



GRUPO
SUPERVIELLE S.A.

REPORTS 1Q26
CONSOLIDATED
RESULTS



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Content

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Grupo Supervielle Reports 1Q26 Results

Attributable net loss narrowed sequentially, while CET1 remained strong at 15.4%

Excluding extraordinary severance charges, net income was AR\$6.7 billion

Operating trends improved supported by lower cost of risk, funding optimization and continued efficiency gains

Buenos Aires, May 6, 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-month period ended March 31, 2026.

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 first quarter 2026 results, Patricio Supervielle, Grupo Supervielle's Chairman & CEO, noted: *"The first quarter marked an early but important step in our earnings recovery, supported by improving asset quality trends and continued progress in aligning our operating model with evolving client behavior. During the quarter, we implemented a headcount rightsizing plan reflecting the structural shift toward a more efficient distribution model, with a growing share of customer activity migrating to digital and virtual hub service channels. Excluding the related extraordinary severance charges, we delivered net income of AR\$6.7 billion, or approximately 2.5% adjusted ROAE. Our capital ratio remained solid at 15.4%, in line with December 31, 2025, while we reported a AR\$17.1 billion net loss in the quarter.*

We maintained a disciplined approach to balance sheet deployment, prioritizing profitability and asset quality, with a continued focus on risk-adjusted growth. Asset quality showed encouraging signs of stabilization, with delinquency trends improving through March and net cost of risk easing to 6% from the 10% reported in the prior quarter, supported by collection and refinancing initiatives implemented since December 2025, reinforcing our view that the peak in cost of risk was reached in the fourth quarter of 2025. In this context, loans declined 5.6% sequentially, reflecting subdued credit demand in local currency alongside our disciplined and selective origination approach, with a clear focus on profitable growth. On the funding side, deposits decreased 4.7% quarter-on-quarter, primarily driven by a deliberate reduction in higher-cost wholesale peso funding, as we continued to improve the quality and stability of our deposit base. In turn, both U.S. loans and deposits continued to increase in original currency terms. Net interest margin stood at 17.7% for the quarter, well above the levels observed during the peak of monetary tightening in 3Q25, supported by a more stable rate environment, with interest rates declining in March.

Importantly, March represented a clear inflection point, as underlying monthly earnings turned positive before the impact of the retirement plan, reaching AR\$16.6 billion, supported by more stable interest rate conditions, improving financial risk dynamics and continued moderation in credit charges. This trend has extended into April, with margins and asset quality showing early signs of stabilization. While the NPL ratio stood at 5.6% at quarter-end, compared to 5.0% in December, it improved sequentially in March versus February, reflecting an early inflection in asset quality trends. At the same time, the plan positions us for a structurally leaner cost base going forward.

From a macro perspective, the operating environment remained challenging in the first quarter, with higher inflation and still-tight monetary conditions, but the backdrop became more stable toward the end of the period. Greater visibility on interest rates, and continued policy progress are beginning to support a more predictable environment for funding costs, margins and, over time, a recovery in credit demand.

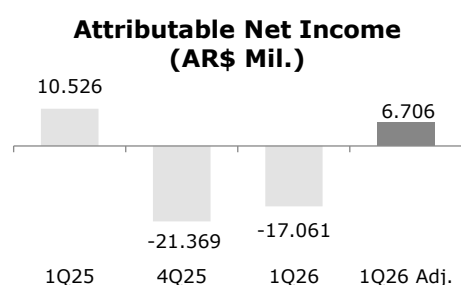
During the quarter, we continued to advance our ecosystem strategy, deepening integration between the Bank and IOL and scaling cross-selling initiatives. The launch of 'Cuenta Hit IOL' at the Bank, supported strong client acquisition momentum, with a peak of 13,000 new accounts in March. IOL continued to expand its platform, with assets under custody reaching US\$2.7 billion, while also enhancing its value proposition through innovation, including the recent launch of new artificial intelligence capabilities that allow clients to connect their preferred AI platform to their accounts, allowing them to interact, analyze and manage their investments in a more intuitive and integrated way. These initiatives reflect our focus on building a more agile, client-centric and scalable platform.

Looking ahead, we remain constructive on the remainder of 2026. The quarter confirmed that underlying profitability is recovering, that credit costs are moving off their peak, and that our strategic actions are beginning to translate into a more efficient and resilient earnings profile. At the same time, the recent staff-level agreement with the IMF provides additional external validation that reform momentum is strengthening, with continued progress on fiscal discipline, key legislation and the monetary framework, supporting a more stable and predictable macro environment. With a strong capital base, a structurally improving cost trajectory, disciplined risk management and a clear focus on profitable growth, Grupo Supervielle is well positioned to strengthen returns as Argentina's financial system continues to normalize," concluded Mr. Supervielle.

First quarter 2026 Highlights

PROFITABILITY

The Company reported an Attributable Net Loss of AR\$17.1 billion in 1Q26 compared to a Net Loss of AR\$21.4 billion in 4Q25 and a net gain of AR\$ 10.5 billion in 1Q25. During the quarter, the Company implemented a headcount rightsizing plan at its Banking business ecosystem to align with its shift toward a more efficient distribution model, with a growing share of customer activity migrating to digital and virtual hub service channels. The plan included as of March 31, 2026, 9% of the headcount. Excluding the related extraordinary severance charges, the Company posted Adjusted Net Income of AR\$6.7 billion.



Operating conditions during 1Q26 evolved gradually, following two periods of heightened financial volatility. January and February saw lower but still volatile interest rates, which constrained credit demand and financial intermediation. Conditions improved toward the end of the quarter, particularly in March, as greater visibility on the monetary policy framework contributed to a more stable interest rate environment, easing funding costs and supporting stabilization. In this context, quarterly profitability reflected the normalization of financial income following the strong performance in 4Q25, when market-related results benefited from the recovery in investment portfolio valuations after election-related volatility. Net financial margins declined sequentially but remained broadly in line with levels observed earlier in 2025 and well above those recorded during the peak of monetary tightening in 3Q25. Operating expenses increased sequentially, primarily reflecting extraordinary personnel costs associated with the implementation of the headcount rightsizing plan.

Loan loss provisions declined significantly from the previous quarter, reflecting easing delinquency trends through January, February and March and the early impact of portfolio management, collections and refinancing initiatives undertaken since late 2025, together with a disciplined and cautious origination strategy. While asset quality indicators remained above December levels, their trajectory during the quarter suggested an early inflection in portfolio performance. On a year-on-year ("YoY")

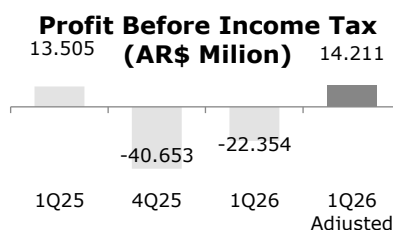
basis, provisioning levels continued to reflect a challenging macroeconomic environment and the increase in delinquency levels across industry.

Overall, first quarter results reflect a transitional period, with underlying earnings trends improving toward the end of the quarter amid greater macro-financial stability, early signs of asset quality stabilization and continued progress on efficiency initiatives. This was partially offset by extraordinary restructuring costs. **1Q26 ROAE** was -6.2% while adjusted ROAE was 2.4%. ROAA was -0.8%.

In 1Q26, the Company reported a Loss before income tax of AR\$22.4 billion, compared to losses before income tax of AR\$40.7 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$95.9 billion in 3Q25. This loss includes AR\$36.6 billion in extraordinary personnel expenses associated with the headcount rightsizing plan. Excluding the extraordinary severance cost, Profit before income tax was AR\$ 14.2 billion.

The sequential improvement primarily reflects a 43.0% quarter-on-quarter ("QoQ") reduction in Loan Loss Provisions, which declined to AR\$67.6 billion after peaking in the prior quarter. This improvement was partially offset by a 5.3% QoQ decline in Net Financial Income, which fell to AR\$254.7 billion, reflecting lower market-related income as investment portfolio yields normalized from the strong levels recorded in 4Q25. Net Service Fee Income decreased 10.3% QoQ to AR\$60.5 billion, mainly due to lower brokerage-related fees and softer asset management fee income.

Operating expenses increased sequentially, mainly due to the above-mentioned extraordinary severance expenses. Excluding these items, total expenses declined due to seasonality. On a YoY basis, results before income tax continued to reflect higher credit risk costs compared to 1Q25, despite broadly stable financial margins and resilient operating performance.



FINANCIAL MARGIN

During 1Q26, the Net Financial Margin totaled AR\$254.7 billion in 1Q26, declining 5.3% QoQ while increasing 9.5% YoY. The sequential performance reflects margin normalization following two highly volatile quarters. Both 3Q25 and 4Q25 were marked by elevated market volatility, with 4Q25 representing a particularly high comparison base, as

investment portfolio yields recovered the losses recorded in 3Q25 after election-related volatility subsided. Lower interest rates in 1Q26 helped stabilize the net financial margin at levels comparable to 1Q25 and 2Q25. During the quarter, yields on government securities and loan accrual rates declined in line with the prevailing interest rate environment, and funding costs eased, reversing from prior volatility. January and February were characterized by volatile interest rates that weighed on credit demand, while March benefited from improved liquidity and market conditions, supporting margins toward quarter-end.

Client Net Financial Income increased 2.5% QoQ and was broadly stable YoY, supported by lower funding costs despite weaker credit demand and a more gradual pace of loan repricing. Market-related Net Financial Income declined 17.5% QoQ due to lower investment portfolio yields versus the unusually high levels in 4Q25 but remained 31.3% higher YoY.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) was AR\$213.0 billion, decreasing 7.8% QoQ and increasing 20.3% YoY.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) was 17.7% in 1Q26, declining 100 bps QoQ and 150 bps YoY, but well above the levels observed during the peak of monetary tightening in 3Q25. AR\$ NIM was at 20.7% in 1Q26, declining 66 bps QoQ and 14 bps YoY. The sequential contraction primarily reflects lower peso investment portfolio gains following an unusually strong performance in 4Q25, which benefited from the recovery in the valuation of peso-denominated securities after the heightened volatility observed in 3Q25. This was partially mitigated by improvements in funding costs, mainly in March. Total NIM was affected by lower yields from U.S. dollar-denominated portfolios when converted to pesos, reflecting exchange rate appreciation during the quarter.

YoY, the decline in NIM reflects narrower loan spreads driven by a lower share of retail lending, together with a higher proportion of dollar-denominated positions on the balance sheet.

ASSET QUALITY

The total NPL ratio was 5.6% at the end of 1Q26, up from 5.0% in December 2025, reflecting the carry-over of credit stress from prior quarters in a challenging macroeconomic environment. Delinquency indicators decelerated in February and eased slightly in March, suggesting an early inflection point in portfolio performance. This sequential improvement reflects better collection and refinancing dynamics driven by active portfolio management and a disciplined origination strategy, particularly in the retail segment since early 2025.

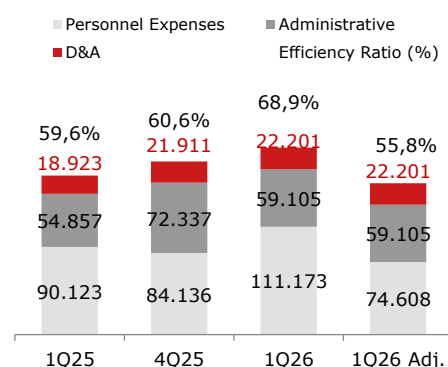
Loan loss provisions (LLPs) declined 43.0% QoQ to AR\$67.6 billion in 1Q26. This reduction in LLPs is consistent with easing delinquency trends throughout the quarter and reflects early benefits from collection and refinancing initiatives implemented since December 2025, together with disciplined risk-adjusted loan origination.

