficiency ratio increased 730 bps QoQ to 66.3%, and 60 bps YoY
- > Personnel expenses rose 4.3% QoQ reflecting wage increases from collective agreements in 1Q18
- > Administrative expenses rose 26.9% QoQ driven by increases in advertising and publicity expenses, other expenses including leases, security service expenses, maintenance, insurance and electricity

Profitability

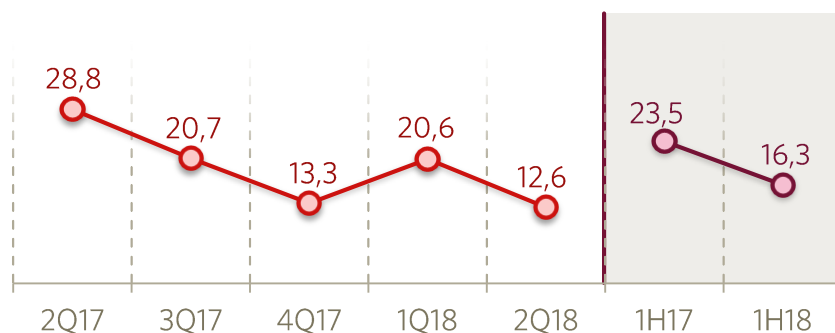
Attributable comprehensive income down 11% YoY and 36% QoQ

ATTRIBUTABLE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME [AR\$ Mill.]



- Lower margins in consumer finance from sharp rise in cost of funds along with higher LLPs as disposable income in lower income segments deteriorated further
- Lagged repricing in NII in our banking business, a temporary effect
- Short position on FX at the onset of the AR\$ devaluation in addition to lower than anticipated trading results

ROAE [%]



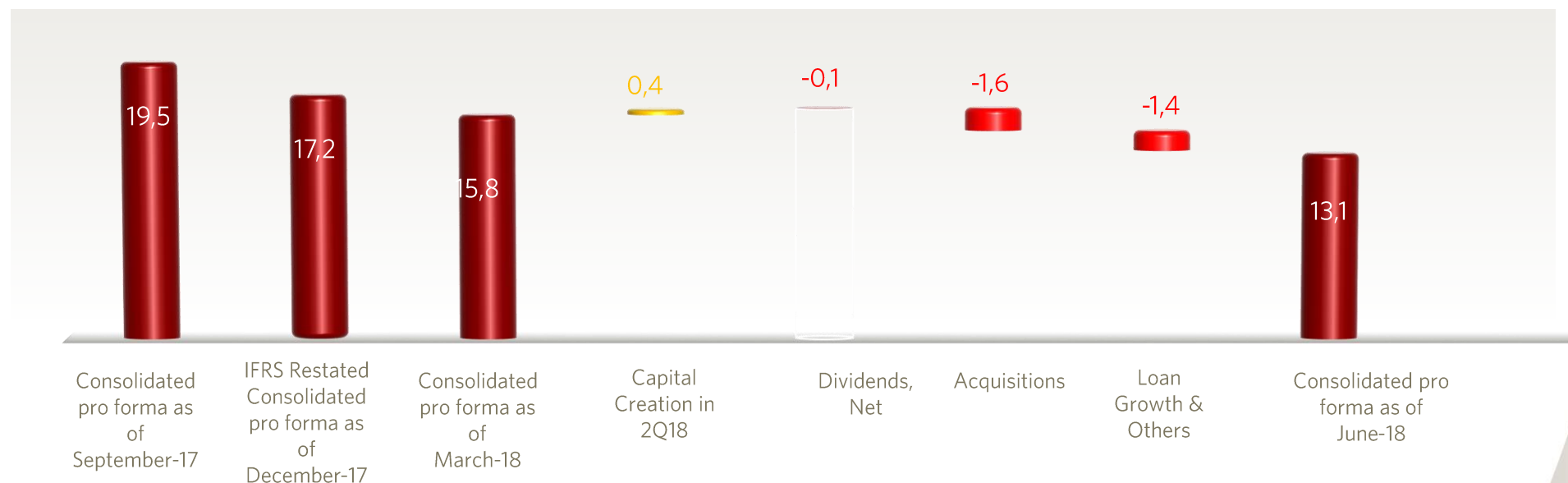
ROAA [%]