LLPs peaked in 4Q25, when cumulative credit stress and a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop, along with updates to macroeconomic assumptions under the ECL framework, drove elevated charges. On a YoY basis, LLPs increased 60.2%, reflecting the challenging credit environment relative to early 2025. **Net LLPs** (LLPs net of recoveries and reversals), amounted to AR\$63.9 billion in 1Q26, compared with AR\$116.6 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$41.0 billion in 1Q25.

The Coverage Ratio was 103.9% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 111.6% as of December 31, 2025, and 152.7% as of March 31, 2025.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSES & EFFICIENCY

Efficiency ratio was 68.9% in 1Q26, reflecting the impact of extraordinary personnel expenses related to the implementation of a voluntary retirement and headcount rightsizing plan, along with lower revenues versus the prior quarter. Personnel expenses included AR\$36.6 billion in extraordinary severance and early retirement costs. Excluding these items, personnel expenses would have declined approximately 11% QoQ and Efficiency ratio would have been 55.8%, underscoring continued cost discipline and structural efficiency gains. These effects were partially offset by a 18.3% QoQ reduction in administrative expenses as commercial and advertising normalized after elevated levels in 4Q25.



LIQUIDITY

The Loans to Deposits Ratio was 77.1% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 77.8% as of December 31, 2025, and 66.5% as of March 31, 2025. The QoQ decline reflects a sharper contraction in loans

relative to deposits as the balance sheet was deliberately deleveraged.

Total Deposits were AR\$5,340.4 billion at quarter-end, decreasing 4.7% QoQ and increasing 8.6% YoY. The sequential decline was driven by deliberate deleveraging of peso-denominated institutional funding, seasonal declines in checking account balances and the negative translation effect from peso appreciation on U.S. dollar deposits. U.S. dollar deposits increased 6.1% in dollar term, but declined 8.1% when translated to pesos due to the peso appreciation during the period. **Total private sector deposits** were AR\$4,993.9 billion, declining 8.5% QoQ and increasing 5.3% YoY in real terms. **AR\$ deposits** totaled AR\$3,617.0 billion, decreasing 2.9% QoQ and 3.4% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ performance reflects quarter-end deliberate balance sheet deleveraging, with wholesale institutional funding declining 13.1%, or AR\$ 229.3 billion, and a 28.7%, or AR\$ 189.4 billion, decline in checking accounts from commercial customers due to seasonality. This was partially offset by a 18.6%, or AR\$90.5 billion, increase in retail savings accounts.

YoY, AR\$ Deposits were weighted down by declines of 28.2%, or AR\$599.8 billion, in wholesale institutional funding; and 3.2%, or AR\$15.3 billion, in checking accounts. These were partially offset by increases of 47.3%, or AR\$185.2 billion, in savings accounts from retail customers and 25.6%, or AR\$145.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates. Growth in savings accounts also benefitted from the remunerated account product launched in early April 2025 for payroll customers and since year-end 2025 with the launch of **Cuenta Hit IOL**.

Foreign currency deposits amounted to US\$1.2 billion, increasing 6.1% QoQ and 51.0% YoY. QoQ and YoY growth reflect the success of the remunerated account strategy rolled out in 2025 to attract dollar-denominated deposits, together with other initiatives launched in late 2024. FX deposits represented 32% of total deposits as of March 31, 2026, compared to 33% as of December 31, 2025, and 24% as of March 31, 2025.

ASSETS

Total Assets were AR\$8,154.8 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 4.4% QoQ and increasing 14.6% YoY. The sequential decline mainly reflected balance sheet deleveraging, lower liquidity requirements following the late-2025 easing of reserve requirements -although reserve levels remained elevated- and the translation impact of peso appreciation on U.S.-dollar assets.

The QoQ change in assets was primarily driven by: i) a 15.2%, or AR\$ 266.9 billion, decline in cash and due from banks, reflecting lower regulatory liquidity needs and a stronger peso, which reduced the AR\$ value of foreign-currency reserve requirements and, accordingly, the level of required cash balances; ii) a 5.7%, or AR\$ 235.7 billion, decrease in net loans following a decline of 6.4% in AR\$ loans, reflecting soft credit origination while dollar-denominated loans increased 12.8% in U.S.-dollar terms but declined 2.4% in AR\$-terms due to currency appreciation. This was partially offset by a 10.7%, or AR\$ 170.7 billion, increase in government securities, reflecting portfolio allocation decisions.

YoY asset growth was mainly supported by a 22.0% expansion in the loan portfolio, partially offset by a 5.2% decline in government securities.

Total loans accounted for 47.5% of total assets at March 31, 2026, up 290 basis points from 44.6% in 1Q25 but down 70-bps from 48.1% in 4Q25. The YoY increase underscores sustained progress in repositioning the balance sheet toward private-sector lending. The Company remains committed to a loan-centric strategy that prioritizes disciplined loan growth and risk-adjusted returns as macroeconomic conditions normalize.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) was 7.5x, down 20 bps QoQ, from 7.7x as of December 31, 2025, and increased 150 bps YoY, from 6.0x as of March 31, 2025.

Total Loans amounted to AR\$4,115.1 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 5.6% QoQ but increasing 25.8% YoY and 156.9% since March 31, 2024. Loans growth since March 31, 2024 has significantly outpaced the industry's 130% increase, and YoY growth exceeded the industry's 18.0% gain.

The sequential decline was primarily driven by a 6.4% reduction in peso-denominated loans, reflecting seasonality and prudent credit origination policies. In addition, the peso appreciation during the quarter negatively impacted the AR\$ value of U.S.- dollar loans. While U.S.- dollar loans increased 12.8% when in dollar terms, they declined 2.4% in peso terms due to FX translation.

CAPITAL

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) stood at 15.4% as of March 31, 2026, unchanged from the prior quarter and 10 basis points higher than a year earlier.

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	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	212.623	267.063	181.176	239.255	196.749	-20,4%	8,1%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	42.033	1.838	-33.611	20.147	35.874	na	17,2%
Net Financial Income	254.656	268.902	147.566	259.402	232.622	-5,3%	9,5%
Net Service Fee Income (excluding income from insurance activities)	51.713	57.852	57.361	52.724	60.279	-10,6%	-14,2%
Income from Insurance activities	8.798	9.597	9.450	9.664	11.218	-8,3%	-21,6%
RECPPC	-41.608	-37.924	-34.443	-36.808	-55.524	9,7%	-25,1%
Loan Loss Provisions	-67.613	-118.567	-68.837	-55.624	-42.196	-43,0%	60,2%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	-170.278	-156.472	-148.229	-151.223	-144.980	8,8%	17,4%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-22.354	-40.653	-95.876	17.139	13.505	na	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	-17.061	-21.369	-59.344	17.017	10.526	na	na
Adjusted Attributable Net income (Loss)	6.706						
Earnings (Loss) per Share (AR\$)	-39,0	-48,8	-135,6	38,9	24,0		
Earnings (Loss) per ADRs (AR\$)	-194,9	-244,1	-677,9	194,4	120,2		
Average Outstanding Shares (in millions) ¹	437,7	437,7	437,7	437,7	437,7		
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	1.352	8.884	-1.862	-6.594	-2.327		
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-15.709	-12.485	-61.205	10.423	8.199	na	na
BALANCE SHEET	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	QoQ	YoY
Total Assets	8.154.791	8.527.235	8.803.604	7.548.029	7.114.802	-4,4%	14,6%
Average Assets ²	8.227.861	8.643.185	7.944.280	6.999.342	6.628.498	-4,8%	24,1%
Total Loans & Leasing, net of allowances	3.869.792	4.105.476	3.837.591	3.591.898	3.171.555	-5,7%	22,0%
Total Loans & Leasing ³	4.115.099	4.358.924	4.020.983	3.727.480	3.270.839	-5,6%	25,8%
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	4.243.986	4.492.682	4.172.060	3.896.108	3.450.999	-5,5%	23,0%
Total Deposits	5.340.418	5.602.227	5.972.640	5.200.271	4.919.264	-4,7%	8,6%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	1.087.674	1.102.371	1.112.332	1.166.942	1.192.505	-1,3%	-8,8%
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity ²	1.093.142	1.109.765	1.144.635	1.166.098	1.194.316	-1,5%	-8,5%

KEY INDICATORS	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25
Profitability & Efficiency					
ROAE	-6,2%	-7,7%	na	5,8%	3,5%
Adjusted ROAE	2,5%				
ROAA	-0,8%	-1,0%	na	1,0%	0,6%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	17,7%	18,8%	10,8%	20,8%	19,2%
Net Fee Income Ratio	19,2%	20,1%	31,2%	19,4%	23,5%
Cost / Assets	9,4%	8,3%	8,5%	9,8%	9,9%
Efficiency Ratio	68,9%	60,6%	95,8%	60,9%	59,6%
Adjusted Efficiency	55,8%				
Liquidity & Capital					
Total Loans to Total Deposits	77,1%	77,8%	67,3%	71,7%	66,5%
AR\$ Loans to AR\$ Deposits	90,0%	93,3%	78,2%	82,7%	75,1%
US\$ Loans to US\$ Deposits	49,9%	47,0%	45,9%	42,4%	39,2%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	115,4%	119,0%	114,4%	106,6%	115,3%
Total Equity / Total Assets	13,3%	12,9%	12,6%	15,5%	16,8%
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets ⁴	15,4%	15,4%	13,2%	13,9%	15,3%
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets ⁵	15,4%	15,4%	13,2%	13,9%	15,3%
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	62,0%	62,0%	63,2%	83,2%	81,2%
Asset Quality					
NPL Ratio	5,6%	5,0%	3,9%	2,7%	2,0%
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	5,8%	5,6%	4,4%	3,6%	3,0%
Coverage Ratio	103,9%	111,6%	112,2%	129,7%	152,7%
Cost of Risk	6,4%	10,6%	6,6%	5,8%	5,0%
Net Cost of Risk	6,0%	10,4%	6,4%	5,5%	4,8%

MACROECONOMIC RATIOS	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25
Retail Price Index (QoQ var %) ⁶	9.4%	7.8%	6.0%	6.0%	8.5%
Retail Price Index (YoY var %)	32.6%	31.5%	31.8%	39.4%	55.9%
UVA (var)	8.6%	6.8%	5.4%	8.7%	7.2%
Pesos/US\$ Exchange Rate	1,382.76	1,459.42	1,366.58	1,194.08	1,073.88
TAMAR (eop)	26.3%	28.9%	42.4%	33.6%	32.1%
TAMAR (avg)	32.0%	38.3%	46.2%	34.2%	31.6%
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	-	-	-	29.0%	29.0%
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	-	-	-	29.0%	30.1%
OPERATING DATA					
Bank- Active Customers (in millions)	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.34	1.36
IOL-Active Customers (in millions)	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.60	0.57
Bank Branches	129	129	130	130	130
Bank Employees	2,686	2,917	2,941	2,980	3,012
Other Subsidiaries Employees	406	431	421	419	430

1. As of March 31, 2025, the Company's treasury held 4,940,665 Class B Shares which were repurchased by the Company under the second buyback program executed in 2024. As of February 10, 2026, 14,050,492 Class B shares repurchased under the first buyback program executed in 2022 expired and capital was cancelled in the same amount.
2. Average Assets and average Shareholders' Equity calculated on a daily basis.
3. Gross Loans and Leasing before Allowances.
4. Regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets. Since January 1, 2020, financial institutions which are controlled by non-financial institutions (this is the case of 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).
5. Common Equity Tier 1 capital divided by risk weighted assets. Applies same disclosure as in footnote 4.
6. 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		1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change	
Banking Ecosystem Net Income		-21.233	(36.757)	(62.724)	12.511	4.086	-42,2%	na
Banking Ecosystem Adjusted Net Income		2.486						
B a n k i n g E c o s y s t e m	Banco Supervielle							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	-28.088	-48.461	-71.104	926	-5.605	-42,0%	na
	ROAE	-14,0%	-22,8%	na	0,4%	-2,4%		
	Employees	2.686	2.917	2.941	2.980	3.012	-7,9%	-10,8%
	Bank branches	129	129	130	130	130	0,0%	-0,8%
	Customers (million)	1,28	1,30	1,30	1,34	1,36	-1,3%	-6,0%
	Loans Market Share (monthly average)	2,5%	2,6%	2,5%	2,6%	2,8%		
	Loans Market Share (eop)	2,8%	2,8%	2,7%	2,6%			
	Deposits Market share (monthly average)	3,2%	3,2%	3,4%	3,0%	3,0%		
	NPL Ratio	5,6%	5,0%	3,9%	2,7%	2,0%		
	Supervielle Asset Management (SAM)							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	4.327	5.064	4.699	6.587	5.296	-14,5%	-18,3%
	Assets Under Management (AR\$ Bn.) ¹	1.196	1.162	1.151	1.287	1.294	2,9%	-7,6%
	Employees	12	12	11	11	12	0,0%	0,0%
	Market share	1,3%	1,5%	1,6%	1,9%	2,0%		
	Number of mutual funds	17	17	17	17	17		
	Supervielle Seguros							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	3.773	6.641	3.680	4.998	4.394	-43,2%	-14,1%
	Combined Ratio	68,6%	61,2%	67,7%	63,3%	59,6%		
	Employees	110	128	131	140	147	-14,1%	-25,2%
	Insurance Policies	374.636	396.482	415.595	441.288	459.294	-5,5%	-18,4%
E c o s y s t e m	IOL Invertironline							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	5.715	9.799	5.860	5.478	6.177	-41,7%	-7,5%
	Customers (thousands)	596	566	544	603	569	5,4%	4,7%
	Assets Under Custody (AR\$ Bn.) ¹	3.741	3.617	3.165	2.379	2.262	3,5%	65,4%
	Employees	206	192	180	165	162	7,3%	27,2%

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

Managerial information. Non-restated figures

The managerial information presented for 1Q26, 4Q25, 3Q25, 2Q25 and 1Q25 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	
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Argentine Banking GAAP:							
Interest income	440.150,6	500.710,9	419.979,3	358.298,1	290.674,6	-12,1%	51,4%
Interest expenses	-232.767,5	(261.875,2)	(269.128,2)	(169.884,7)	(146.717,0)	-11,1%	58,7%
Net interest income	207.383,1	238.835,7	150.851,1	188.413,4	143.957,6	-13,2%	44,1%
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4.329,9	14.177,0	7.675,9	22.636,8	26.352,6	-69,5%	-83,6%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	37.196,1	(12.906,2)	(34.071,3)	(6.229,6)	(6,6)	na	na
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	41.526,0	1.270,9	-26.395,4	16.407,3	26.346,0	3167,5%	57,6%
Net Financial Income	248.909,1	240.106,6	124.455,7	204.820,6	170.303,6	3,7%	46,2%
Fee income	60.696,0	65.610,1	61.503,6	54.053,8	55.643,4	-7,5%	9,1%
Fee expenses	(12.691,2)	(14.198,0)	(13.729,5)	(12.650,9)	(11.707,1)	-10,6%	8,4%
Income from insurance activities	11.651,1	7.947,7	7.306,3	7.070,5	7.399,8	46,6%	57,5%
Net Service Fee Income	59.655,9	59.359,9	55.080,4	48.473,4	51.336,0	0,5%	16,2%
Other operating income	9.665,7	57.839,9	14.139,9	13.379,6	14.826,2	-83,3%	-34,8%
Loan loss provisions	(65.240,0)	(105.957,8)	(57.274,3)	(43.774,4)	(30.860,5)	-38,4%	111,4%
Net Operating Income	252.990,7	251.348,7	136.401,6	222.899,2	205.605,3	0,7%	23,0%
Personnel expenses	(101.490,9)	(78.161,6)	(73.982,0)	(74.495,4)	(65.648,2)	29,8%	54,6%
Administrative expenses	(53.639,9)	(64.143,7)	(49.080,6)	(44.408,9)	(40.109,5)	-16,4%	33,7%
Depreciation & Amortization	(9.749,4)	(13.274,5)	(7.330,1)	(6.182,1)	(5.507,2)	-26,6%	77,0%
Turnover Tax	(34.361,6)	(31.888,5)	(28.332,3)	(26.289,8)	(21.629,0)	7,8%	58,9%
Other expenses	(14.141,5)	(26.018,6)	(17.501,5)	(18.403,4)	(11.076,6)	-45,6%	27,7%
Profit before income tax	39.607,4	37.861,7	(39.824,8)	53.119,7	61.634,9	4,6%	-35,7%
Joint venture results	-	-	-	-	-		
Income tax expense	12.935,5	9.472,1	31.971,8	2.961,4	3.935,0	36,6%	228,7%
Net income	52.542,9	47.333,7	(7.853,0)	56.081,1	65.569,9	11,0%	-19,9%
Attributable to owners of the parent company	47.633,4	47.305,1	(6.883,6)	55.714,3	64.907,4	0,7%	-26,6%
Attributable to non-controlling interests	88,5	28,6	(969,4)	366,8	662,5	209,4%	-86,6%
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1.672,6	9.439,5	(1.781,5)	(5.184,1)	(1.645,2)	-82,3%	-201,7%
Comprehensive income	75.207,6	56.773,2	(9.634,5)	50.897,0	63.924,7	32,5%	17,7%
Attributable to owners of the parent company	75.122,8	56.736,7	(8.661,9)	50.536,5	63.264,3	32,4%	18,7%
Attributable to non-controlling interests	84,8	36,5	(972,6)	360,5	660,4	132,5%	-87,2%

1Q26 Earnings Videoconference Information

Date: Thursday, May 7, 2026
[Time: 10:00 AM ET (11:00 AM Buenos Aires Time)]

Register in advance for this webinar:

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_haRgrfcIRRKfvXar7yUP2Q

Overview

During the first quarter of 2026, the macroeconomic environment remained challenging at the beginning of the period, reflecting still-tight monetary conditions, volatile interest rates, higher inflation and subdued activity across several sectors. Economic performance remained uneven, with stronger momentum in export-oriented sectors such as agriculture and energy, while activity in more domestic-demand-driven segments continued to lag.

Inflation temporarily accelerated during the quarter, driven by regulated price adjustments and higher energy costs, while moderated exchange rate movements in this context resulted in a real appreciation of the peso.

As the quarter progressed, macro-financial conditions began to stabilize. Toward the end of the period, interest rates declined and volatility eased, contributing to improve liquidity conditions and greater visibility across the financial system. March marked a clearer inflection point, with reduced financial stress compared to previous months.

On the external front, strong export performance, supported by continued momentum in the agricultural sector and record oil and gas production, resulted in a sustained trade surplus during the quarter. This favorable external balance enabled continued foreign exchange purchases by the Central Bank, which purchased US\$ 6,948 million as of April 30, 2026, supporting a gradual strengthening of international reserves and contributing to a more orderly foreign exchange environment.

Looking ahead, policy momentum continues to strengthen. The recent staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund provides additional external validation of progress on fiscal discipline, the monetary framework and key structural reforms, reinforcing expectations of a more stable and predictable macroeconomic environment as monetary conditions gradually normalize.

Looking ahead, according to the Central Bank's Market Expectations Survey (REM) as of March 31, 2026, GDP is expected to grow 3.3% in 2026, with annual inflation projected at 29.1%, a TAMAR rate of 23.4% by year-end, and a year-end exchange rate of AR\$1,700 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 accompany its customers in their daily lives with simple and agile financial experiences. 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, 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)

	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Consolidated Income Statement Data IFRS:							
Interest income	454.979,2	563.294,3	504.705,6	455.112,8	397.688,0	-19,2%	14,4%
Interest expenses	-242.355,9	-296.231,0	-323.529,3	-215.857,3	-200.939,4	-18,2%	20,6%
Net interest income	212.623,3	267.063,4	181.176,3	239.255,5	196.748,6	-20,4%	8,1%
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3.168,6	7.963,1	15.192,5	29.068,3	30.715,2	-60,2%	-89,7%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	593,8	7.998,1	-6.933,4	-738,6	5.215,7	na	na
Exchange rate difference on gold and foreign currency	38.270,6	-14.123,1	-41.869,6	-8.182,9	-57,1	na	na
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	42.033,0	1.838,1	-33.610,5	20.146,8	35.873,8	na	17,2%
Net Financial Income	254.656,3	268.901,5	147.565,8	259.402,3	232.622,4	-5,3%	9,5%
Fee income	66.636,0	73.804,9	73.888,1	68.792,5	76.303,8	-9,7%	-12,7%
Fee expenses	-14.923,3	-15.952,8	-16.526,6	-16.069,0	-16.024,9	-6,5%	-6,9%
Income from insurance activities	8.798,2	9.597,3	9.450,5	9.663,7	11.217,8	-8,3%	-21,6%
Net Service Fee Income	60.510,9	67.449,4	66.811,9	62.387,2	71.496,8	-10,3%	-15,4%
Subtotal	315.167,3	336.350,9	214.377,7	321.789,5	304.119,1	-6,3%	3,6%
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-41.608,0	-37.924,3	-34.443,3	-36.808,1	-55.524,5	9,7%	-25,1%
Other operating income	18.768,3	22.777,8	16.899,2	15.602,3	15.825,6	-17,6%	18,6%
Loan loss provisions	-67.613,2	-118.566,8	-68.837,1	-55.623,9	-42.196,0	-43,0%	60,2%
Net Operating Income	224.714,4	202.637,5	127.996,6	244.959,8	222.224,3	10,9%	1,1%
Personnel expenses	-111.173,0	-84.135,8	-89.142,4	-94.752,0	-90.122,8	32,1%	23,4%
Administration expenses	-59.105,2	-72.336,6	-59.086,7	-56.471,1	-54.856,8	-18,3%	7,7%
Depreciations and impairment of assets	-22.200,8	-21.911,1	-20.405,9	-19.589,9	-18.923,4	1,3%	17,3%
Turnover tax	-35.713,1	-36.532,3	-35.690,3	-31.817,7	-29.750,3	-2,2%	20,0%
Other operating expenses	-18.875,9	-28.374,5	-19.547,4	-25.189,9	-15.065,6	-33,5%	25,3%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-22.353,6	-40.652,8	-95.876,0	17.139,3	13.505,4	na	na
Income tax	5.262,8	19.239,1	35.275,9	242,3	-2.163,7	-	-
Net income (loss) for the year	-17.090,8	-21.413,7	-60.600,1	17.381,6	11.341,8	na	na
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to parent company	-17.060,7	-21.368,9	-59.343,5	17.016,7	10.526,0	na	na
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	-30,1	-44,8	-1.256,6	364,9	815,7	na	na
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	6.706,4						
ROAE	-6,2%	-7,7%	na	5,8%	3,5%		
Adjusted ROAE	2,5%						
ROAA	-0,8%	-1,0%	na	1,0%	0,6%		

	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	1,352.1	8,883.7	-1,861.5	-6,594.0	-2,327.2	-84.8%	na
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(15,708.5)	(12,485.2)	(61,205.0)	10,422.7	8,198.9	na	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

	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Net Financial Income							
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)							
Client Net Financial Income	168.302,1	164.216,7	135.761,1	184.481,0	166.858,0	2,5%	0,9%
Market related Net Financial Income	86.354,2	104.684,8	11.804,7	74.921,3	65.764,4	-17,5%	31,3%
Net Financial Income	254.656,3	268.901,5	147.565,8	259.402,3	232.622,4	-5,3%	9,5%
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-41.608,0	-37.924,3	-34.443,3	-36.808,1	-55.524,5	9,7%	-25,1%
Adjusted Net Financial Income	213.048,3	230.977,2	113.122,5	222.594,2	177.097,9	-7,8%	20,3%

Net Financial Margin totaled AR\$254.7 billion in 1Q26, declining 5.3% QoQ while increasing 9.5% YoY. The sequential variation reflects a normalization after two highly volatile quarters. Both 3Q25 and 4Q25 were significantly impacted by elevated market volatility, with 4Q25 in particular representing a high comparison base as investment portfolio yields recovered losses recorded in 3Q25 after election-related volatility subsided.