Capitalization

Execution of capital deployment through loan growth and selective acquisitions to complement our product offering and digitalization strategy

CAPITAL DEPLOYMENT [Tier I ratio %] ⁽¹⁾



- > Capital injection of AR\$861 million at Banco Supervielle in May 2018
- > AR\$ 2.0 billion remain at the holding company, following the acquisitions of MILA and Invertir Online, available for future capital injections

Supervielle revised 2018 guidance

FY 2018 EXPECTATIONS

	Original	Revised
Total Loan Growth ³	45 – 50 %	40 – 50%
Cost of Risk	4.1 – 4.5%	4.6 – 5.1%
NIM	18 – 20%	=
Efficiency Ratio	55 – 59%	59 – 63%
Attributable Comprehensive Income	AR\$ 4.0– 4.3 Bill.	AR\$ 2.9 – 3.3 Bill.
Tier 1 Ratio ⁴	14 – 15%	12 – 13%

Significant Change in Macro Assumptions¹

Metric	Original Assumptions	As of August 23 Assumptions (July's Survey)
GDP	3.0%	-0.3%
Inflation	19.4%	31.8%
Badlar Rate (eop)	21% ²	29% ²
Monetary policy Rate (eop)	21.75%	35%
FX Ar\$ (eop)	21.9	30

1 Source: Market Expectations Survey (Central Bank), unless otherwise noted. Original assumptions as of January 2018 and current assumptions as of July 2018.