Lower interest rates in 1Q26 contributed stabilize the net financial margin at levels broadly in line with those observed in 1Q25 and 2Q25. Yields on government securities and loan accrual rates declined and funding costs eased, reversing distortions from prior volatility.

January and February were characterized by volatile interest rates that weighed on credit demand and volume growth. In March, improved market conditions supported margins toward the end of the quarter.

Client Net Financial Income increased 2.5% QoQ and was broadly flat YoY, benefitting from lower funding costs despite weaker credit demand and a more gradual loan repricing. In contrast, Market-related Net Financial Income declined 17.5% QoQ, as investment portfolio yields normalized from the high levels in 4Q25, though it remained 31.3% higher YoY.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) was AR\$213.0 billion, decreasing 7.8% QoQ and increasing 20.3% YoY.

As of March 31, 2026, Securities classified as Held to Maturity had a book value of AR\$815.6 billion, compared to a fair value of AR\$834.2 billion, implying an unrealized mark-to-market gain of AR\$18.7 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)							
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Yield on Loan Portfolio (Client Interest Income)	347,788.4	381,755.3	340,296.3	320,111.2	287,555.9	-8.9%	20.9%
Yield on Investment Portfolio (Market related income)	168,971.9	205,101.1	130,740.8	155,093.3	145,999.1	-17.6%	15.7%
AR\$ Securities	153,601.9	176,886.0	112,585.8	133,224.1	132,236.7	-13.2%	16.2%
US\$ Securities ¹	15,369.9	28,215.1	18,155.0	21,869.2	13,762.4	-45.5%	11.7%
Interest Expenses	-262,103.9	-317,954.9	-323,471.3	-215,802.2	-200,932.6	-17.6%	30.4%
Net Financial Income	254,656.3	268,901.5	147,565.8	259,402.3	232,622.4	-5.3%	9.5%

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 1Q26 increases and decreases in Net Financial Margin by volume and rate.

(In millions of AR\$ 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		7.969	(53.624)	(34.007)
Government & Corporate Securities		6.159	(53.447)	(47.288)
Central Bank instruments		1.810	(177)	1.633
Fx differences				11.648
Loan portfolio		(186)	(33.781)	(33.967)
AR\$		175	(33.548)	(33.373)
US\$		(361)	(233)	(594)
Total Interest-Earning Assets		7.783	(87.405)	(67.974)
Liabilities				
Deposits		(2.948)	(42.890)	(45.838)
AR\$		(1.116)	(43.102)	(44.217)
US\$		(1.832)	211	(1.621)
Other liabilities		(881)	(3.840)	(4.722)
Other results				3.169
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities		(3.829)	(46.731)	(53.729)

- 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)							
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
NIFFI	36.365,5	22.590,8	-5.332,7	21.473,2	29.386,8	na	23,7%
AR\$ Government Securities	36.365,5	22.590,8	-5.332,7	21.473,2	29.386,8	na	23,7%
Interest Income	117.236,4	154.295,2	117.918,5	111.750,9	102.849,9	-24,0%	14,0%
AR\$ Government Securities	117.164,8	154.283,5	117.839,5	111.462,8	102.681,9	-24,1%	14,1%
Securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions	71,6	11,7	79,0	288,1	168,0	514,5%	-57,4%
Yield from AR\$ Operations	153.601,9	176.886,0	112.585,8	133.224,1	132.236,7	-13,2%	16,2%

Total yield from the AR\$ investment portfolio was AR\$153.6 billion in 1Q26, declining 13.2% QoQ while increasing 16.2% YoY. The sequential decline reflects normalization after exceptionally high yields in 4Q25, when government securities' valuations rebounded from 3Q25 volatility.

Yields on AR\$-denominated government securities adjusted downward in line with the prevailing interest rate environment.

YoY, the 16.2% increase in the yield from AR\$ transactions was mainly due to higher volumes.

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

(In millions of AR\$ stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

Interest Earning Assets	1Q26		4Q25		3Q25		2Q25		1Q25	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
Investment Portfolio										
Government and Corporate Securities	1.793.415,5	34,9%	1.840.445,1	44,3%	1.833.603,6	29,8%	1.724.070,2	33,5%	1.736.256,0	33,1%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	73.098,3	9,9%	2.038,5	44,7%	36.803,1	6,6%	14.636,9	2,4%	1.405,8	56,5%
Total Investment Portfolio	1.866.513,8	33,9%	1.842.483,7	44,3%	1.870.406,7	29,3%	1.738.707,1	33,3%	1.737.661,7	33,1%
Loans										
Loans to the Financial Sector	306.439,2	41,4%	175.306,4	51,0%	23.671,7	51,3%	13.500,9	58,4%	12.041,3	38,0%
Overdrafts	312.036,6	43,7%	311.673,9	55,0%	231.949,7	62,1%	190.274,6	47,5%	153.958,0	46,1%
Promissory Notes	335.894,3	39,7%	364.096,9	52,7%	319.997,6	47,9%	366.186,0	40,5%	351.727,7	40,2%
Corporate Unsecured Loans	464.300,1	38,7%	467.372,4	44,8%	512.762,7	42,1%	484.205,8	39,4%	446.494,1	40,2%
Receivables from Financial Leases	116.404,0	43,4%	125.444,7	45,3%	123.870,1	47,3%	112.261,4	45,7%	104.044,2	44,6%
Mortgage loans	396.733,6	39,2%	402.476,4	32,3%	400.256,8	26,7%	392.028,7	39,2%	384.245,0	33,9%
Automobile and Other Secured Loans	277.725,2	51,4%	292.994,1	52,0%	314.262,1	50,6%	312.743,7	54,8%	293.209,5	55,5%
Personal Loans	486.407,3	59,2%	518.167,8	62,3%	538.638,5	62,4%	533.809,9	62,9%	474.804,9	64,9%
Credit Card	346.665,0	32,2%	382.669,6	35,1%	396.883,8	30,9%	399.830,5	25,7%	383.813,1	20,7%
Total Loans excl. Foreign trade and US\$ loans¹	3.042.605,3	43,5%	3.040.202,3	48,0%	2.862.293,1	45,7%	2.804.841,6	44,7%	2.604.337,7	43,1%
Foreign Trade Loans & US\$ loans	833.747,9	8,0%	852.851,3	8,1%	718.018,9	7,3%	449.610,9	6,2%	501.625,8	5,4%
Total Loans	3.876.353,2	35,9%	3.893.053,6	39,2%	3.580.312,0	38,0%	3.254.452,4	39,3%	3.105.963,5	37,0%
Repo Transaction	961,0	29,8%	170,0	27,4%	753,5	41,9%	3.042,8	37,9%	1.877,6	35,8%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	5.743.827,9	35,3%	5.735.707,3	40,9%	5.451.472,2	35,0%	4.996.202,2	37,2%	4.845.502,9	35,6%

1. 1Q26, 4Q25, 3Q25, 2Q25 and 1Q25 include AR\$27.8 billion, AR\$27.0 billion, AR\$24.8 billion, AR\$19.2 billion and AR\$21.9 billion, respectively, of US\$ loans, mainly credit cards with US\$ balances.

Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest -Bearing Deposits	1Q26		4Q25		3Q25		2Q25		1Q25	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
Time Deposits	1.944.541,6	22,2%	1.985.466,6	27,0%	1.923.859,9	28,5%	1.364.378,5	25,7%	1.463.362,8	27,5%
AR\$ Time Deposits	1.380.982,0	29,8%	1.276.609,7	40,0%	1.293.654,8	40,8%	1.107.907,7	31,1%	1.288.141,2	30,9%
FX Time Deposits	563.559,7	3,5%	708.856,9	3,4%	630.205,1	3,3%	256.470,8	2,6%	175.221,6	2,1%
Special Checking Accounts	1.876.078,6	12,1%	2.309.917,5	14,1%	2.122.050,5	18,6%	2.074.074,6	16,7%	1.743.842,6	16,6%
AR\$ Special Checking Accounts	1.250.520,8	17,3%	1.510.057,2	20,7%	1.358.017,3	28,3%	1.397.272,1	24,1%	1.135.595,0	24,9%
FX Special Checking Accounts	625.557,8	1,5%	799.860,3	1,5%	764.033,2	1,4%	676.802,5	1,3%	608.247,7	1,1%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium-Term Notes	1.060.640,4	21,0%	1.099.440,3	22,0%	771.565,7	31,4%	486.801,6	20,0%	328.733,2	16,3%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	4.881.260,6	18,0%	5.394.824,4	20,4%	4.817.476,1	24,6%	3.925.254,7	20,2%	3.535.938,6	21,1%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits										
Savings Accounts	1.049.645,4	4,7%	896.063,3	2,6%	853.952,6	1,9%	768.890,3	1,4%	748.342,9	0,3%
AR\$ Savings Accounts	510.320,0	8,8%	390.976,0	4,9%	391.886,7	3,3%	374.705,9	2,5%	373.762,1	0,6%
FX Savings Accounts	539.325,4	0,9%	505.087,3	0,9%	462.065,9	0,7%	394.184,4	0,4%	374.580,7	0,0%
Checking Accounts	563.070,2	6,8%	574.605,7	7,8%	545.625,6		490.621,9		524.385,4	
AR\$ Checking Accounts	535.745,0	7,1%	550.287,7	8,2%	526.852,5		481.456,1		511.211,1	
FX Checking Accounts	27.325,2		24.318,0		18.773,1		9.165,7		13.174,3	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	1.612.715,7		1.470.669,0		1.399.578,2		1.259.512,2		1.272.728,3	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	6.493.976,3	14,9%	6.865.493,4	17,1%	6.217.054,3	20,2%	5.184.766,8	16,0%	4.808.666,9	16,1%
AR\$	4.282.727,5	21,0%	4.335.723,1	25,3%	4.122.529,2	29,3%	3.641.045,0	22,1%	3.467.546,6	21,8%
FX	2.211.248,7	3,1%	2.529.770,2	3,0%	2.094.525,1	2,2%	1.543.721,8	1,8%	1.341.120,2	1,4%

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

(In millions of AR\$ stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

AR\$ Liabilities. Avg. Balance	1Q26		4Q25		1Q25	
(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	1.380.982,0	29,8%	1.276.609,7	40,0%	1.288.141,2	30,9%
Special Checking Accounts	1.250.520,8	17,3%	1.510.057,2	20,7%	1.135.595,0	24,9%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term-Notes	605.159,7	31,2%	607.792,5	34,0%	158.837,2	28,4%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	3.236.662,5	25,3%	3.394.459,4	30,4%	2.582.573,4	28,1%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	510.320,0	8,8%	390.976,0	4,9%	373.762,1	
Checking Accounts	535.745,0	7,1%	550.287,7	8,2%	511.211,1	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	1.046.065,1		941.263,7		884.973,2	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	4.282.727,5	21,0%	4.335.723,1	25,3%	3.467.546,6	21,8%

US\$ Liabilities. Average Balance	1Q26		4Q25		1Q25	
(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	563,560	3.5%	708,857	3.4%	175,222	2.1%
Special Checking Accounts	625,558	1.5%	799,860	1.5%	608,248	1.1%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term Notes	455,481	7.5%	491,648	7.2%	169,896	5.0%
Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Interest-Bearing-Liabilities	1,644,598	3.8%	2,000,365	3.6%	953,365	2.0%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	539,325		505,087		374,581	
Checking Accounts	27,325		24,318		13,174	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	566,651		529,405		387,755	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	2,211,249	3.1%	2,529,770	3.0%	1,341,120	1.4%

The yield on interest-earning assets reflects interest income on loans and returns from the Company's AR\$ and U.S. dollar-denominated investment portfolios. The yield on interest-bearing liabilities comprises interest expenses but excludes FX differences, net gains or losses from currency derivatives, and the impact of FX fluctuation of FX liabilities. As a result, the 1Q26 yield on interest-bearing liabilities, as presented on this table, does not reflect the 5% QoQ nominal appreciation and the 29% YoY depreciation of the FX rate as of March 31, 2026. 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 420 bps QoQ, primarily reflecting the repricing of deposits and other interest-bearing liabilities as market interest rates eased, and a 4.6% decline in the volume of interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, AR\$ low and non-interest-bearing deposits increased 11.1% QoQ, improving the funding mix and contributing to lower overall funding costs. The US\$ cost of funds increased by 10 bps to 3.1% in 1Q26, from 3.0% in 4Q25 and 1.4% in 1Q25.

Net Interest Income was AR\$212.6 billion, compared to AR\$267.1 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$196.7 billion in 1Q25. This line-item includes interest earned on loans, market-related income from government securities at amortized cost, and interest expenses, but excludes results from the investment portfolio held for trading purposes, which are reported under Net Financial Income (NIFFI). For a comprehensive view of the drivers behind Net Interest Income, including a comprehensive breakdown of loan and investment portfolio yields, as well as total interest expenses, please refer to the Net Financial Income section.

Interest income decreased 19.2% QoQ and increased 14.4% YoY, to AR\$455.0 billion in 1Q26.

Interest Income						% Change	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)							
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Interest on/from:							
- Cash and Due from banks	10.0	156.2	58.0	55.1	6.8	-93.6%	47.1%
- Loans to the financial sector	31,702.6	22,351.6	3,035.3	1,969.8	1,143.7	41.8%	2671.9%
- Overdrafts	34,112.8	42,828.9	35,991.4	22,616.0	17,759.5	-20.4%	92.1%
- Promissory notes	33,334.4	48,005.3	38,332.5	37,093.5	35,333.0	-30.6%	-5.7%
- Corporate unsecured loans	44,884.2	52,304.0	54,012.5	47,740.7	44,880.7	-14.2%	0.0%
- Leases	12,624.1	14,197.5	14,640.1	12,837.7	11,590.2	-11.1%	8.9%
- Mortgage loans	38,854.2	32,456.4	26,750.2	38,441.1	32,534.7	19.7%	19.4%
- Automobile and other secured loans	35,680.7	38,070.7	39,747.5	42,813.3	40,718.6	-6.3%	-12.4%
- Personal loans	72,018.8	80,748.0	84,057.9	83,910.5	77,024.2	-10.8%	-6.5%
- Credit cards loans	27,948.3	33,543.3	30,609.9	25,732.6	19,816.1	-16.7%	41.0%
- Foreign trade loans & US loans	16,628.4	17,249.6	13,118.9	6,955.9	6,755.3	-3.6%	146.2%
- Other (1)	107,180.7	181,382.8	164,351.4	134,946.5	110,125.3	-40.9%	-2.7%
Total	454,979.2	563,294.4	504,705.6	455,112.8	397,688.0	-19.2%	14.4%

1. 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 18.2% QoQ and increased 20.6% YoY, to AR\$242.4 billion in 1Q26.

(In millions of AR\$ stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

Interest Expenses						% Change	
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Interest on:							
- Checking and Savings Accounts	21,976.1	17,085.6	17,130.8	9,415.0	7,353.0	28.6%	198.9%
- Special Checking Accounts	56,540.5	81,257.0	98,835.7	86,494.3	72,448.6	-30.4%	-22.0%
- Time Deposits	107,864.2	133,876.3	137,118.2	87,727.2	100,516.3	-19.4%	7.3%
- Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions	55,305.5	59,829.0	59,915.9	23,613.3	12,519.1	-7.6%	341.8%
- Financing from the Financial Sector	453.3	651.4	618.8	667.5	900.2	-30.4%	-49.6%
- Other	216.3	3,531.6	9,909.9	7,940.1	7,202.2	-93.9%	-97.0%
Total	242,355.9	296,231.0	323,529.3	215,857.3	200,939.4	-18.2%	20.6%

Net Income from financial instruments and Exchange rate differences recorded a gain of AR\$42.3 billion in 1Q26, compared with gains of AR\$1.6 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$35.7 billion in 1Q25. The QoQ and YoY improvements primarily reflect higher gains from exchange rate differences, partially offset by lower yields on the trading portfolio. The net gain in exchange rate differences mainly reflects the impact of FX appreciation 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						% Change	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)							
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Income from:							
- Government and corporate securities	37,864.6	27,468.4	4,534.8	25,192.7	31,091.5	37.8%	21.8%
- Term Operations	-34,477.2	-19,733.3	10,049.8	3,786.5	-574.9	na	na
Subtotal	3,387.4	7,735.1	14,584.6	28,979.2	30,516.6	-56.2%	-88.9%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	593.8	7,998.1	-6,933.4	-738.6	5,215.7	na	na
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	38,270.6	-14,123.1	-41,869.6	-8,182.9	-57.1	na	na
Total	42,251.8	1,610.2	-34,218.4	20,057.7	35,675.3	2524.1%	18.4%

Total income from US\$ denominated operations and securities amounted to a loss of AR\$5.0 billion in the quarter, compared to gains of AR\$34.7 million in 4Q25 and AR\$10.4 billion in 1Q25.

The sequential decline primarily reflects the negative contribution from term operations, driven by hedging costs on U.S. dollar funding and the impact of FX appreciation on foreign-currency net assets. Under IFRS, the economic benefit of these funds, primarily interest income generated through lending, is recognized in interest income and therefore is not reflected within U.S. dollar-denominated operations.

This impact was partially offset by a higher net gain of AR\$38.3 billion from exchange rate differences, compared to a net loss of AR\$14.1 billion in 4Q25. The gain reflects FX gains on U.S. dollar-denominated liabilities amid currency appreciation during the quarter. Exchange rate differences include a AR\$29.0 billion gain from the impact of FX appreciation on liabilities, together with AR\$9.3 billion in trading gains from FX transactions with retail and wholesale customers. In accordance with 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 1Q25. 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	% Chg.					
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ
Financial Income from US\$ Operations	-43.248,6	14.157,8	63.665,9	30.463,4	10.429,1	na
NIFFI	-33.192,9	-12.929,9	17.233,1	7.670,5	3.153,8	na
US\$ Government & Corporate Securities ³	1.284,3	6.803,4	7.183,3	3.884,0	3.728,6	-81,1%
Term Operations	-34.477,2	-19.733,3	10.049,8	3.786,5	-574,9	na
Interest Income	-10.055,7	27.087,6	46.432,8	22.792,8	7.275,3	na
US\$ / US\$ linked Government Securities ²	-10.055,7	27.087,6	46.432,8	22.792,8	7.275,3	na
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency¹	38.270,6	-14.123,1	-41.869,6	-8.182,9	-57,1	na
Total Income from US\$ Operations	-4.978,0	34,7	21.796,3	22.280,5	10.372,0	na

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)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ
Fx Results on Liabilities ¹	28.962,7	-24.657,2	-55.159,7	-21.431,7	-6.696,5	na
Results on Trading from FX Operations with customers ²	9.307,9	10.534,1	13.290,1	13.248,8	6.639,4	-11,6%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	38.270,6	-14.123,1	-41.869,6	-8.182,9	-57,1	na

1. The FX result on liabilities is offset by the FX result on the U.S. dollar securities position.

2. Results on trading from FX operations with customers included gains from transactions with retail customers of: AR\$ 3.1 billion in 1Q26, AR\$4.6 billion in 4Q25, AR\$3.8 billion in 3Q25, AR\$2.9 billion in 2Q25 and AR\$113.3 million in 1Q25.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) was 17.7% in 1Q26, declining 100 bps QoQ and 150 bps YoY, but still well above the levels reached at the peak of monetary tightening in 3Q25.

AR\$ NIM was 20.7% in 1Q26, declining 66 bps QoQ and 14 bps YoY. The sequential contraction mainly reflects narrower spreads in the peso investment portfolio after an unusually strong 4Q25, when valuation of peso-denominated securities rebounded following 3Q25 heightened volatility. This was partially mitigated by improved funding costs, mainly in March. Total NIM was pressured by lower yields from U.S. dollar-denominated portfolios when translated to pesos due to FX appreciation.

On a YoY basis, the NIM decline reflects narrower loan spreads driven by a smaller proportion of retail lending and a higher share of dollar-denominated positions on the balance sheet.

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	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
AR\$ NIM	20,7%	21,3%	11,7%	22,3%	20,8%	(66)	(14)
AR\$ Loan Portfolio	21,8%	21,3%	18,4%	26,1%	25,4%	51	(357)
AR\$ Investment Portfolio	18,6%	22,2%	1,9%	17,1%	15,2%	(367)	340
Total NIM	17,7%	18,8%	10,8%	20,8%	19,2%	(102)	(147)
Loan Portfolio	17,4%	16,9%	15,2%	22,7%	21,5%	49	(412)
Investment Portfolio	16,3%	26,1%	11,4%	20,0%	16,9%	(977)	(63)

Average Assets	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Earning Assets (IEA)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
AR\$ (as % of IEA)	80.6%	79.1%	79.9%	85.4%	86.1%	149	(546)
US\$ (as % of IEA)	19.4%	20.9%	20.1%	14.6%	13.9%	(149)	546
Loan Portfolio (as % of IEA)	67.5%	67.9%	65.7%	65.1%	64.1%	(39)	339
AR\$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	77.8%	77.4%	79.3%	85.6%	83.1%	37	(537)
US\$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	22.2%	22.6%	20.7%	14.4%	16.9%	(37)	537
Investment Portfolio (as % of IEA)	32.5%	32.1%	34.3%	34.9%	35.9%	39	(339)
AR\$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	86.5%	82.8%	81.2%	85.1%	91.3%	374	(480)
US\$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	13.5%	17.2%	18.8%	14.9%	8.7%	(374)	480
Average Liabilities	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Bearing Deposits & Low & Non-Interest Bearing Deposits	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
AR\$	65.9%	63.2%	66.3%	70.2%	72.1%	280	(616)
US\$	34.1%	36.8%	33.7%	29.8%	27.9%	(280)	616
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	75.2%	78.6%	77.5%	75.7%	73.5%	(341)	163
AR\$	66.3%	62.9%	66.5%	70.9%	73.0%	339	(673)
US\$	33.7%	37.1%	33.5%	29.1%	27.0%	(339)	673
Low & Non Interest Bearing Deposits	24.8%	21.4%	22.5%	24.3%	26.5%	341	(163)
AR\$	81.3%	81.8%	83.2%	85.7%	86.0%	(48)	(468)
US\$	18.7%	18.2%	16.8%	14.3%	14.0%	48	468

Interest Rates	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Interest earned on Loans	35.9%	39.2%	38.0%	39.3%	37.0%	(334)	(114)
AR\$	43.9%	48.3%	46.1%	45.0%	43.5%	(445)	38
US\$	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	6.0%	5.1%	(11)	278
Yield on Investment Portfolio	33.9%	44.3%	29.3%	33.3%	33.1%	(1,037)	87
AR\$	38.0%	46.4%	29.6%	35.9%	33.3%	(835)	473
US\$	7.7%	34.4%	28.2%	18.2%	30.9%	(2,664)	(2,314)
Cost of Funds	14.9%	17.1%	20.2%	16.0%	16.1%	(214)	(120)
AR\$	21.0%	25.3%	29.3%	22.1%	21.8%	(423)	(77)
US\$	3.1%	3.0%	2.2%	1.8%	1.4%	8	164
Market Interest Rates	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	-	-	-	29.0%	29.0%	-	-
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	-	-	-	29.0%	30.1%	-	-
Tamar (eop)	26.3%	28.9%	42.4%	33.6%		(257)	na
Tamar (avg)	32.0%	38.3%	46.2%	34.2%		(632)	na