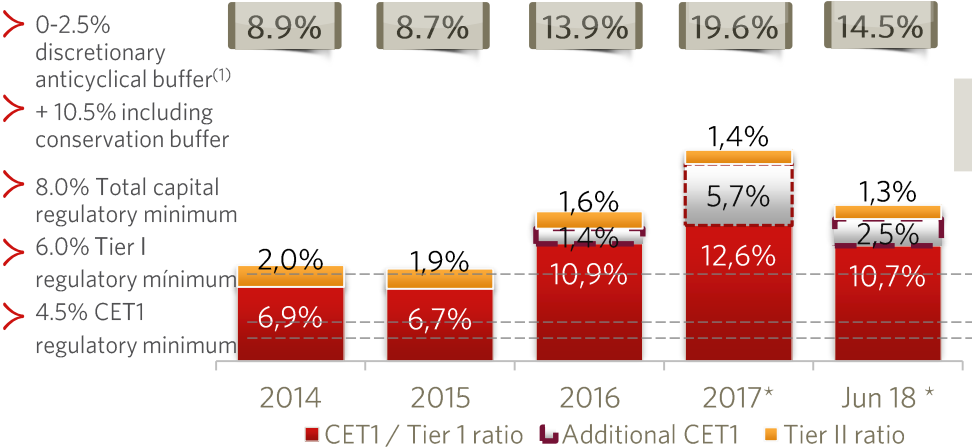
2 Company estimate

3 Loans including leases

4 The TIER 1 ratio guidance includes net funds held at the holding company. Tier 1 ratio coincides with CET1 ratio

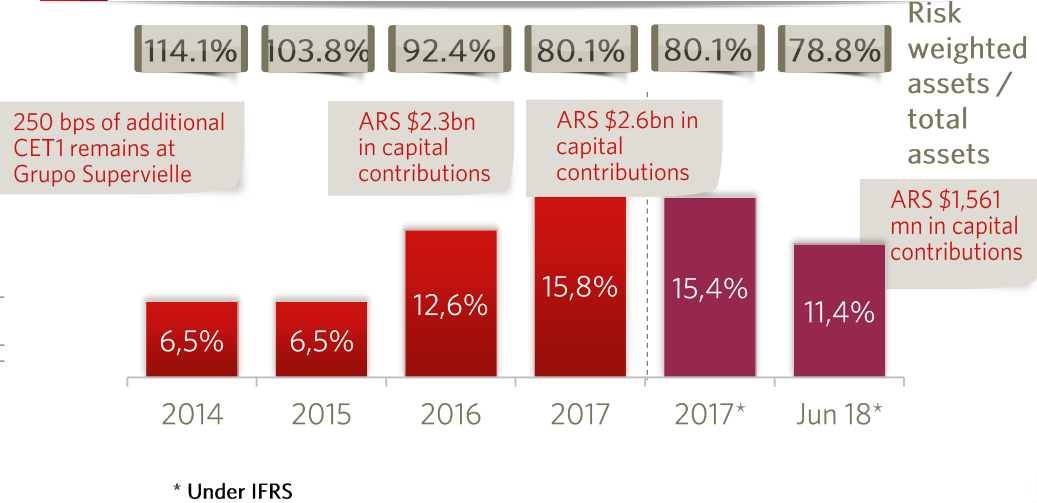
Capital. Robust capitalization coupled with ample liquidity levels and healthy balance sheet

ROBUST CAPITALIZATION

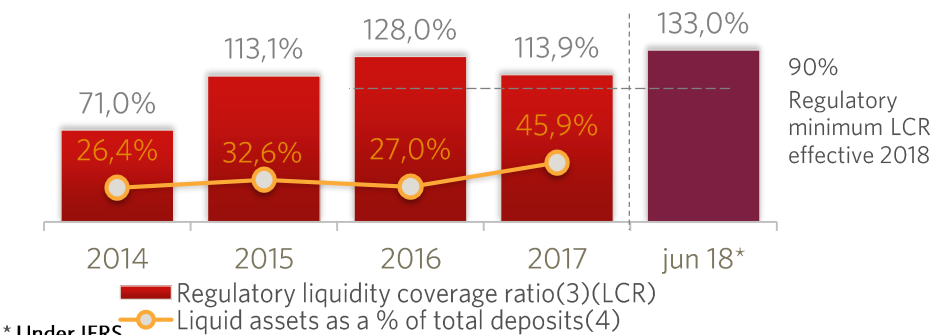


** Under IFRS

ROOM FOR CONTINUED BALANCE SHEET GROWTH



AMPLE LIQUIDITY LEVELS



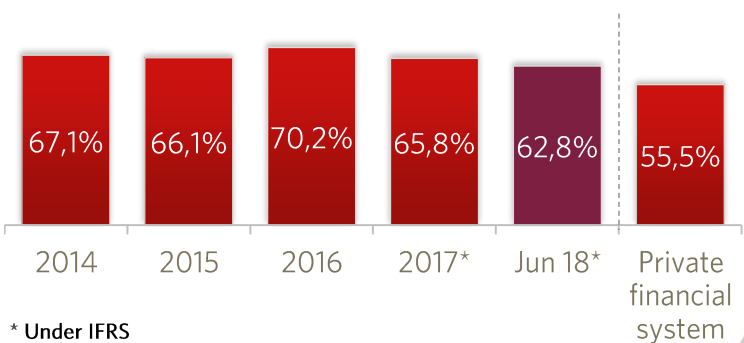
Source: Company filings.

(1) At the discretion of the BCRA 0% for 2017.

(2) Total equity - intangible assets) / (total assets - intangible assets).