Cost of risk & Asset quality

Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR\$67.6 billion in 1Q26, down 43.0% QoQ. The sequential decline reflects easing delinquency trends through March and early benefits from collection and refinancing initiatives launched in December 2025, along with disciplined risk-adjusted loan origination. LLPs had peaked in 4Q25 amid cumulative credit stress, a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop, and additional charges tied to updated ECL assumptions. YoY, LLPs increased 60.2%, reflecting the still-challenging credit environment relative to early 2025. **Net loan loss provisions**, defined as LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, were AR\$63.9 billion in 1Q26, compared with AR\$116.6 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$41.0 billion in 1Q25. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of loan loss provisions by customer segment:

Loan Loss Provisions, net	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change QoQ
Corporate	4,235,1	10,740,2	-564,6	1,108,7	-1,691,4	-60,6%
LLP	4,180,6	12,611,2	-365,8	1,214,5	-1,055,6	-66,9%
Other LLP	54,5	-1,871,0	-198,8	-105,9	-635,8	na
Personal and Business	58,954,6	105,345,0	65,045,1	52,446,7	42,469,5	-44,0%
LLP	62,632,7	106,772,3	67,580,7	53,260,5	42,381,7	-41,3%
Other LLP	-3,678,0	-1,427,4	-2,535,6	-813,8	87,8	na
Other	720,6	529,9	955,6	-422,1	-386,0	36,0%
LLP	800,0	-816,7	553,1	285,0	214,6	na
Other LLP	-79,3	1,346,7	402,6	-707,0	-600,5	na
Total	63,910,3	116,615,1	65,436,2	53,133,3	40,392,1	-45,2%

* 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 2026 are presented below:

Parameter	Segment	Macroeconomic Variable
Probability of Default	Personal & Business Segment	Inflation
		Economic Activity
		Private Sector Deposits
	Corporate Banking	Inflation
		Interest Rate (Badlar)
		Private Sector Deposits
		Blue chip swap rate

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 decreased to 6.4% in 1Q26, from 10.6% in 4Q25 and up from 5.0% in 1Q25. Net cost of risk, defined as loan loss provisions, net of recoveries from charged-off loans and reversed allowances, was 6.0% in 1Q26, declining from 10.4% in 4Q25 and increasing from 4.8% in 1Q25.

As of March 31, 2026, the **Provisioning Ratio on the total loan portfolio** stood at 5.8%, compared to 5.6% as of December 31, 2025, and 3.0% as of March 31, 2025.

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 Financials	253,305.9	- 6,114.5	- 1,541.6	21,112.3	- 21,854.3		244,907.7
Other Financial Entities	471.2	352.3	-	-	- 40.7		782.9
Non Financial Private Sector	252,834.6	- 6,466.8	- 1,541.6	21,112.3	- 21,813.7		244,124.8
Overdraft	10,580.3	- 346.6	1,777.5	6,563.8	- 912.8		17,662.2
Unsecured Corporate Loans	15,273.0	- 388.5	5.5	2,183.8	- 1,317.7		15,756.0
Mortgage Loans	1,124.3	572.6	884.8	1,916.2	- 97.0		4,400.9
Automobile and other secured loans	44,432.6	202.8	- 3,371.8	- 2,951.4	- 3,833.5		34,478.7
Personal Loans	122,295.7	- 2,120.7	1,524.0	6,308.1	- 10,551.2		117,456.0
Credit Cards	48,606.6	- 4,169.4	- 2,514.7	5,860.8	- 4,193.6		43,589.7
Receivables from financial leases	3,959.1	- 5.8	393.3	1,213.5	- 341.6		4,432.0
Other	6,563.1	- 211.4	546.4	17.5	- 566.2		6,349.3
Other Securities	351.5	- 0.0	-	- 1.4	- 30.3		319.7
Other Commitments	386.4	- 84.0	80.0	51.5	- 33.3		400.6
Unused credit card balances	4,272.3	43.8	470.7	-	- 368.6		4,418.2
Agreed Revocable Overdraft	1,119.0	- 248.8	16.6	-	- 96.5		757.1
Total Allowances	259,435.0	- 6,403.4	- 1,007.5	21,162.3	- 22,383.1		250,803.3

The total NPL ratio was 5.6% at the end of 1Q26, up from 5.0% in December 2025, as credit stress from prior quarters continued to flow through a still-challenging macroeconomic environment. Delinquency indicators decelerated in February and edged lower in March, signaling an early inflection point in portfolio performance. This trend reflects improved collection and refinancing dynamics from active portfolio management and a disciplined origination strategy, particularly in the retail segment since early 2025.

Asset Quality (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Commercial Portfolio	2.076.716,1	2.154.432,4	1.831.153,7	1.570.830,9	1.288.940,0	-3,6%	61,1%
Non-Performing	29.145,2	29.529,3	18.794,1	17.320,1	14.814,4	-1,3%	na
Consumer Lending Portfolio	1.011.479,5	1.110.504,0	1.204.922,7	1.267.513,9	1.259.409,4	-8,9%	-19,7%
Non-Performing	102.159,8	110.448,6	87.848,7	44.120,1	26.790,3	-7,5%	281,3%
Commercial loans classified as consumer-equivalent exposures ³	1.020.433,3	1.116.028,6	1.070.065,5	1.045.835,9	946.443,4	-8,6%	7,8%
Non-Performing	110.150,3	92.414,0	61.936,1	48.371,7	28.007,7	19,2%	293,3%
Total Performing Portfolio	4.108.628,9	4.380.965,0	4.106.141,9	3.884.180,8	3.494.792,8	-6,2%	17,6%
Total Non-Performing	241.455,4	232.392,0	168.578,9	109.811,9	69.612,4	3,9%	246,9%
Total Non-Performing / Total Portfolio	5,6%	5,0%	3,9%	2,7%	2,0%		
Total Allowances ¹	250.803,3	259.435,0	189.208,8	142.476,3	106.306,9	-3,3%	135,9%
Coverage Ratio	103,9%	111,6%	112,2%	129,7%	152,7%		
Write offs (including the RECPCP on loans written off) ²	53.114,2	33.565,6	12.770,1	8.539,1	5.711,5	58,2%	487,7%

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.)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Write offs (quarter) in nominal terms	51.440,7	29.850,4	10.603,9	6.719,9	4.168,8	72,3%	na

1. These figures do not include the amounts from the sale of loan portfolio that had not been previously written off. No loan portfolio sales were made in 1Q26, 4Q25, 3Q25 and 1Q25. The amounts of loan portfolio sold were AR\$3.7 billion in 2Q25.

NPL Ratio breakdown	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Commercial Loan Portfolio	4.0%	3.2%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Retail Loan Portfolio	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	4.5%	2.8%
Total NPL	5.6%	5.0%	3.9%	2.7%	2.0%

1. NPL ratio includes guarantees granted to customers.

The Coverage ratio was 103.9% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 111.6% as of December 31, 2025, and 152.7% as of March 31, 2025.

Net service fee income & Income from insurance activities

Net service fee income (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) totaled AR\$51.7 billion in 1Q26, declining 10.6% QoQ, or AR\$6.1 billion, and 14.2% YoY, or AR\$8.6 billion.

QoQ, the decrease was primarily driven by a 24.9%, or AR\$4.0 billion, decline in net fee income from the IOL brokerage business with 4Q25 in particular representing a high comparison base, together with a 22.4%, or AR\$1.9 billion, contraction in asset management fees, reflecting lower activity levels in the asset management business. These declines more than offset the 0.1%, or AR\$21.6 million, increase in net service fee income generated by the Bank, which remained broadly stable mainly due to lower fee expenses while fee income reflected the limited quarterly impact of fee repricing initiatives in March.

YoY, net service fee income declined 14.2%, or AR\$8.6 billion, reflecting lower contributions from the Banking business, as well as weaker performance in brokerage and asset management activities compared to 1Q25.

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)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Banco Supervielle	32.830,8	32.809,1	33.772,4	32.450,9	34.720,5	0,1%	-5,4%
Brokerage Business	11.917,7	15.873,3	14.625,1	9.961,3	14.516,1	-24,9%	-17,9%
Asset Management	6.457,7	8.326,4	8.612,2	9.568,2	10.159,0	-22,4%	-36,4%
Other ¹	506,6	843,3	351,7	743,2	883,4	-39,9%	-42,7%
Total	51.712,7	57.852,1	57.361,4	52.723,5	60.279,0	-10,6%	-14,2%

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

Fee income in 1Q26 was AR\$66.6 billion, declining 9.7% QoQ, or AR\$7.2 billion, and 12.7% YoY, or AR\$9.7 billion.

Sequentially, the decline mainly reflected: i) a 23.0%, or AR\$4.0 billion, decrease in brokerage fees business as trading volumes and market volatility normalized from unusually high levels in the previous quarter; ii) a 22.4%, or AR\$1.9 billion, contraction in Asset Management fees; and iii) a 2.1%, or AR\$1.0 billion, decline in Banking fees which saw only a limited benefit from fee repricing initiatives introduced in March. These declines more than offset the 6.3%, or AR\$0.9 billion, increase in credit card commissions recorded during the quarter.

YoY, the decline in fee income reflects declines of 36.4%, or AR\$3.7 billion, in asset management fees, 13.1%, or AR\$2.1 billion, in brokerage fees, and 7.1%, or AR\$3.6 billion, in bank fee income.

Non-banking fees accounted for approximately 30% of total fees (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) in 1Q26 compared to 35% in 4Q25 and 34% in 1Q25.

Service fee expenses decreased 6.5% QoQ and 6.9% YoY. The QoQ and YoY decreases reflect lower credit card processing fees.

Net Service Fee Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Income from:							
Banking Business	46.902,9	47.905,8	49.538,2	48.067,6	50.500,2	-2,1%	-7,1%
Deposit Accounts	24.398,3	26.194,1	27.127,0	25.679,9	26.870,0	-6,9%	-9,2%
Loan Related	133,7	71,2	28,4	167,2	650,2	87,7%	-79,4%
Credit cards commissions	15.474,9	14.561,4	14.683,7	15.049,5	15.029,9	6,3%	3,0%
Leasing commissions	526,7	570,0	576,8	548,0	561,9	-7,6%	-6,3%
Other (foreign trade, transfer and payments, & others)	6.369,4	6.509,0	7.122,3	6.623,0	7.388,3	-2,1%	-13,8%
Brokerage Business	13.564,5	17.610,9	16.085,0	10.959,8	15.618,2	-23,0%	-13,1%
Asset Management	6.457,7	8.326,4	8.612,2	9.568,2	10.159,0	-22,4%	-36,4%
Other¹	-289,0	-38,2	-347,3	197,0	26,4	na	na
Total Fee Income	66.636,0	73.804,9	73.888,1	68.792,5	76.303,8	-9,7%	-12,7%
Expenses:							
Commissions paid	14.522,0	15.530,4	16.013,0	15.658,1	15.523,3	-6,5%	-6,5%
Exports and foreign currency transactions	401,3	422,4	513,6	410,9	501,5	-5,0%	-20,0%
Total Fee Expenses	14.923,3	15.952,8	16.526,6	16.069,0	16.024,9	-6,5%	-6,9%
Net Services Fee Income	51.712,7	57.852,1	57.361,4	52.723,5	60.279,0	-10,6%	-14,2%

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

Deposit accounts were the largest contributor to service fee income, representing 37% of the total fee income compared with 36% in 4Q25, and 35% in 1Q25. Credit-card fees accounted for 23%, up from 19.7% in both 4Q25 and 1Q25. IOL's brokerage fees contributed 20%, down from 24% in 4Q25 and unchanged from 1Q25. Asset management fees accounted for 10%, declining from 11% in 4Q25 and 13% in 1Q25.