(3) Period end LCR ratio available since 2015. Includes the funds held at the holding company level

ABOVE-AVERAGE LEVELS OF LOANS-TO-ASSETS⁽⁵⁾

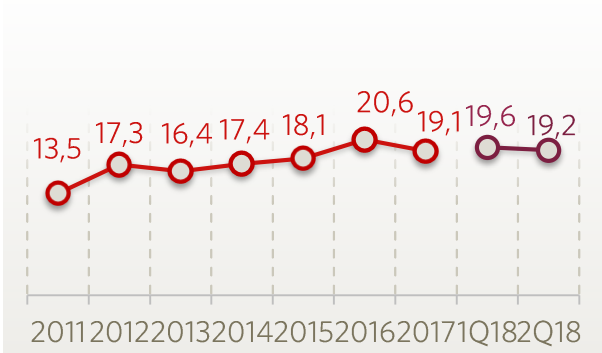


(4) Liquid assets include cash and securities issued by the Central Bank (LEBACs and NOBACs).

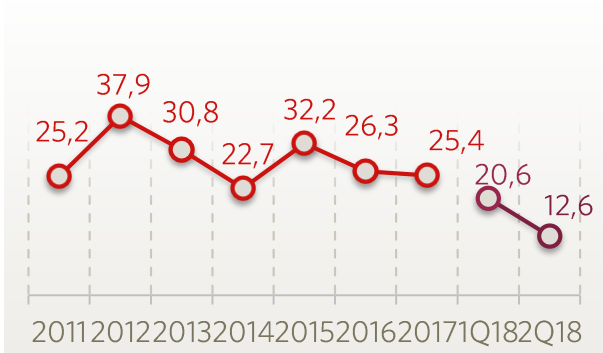
(5) Loans include loans and receivables from financial leases before allowances.

SUPV financial ratios

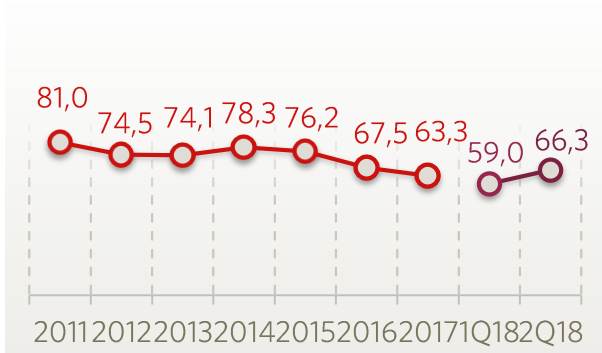
Net Interest Margin [NIM]



Return On Average Equity [ROAE]



Efficiency Ratio [%]



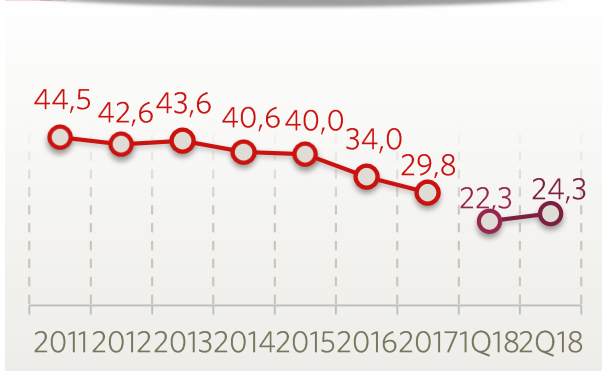
Net Financial Margin [NFM]



Return On Average Assets [ROAA]



Net Service Fee Income Ratio [%]



1Q18 and 2Q18 figures adjusted be IFRS

Net Interest Margin: Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets. Under IFRS, NIM is defined as Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss+ divided by average interest earning assets.

Net Fee Income Ratio: Net services fee income + Income from insurance activities divided by the sum of gross financial margin and net services fee income. Under IFRS it is defined as 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 + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities and other net operating income.

ROAE: Net income divided by average shareholders' equity, calculated on a daily basis and measured in local currency.

ROAA: Net income divided by average assets, calculated on a daily basis and measured in local currency.

Efficiency ratio: Administrative expenses divided by the sum of gross financial margin, services fee income and income from insurance activities. Under IFRS, it is defined as 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 + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities and other net operating income.

Net Financial Margin: Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, divided by average interest-earning assets.