Banking Business

Fee income from the Banking Business totaled AR\$46.9 billion, declining 2.1% QoQ and 7.1% YoY.

- Deposit Accounts and Bundled Banking Services

Deposit Account fees decreased 6.9% QoQ and 9.2% YoY reflecting the limited impact of fee repricing initiatives in March.

- Credit & Debit Cards

Credit Card commissions increased 6.3%, or AR\$913.5 million, QoQ to AR\$15.5 billion in 1Q26, and 3.0%, or AR\$445.0 million, YoY. Credit Card fees included a non-recurring payment from credit card processors of AR\$1.6 billion in 1Q26.

During 1Q26, total **Credit Card** transactions at the Bank decreased 8.6% QoQ and 6.6% YoY, while the average ticket (in nominal terms) increased 9.0% QoQ (-0.4% in real terms) and 34.2% YoY (+1.2% in real terms). Volumes remained flat QoQ in nominal terms (-8.9% in real terms) and increased 25.3% YoY in nominal terms (-5.5% in real terms).

- Loan Operations (Commercial loans)

Loan related fees amounted to AR\$133.7 million in 1Q26, increasing 87.7%, or AR\$62.5 million, QoQ, and decreasing 79.4%, or AR\$516.6 million, YoY. Leasing commissions amounted to AR\$526.7 million, decreasing 7.6% QoQ and 6.3% YoY.

IOL Brokerage Business

Brokerage Business	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Active Customers (#thousands) ¹	596	566	544	603	569	5,4%	4,7%
New Accounts	157.436	122.648	128.918	110.423	154.141	28,4%	2,1%
Monthly Active Users (MAUs)	233.709	220.345	252.301	213.169	258.890	6,1%	-9,7%
Transactions (#) ²	5.846.730	5.807.995	6.142.958	4.388.440	5.658.462	0,7%	3,3%
Assets Under Custody (measured in AR\$ mm.) ³	3.741.466	3.616.594	3.164.912	2.378.896	2.261.892	3,5%	65,4%
Assets Under Custody (measured in US\$ mm.)	2.663	2.576	2.336	2.083	2.163	3,4%	23,1%

1. Customers with account activity during last 90 days
2. Includes stock exchange repos ("Cauciones" in Spanish)
3. In Nominal terms

In 1Q26, IOL added 157,436 new accounts, with 594,000 active retail customers and 2,432 active commercial clients as of March 31, 2026. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 65.4% YoY in nominal terms and 24.7% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 3.5% in nominal terms but decreased 5.5% in real terms. AUC (measured in US\$) amounted to US\$ 2,663 billion, increasing 3.4% QoQ and 23.1% YoY.

Brokerage fees totaled AR\$13.6 billion, decreasing 23.0%, or AR\$4.0 billion, QoQ and 13.1%, or AR\$2.1 billion, YoY. The sequential decline reflects a lower volume of transactions compared to a record level of trading activity and fees in 4Q25, while the YoY performance was also affected by higher retail FX-related transactions in 1Q25, when FX restrictions were still in place and drove increased U.S. dollar trading.

Asset Management Business (Operated through SAM)

As of March 31, 2026, Assets under Management (AUM) totaled AR\$1,196.2 billion in nominal terms, increasing from AR\$1,162.2 billion as of December 31, 2025, while remaining below the levels recorded in prior periods. Market share was 1.30%, compared to 1.49% in 4Q25 and 1.96% in 1Q25.

Asset Management fees amounted to AR\$6.5 billion in 1Q26, declining 22.4% QoQ and 36.4% YoY, accounting for 9.7% of total fee income, compared to 11.3% in 4Q25 and 13.3% in 1Q25. This decline reflects a reallocation of short-term transactional balances within the local financial system. Remunerated AR\$ and U.S.-dollar accounts introduced by the bank encouraged customers to maintain excess liquidity directly at the bank, reducing balances in SAM's liquidity management -money market- funds.

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

Income from Insurance activities totaled AR\$8.8 billion in 1Q26, decreasing 8.3% QoQ, and 21.6% YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a 5.1%, or AR\$638.6 million, decline in gross written premiums.

The YoY performance reflects a 24.9%, or AR\$4.0 billion, decline in gross written premiums.

Gross written premiums declined 5.1% QoQ, while non-credit-related policies also decreased 5.1% during the quarter.

On a YoY basis, gross written premiums, measured in the unit current at the end of the reporting period, decreased 25.0%, while non-credit-related policies declined 28.9%.

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

Non-interest expenses & Efficiency

Personnel, Administrative Expenses & D&A						% Change	
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Personnel Expenses	-111,173.0	-84,135.8	-89,142.4	-94,752.0	-90,122.8	32.1%	23.4%
Administrative expenses	-59,105.2	-72,336.6	-59,086.7	-56,471.1	-54,856.8	-18.3%	7.7%
Directors' and Statutory Auditors' Fees	-1,093.8	-2,529.9	-1,560.0	-1,674.4	-1,330.0	-56.8%	-17.8%
Other Professional Fees	-6,105.0	-8,582.8	-6,174.9	-4,914.7	-5,802.3	-28.9%	5.2%
Advertising and Publicity	-7,467.9	-12,937.1	-4,440.3	-5,172.9	-3,297.4	-42.3%	126.5%
Taxes	-14,822.2	-15,224.2	-14,013.8	-13,732.5	-13,441.5	-2.6%	10.3%
Third Parties Services	-6,948.1	-9,039.1	-8,364.5	-8,253.6	-8,544.6	-23.1%	-18.7%
Other	-22,668.2	-24,023.6	-24,533.1	-22,722.9	-22,440.9	-5.6%	1.0%
Total Personnel & Administrative Expenses ("P&A")	-170,278.2	-156,472.4	-148,229.0	-151,223.0	-144,979.5	8.8%	17.4%
D&A	-22,185.8	-21,911.1	-20,405.9	-19,589.9	-18,923.4	1.3%	17.2%
Total P&A and D&A	-192,464.1	-178,383.5	-168,634.9	-170,812.9	-163,903.0	7.9%	17.4%
Total Employees ¹	3,092	3,348	3,362	3,399	3,442	-7.6%	-10.2%
Bank Branches	129	129	130	130	130	0.0%	-0.8%
Efficiency Ratio	68.9%	60.6%	95.8%	60.9%	59.6%		

1. Total Employees reported include temporary employees

Personnel expenses amounted to AR\$111.2 billion in 1Q26, increasing 32.1% QoQ and 23.4% YoY. This increase was fully driven by extraordinary severance and early retirement charges associated with the implementation of the headcount rightsizing plan, reflecting the structural shift toward a more efficient operating and distribution model, with a growing share of customer activity migrating to digital and virtual service channels.

Personnel expenses in 1Q26 include AR\$36.6 billion in severance and early retirement charges, related to the exit of 278 employees as of March 2026. Excluding these extraordinary charges, personnel expenses would have declined approximately 11% QoQ, reflecting continued cost discipline and the positive impact of structural efficiency initiatives across the organization.

As a result of these actions, total headcount declined 7.6% QoQ and 10.2% YoY, reinforcing the Company's focus on improving efficiency and aligning its cost structure with evolving client behavior.

At the close of 1Q26, total headcount stood at 3,092 employees, representing a reduction of 10.2% YoY, or 350 employees, and 7.6% QoQ, or 256 employees, reflecting the implementation of the headcount rightsizing plan during the quarter.

By subsidiary: i) the Bank's headcount declined 7.9% QoQ, or 231 employees, and 10.8% YoY, or 326 employees; ii) the Insurance business recorded a reduction of 18 employees QoQ and 37 employees YoY; and iii) IOL's staff increased by 14 employees QoQ and 44 employees YoY, reflecting continued investment in this strategic growth platform. Headcount at SAM remained stable, while Cordial Servicios and other smaller units saw further reductions as part of broader efficiency efforts across the Group.

Employees breakdown

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	QoQ	YoY
Bank	2,686	2,917	2,941	2,980	3,012	-7.9%	-10.8%
Insurance	110	128	131	140	147	-14.1%	-25.2%
IOL	206	192	180	165	162	7.3%	27.2%
SAM	12	12	11	11	12	0.0%	0.0%
Cordial Servicios	38	57	59	62	65	-33.3%	-41.5%
Other	40	42	40	41	44	-4.8%	-9.1%
Total Employees	3,092	3,348	3,362	3,399	3,442	-7.6%	-10.2%

*Other includes 35, 37, 33, 35 and 37 employees of Mila as of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, September 30, 2025, June 30, 2025, and March 31, 2025, 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%
	1Q26 9.4%

Administrative expenses amounted to AR\$59.1 billion in 1Q26, decreasing 18.3% QoQ and increasing 7.7% YoY.

The QoQ decrease was mainly driven by decreases of: i) AR\$5.5 billion in Advertising & Publicity expenses as previous quarter recorded higher expenses related to the Bank's new commercial positioning campaign "*Vamos con SUPERVIELLE*" aimed at increasing customer primacy and driving cross-selling, and ii) AR\$2.1 billion in Third party services.

The YoY performance was mainly driven by a 126.5%, or AR\$4.2 billion, increase in Advertising & Publicity. This was partially offset by a decrease of 18.7%, or AR\$1.6 billion, in third party services.

Depreciation and impairment of assets increased by 1.3%, or AR\$ 274.8 million, QoQ and 17.2%, or AR\$3.3 billion, YoY.

The **efficiency ratio** was 68.9% in 1Q25, compared with 60.6% in 4Q25, and 59.6% in 1Q25. The QoQ performance reflects: i) 32.1%, or AR\$ 27.0 billion, increase in Personnel expenses reflecting the cost of the rightsizing initiatives across the organization implemented in the quarter; and ii) a 5.1%, or AR\$ 14.9 billion, decrease in revenues. These were partially offset by a 18.3%, or AR\$ 13.2 billion, decline in administrative expenses. **Adjusted Efficiency ratio**, excluding the AR\$36.6 billion in severance and early retirement charges, was 55.8%.

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					
	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	YoY
Other Operating Income	18,768.3	22,777.8	16,899.2	15,602.3	15,825.6	-17.6%
Other Expenses	-18,875.9	-28,374.5	-19,547.4	-25,189.9	-15,065.6	-33.5%
Subtotal	-107.6	-5,596.7	-2,648.2	-9,587.6	760.0	na
Turnover tax	-35,713.1	-36,532.3	-35,690.3	-31,817.7	-29,750.3	-2.2%
Total	-35,820.7	-42,129.0	-38,338.5	-41,405.3	-28,990.3	23.6%

In 1Q26, **Other Operating Income/Loss, net** (excluding the turnover tax) amounted to a Loss of AR\$107.6 million, compared to a Loss of AR 5.6 billion in 4Q25 and a gain of AR\$760.0 million in 1Q25. The QoQ decrease mainly reflects the absence of seasonal expenses incurred in 4Q25, which included year-end credit card promotional costs, as well as AR\$773.0 million loss recognized in 4Q25 from the year-end valuation of real estate assets at market value.

Turnover tax totaled AR\$35.7 billion in 1Q26, decreasing 2.2% QoQ and increasing 20.0% YoY. YoY increase was mainly due to higher taxable interest income in this 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 AR\$ 8,473,031. 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 considered that the arguments supporting the non-taxability of these instruments were 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 March 31, 2026, the Bank has recorded a contingency provision totaling AR\$5,492 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 1Q26** was a loss of AR\$41.6 billion, compared to a loss of AR\$37.9 billion in 4Q25 and improving from a loss of AR\$55.5 billion in 1Q25. The QoQ performance reflects slightly higher inflation of 9.4% in 1Q26 compared to 7.8% in 4Q25 while net monetary assets decreased 3.8% QoQ. YoY performance reflects a 29.0% decline in Net Monetary assets.

Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	% Change						
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-41.608,0	-37.924,3	-34.443,3	-36.808,1	-55.524,5	9,7%	-25,1%
Total	-41.608,0	-37.924,3	-34.443,3	-36.808,1	-55.524,5	9,7%	-25,1%

Other comprehensive income, net of tax

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) recorded a gain of AR\$1.4 billion in 1Q26, compared to a gain of AR\$8.9 billion in 4Q25 and a loss of AR\$2.3 billion in 1Q25. The higher gain in 4Q25 primarily reflected the mark-to-market valuation of government securities held at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

As of March 31, 2026, the OCI Reserve related to financial instruments stood at -AR\$5.5 billion compared to a reserve of -AR\$ 3.1 billion as of March 31, 2025 (measured in currency as of March 31, 2025)

Attributable Comprehensive Income for 1Q26 was a loss of AR\$15.7 billion, compared to a loss of AR\$12.5 billion in 4Q25 and a gain of AR\$8.2 billion in 1Q25. Adjusted **Attributable Comprehensive Income** for 1Q26 was AR\$8.0 billion.

Income tax

The tax reform passed by Congress in December 2017 and the amendment to Income Tax Law No. 20,628 (the "Income Tax Law") enacted in December 2019, introduced provisions allowing the deduction of losses arising from exposures to changes in the purchasing power of the currency, subject to certain inflation thresholds. Under these rules, inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) issued by the INDEC must exceed the following thresholds for each fiscal year to permit such deductions: 55% in 2018, 30% in 2019 and 15% in 2020. For 2021 and subsequent periods, inflation must exceed 100% over a cumulative 3-year period to qualify for the deduction of inflation losses. In 2018, the 55% threshold was not met. However, in 2019, inflation widely exceeded 30%, enabling the recognition of inflation-related losses in the income tax provision starting that year. This change significantly reduced the income tax expense compared to prior years.

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

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

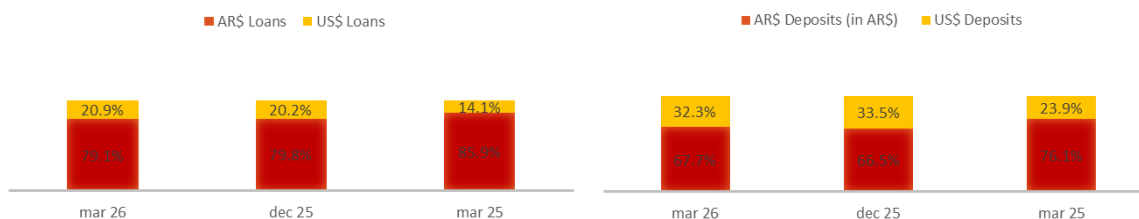
In 1Q26, the Company recorded a tax gain of AR\$5.3 billion, compared to a tax gain of AR\$19.2 billion in 4Q25 and a tax loss of AR\$2.2 billion in 1Q25. The income tax line reflects the net effect of the income tax provision at both the Bank level and other subsidiaries.

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)	mar 26	dic-25	sep-25	jun25	mar 25	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1.483.313,7	1.750.186,3	2.076.790,5	1.368.605,5	1.137.446,5	-15,2%	30,4%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	311.613,7	273.065,6	181.863,1	226.082,6	245.366,7	14,1%	27,0%
Derivatives	8.388,5	10.846,4	6.018,3	9.009,5	5.031,2	-22,7%	66,7%
Repo transactions	9.742,0	4.002,3	594,3	-	4.047,4	na	na
Other financial assets	51.131,6	65.633,9	143.104,6	49.114,0	63.059,9	-22,1%	-18,9%
Loans and other financings	3.879.573,0	4.121.695,4	3.854.075,0	3.604.320,3	3.182.274,0	-5,9%	21,9%
Other securities	913.980,8	900.009,8	1.133.574,0	1.469.591,2	1.755.054,5	1,6%	-47,9%
Financial assets in guarantee	850.793,4	760.012,9	794.999,0	255.843,9	156.992,6	11,9%	441,9%
Investments in equity instruments	5.551,5	6.244,7	7.823,0	6.449,8	5.001,3	-11,1%	11,0%
Property, plant and equipment	142.044,6	145.184,3	143.370,4	144.598,1	143.521,9	-2,2%	-1,0%
Property investments	100.003,0	101.330,7	102.797,7	103.093,2	113.114,3	-1,3%	-11,6%
Intangible Assets	246.805,7	253.727,1	244.839,2	238.256,3	234.946,3	-2,7%	5,0%
Deferred tax assets	102.676,1	87.190,1	66.152,0	23.856,2	8.695,5	17,8%	1080,8%
Other non-financial assets	49.173,5	48.105,2	47.602,8	49.208,8	60.250,5	2,2%	-18,4%
Total assets	8.154.791,2	8.527.234,8	8.803.603,9	7.548.029,4	7.114.802,4	-4,4%	14,6%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:							
Non-financial public sector	5.340.418,1	5.602.226,6	5.972.640,4	5.200.271,3	4.919.264,4	-4,7%	8,6%
Financial sector	345.031,4	143.676,8	190.421,3	200.196,9	176.204,7	140,1%	95,8%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	1.524,7	814,3	775,9	354,3	308,5	87,2%	394,3%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	4.993.862,1	5.457.735,5	5.781.443,2	4.999.720,1	4.742.751,2	-8,5%	5,3%
Derivatives	10.207,1	759,4	15.689,5	-	3.629,6	na	na
Repo transactions	-	-	-	-	35,3	na	na
Other financial liabilities	547.174,7	430.558,5	456.038,0	69.496,9	41.543,6	27,1%	na
Financing received from Central Bank and others	284.295,7	306.736,4	241.882,4	223.037,6	235.372,1	-7,3%	20,8%
Medium Term Notes	603.947,1	526.191,7	425.192,4	107.242,2	95.104,7	14,8%	535,0%
Provisions	106.094,6	191.377,8	308.973,6	450.046,0	295.230,0	-44,6%	na
Deferred tax liabilities	14.348,2	15.202,4	50.498,5	54.864,0	55.330,9	-5,6%	-74,1%
Other non-financial liabilities	2.232,3	3.306,2	3.306,2	2.355,7	2.583,1	na	-13,6%
Total liabilities	7.066.292,2	7.424.010,3	7.690.381,8	6.378.350,2	5.919.916,9	-4,8%	19,4%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	1.088.499,0	1.103.224,5	1.113.222,1	1.169.679,2	1.194.885,5	-1,3%	-8,8%
Non Controlling Interest	824,8	853,2	890,0	2.737,3	2.380,3	-3,3%	-65,4%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8.154.791,2	8.527.234,8	8.803.603,9	7.548.029,4	7.114.802,4	-4,4%	14,6%

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



Total Assets were AR\$8,154.8 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 4.4% QoQ and increasing 14.6% YoY. The sequential decline mainly reflected continued balance sheet deleveraging, consistent with asset and liability management decisions, together with a reduction in liquidity positions following the easing of reserve requirements implemented by the Central Bank in late 2025. Reserve levels remained elevated and the peso's appreciation reduced the AR\$ value of U.S.-dollar assets. The QoQ performance was primarily driven by declines of: i) 15.2%, or AR\$ 266.9 billion, in cash and due from banks as regulatory-driven liquidity needs eased and FX appreciation reduced the peso value of foreign-currency reserve requirements and, therefore the level of required cash balances; ii) 5.7%, or AR\$ 235.7 billion, in net loans following a 6.4% decline in AR\$ loans, reflecting the maintenance of strict credit origination policies, while dollar-denominated loans increased 12.8% when measured in U.S. dollars but declined 2.4% when measured in pesos due to currency appreciation. These declines were partially offset by a 10.7%, or AR\$ 170.7 billion, increase in government securities, reflecting portfolio allocation decisions. On a YoY basis, asset growth was supported primarily by the 22.0% expansion in the loan portfolio, partially offset by a 5.2% reduction in government securities.

Total loans represented 47.5% of total assets as of March 31, 2026, up 290 basis points from 44.6% in 1Q25 but 70-bps down from 48.1% in 4Q25. The YoY increase underscores continued progress in repositioning the balance sheet toward private-sector lending. The Company remains committed to discipline loan growth and risk-adjusted returns as macroeconomic conditions normalize.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) decreased to 7.5x, down 20 bps QoQ, from 7.7x as of December 31, 2025, and increased 150 bps YoY, from 6.0x as of March 31, 2025.

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

Assets Evolution

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Cash and due from banks	1.483.314	1.750.186	2.076.791	1.368.606	1.137.446	-15,2%	30,4%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank (includes Bopreal)	72.395	79.333	82.129	78.706	1.548	-8,7%	na
Repo transactions	9.742	4.002	594	0	4.047	143,4%	140,7%
Government Securities	1.761.175	1.590.523	1.782.442	1.562.440	1.857.355	10,7%	-5,2%
Loans & Leasing, net	3.869.792	4.105.476	3.837.591	3.591.898	3.171.555	-5,7%	22,0%
Property, Plant & Equipments	142.045	145.184	143.370	144.598	143.522	-2,2%	-1,0%
Other & Intangible ¹	816.329	852.530	880.686	801.782	799.328	-4,2%	2,1%
Total Assets	8.154.791	8.527.235	8.803.604	7.548.029	7.114.802	-4,4%	14,6%

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)

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	12,737.4	1,580.2	3,005.2	35,051.7	1,548.4
AR\$ Leliq	-	-	-	-	-
Bopreal	12,737.4	1,580.2	3,005.2	35,051.7	1,548.4
Government Securities	1,089,312.8	1,033,773.6	1,191,084.6	1,508,960.1	1,835,128.1
AR\$	1,054,550.2	954,281.4	1,042,318.2	1,499,046.4	1,660,873.8
US\$ Linked/US\$	34,762.6	79,492.2	148,766.4	9,913.7	174,254.3
Corporate Securities	129,095.8	143,966.3	129,170.3	158,111.9	168,746.0
AR\$	97,148.6	103,108.8	87,016.1	115,635.1	123,108.5
US\$ Linked/US\$	31,947.2	40,857.5	42,154.2	42,476.9	45,637.5
Gov Sec. in Guarantee	671,862.0	556,749.2	591,357.7	53,479.7	22,226.7
AR\$	608,509.5	489,252.9	452,196.6	22,804.1	22,226.7
US\$ Linked/US\$	63,352.5	67,496.4	139,161.1	30,675.5	-
Bopreal. in Guarantee	59,657.7	77,752.6	79,123.8	43,654.3	-
Repo transactions with Central Bank	9,742.0	4,002.3	594.3	-	4,047.4
Total	1,972,407.7	1,817,824.3	1,994,335.8	1,799,257.7	2,031,696.5
AR\$	1,769,950.3	1,550,645.4	1,582,125.3	1,637,485.6	1,810,256.4
US\$ Linked/US\$	202,457.4	267,178.8	412,210.6	161,772.1	221,440.1

As of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, September 30, 2025, June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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)

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Dual (interest rate) ¹	235,474.0	358,924.5	360,029.2	345,807.1	365,830.7
US\$	63,352.5	67,496.4	139,161.1	30,675.5	-
Dollar linked	12,611.0	72,078.4	64,243.7	-	-
Lecer	78,811.7	50,473.2	-	-	5.6
Boncer ²	621,780.7	601,995.3	848,314.3	820,917.6	851,297.0
Treasury Bonds (Fixed interest rate)	117,656.9	7,221.0	7,658.5	83,548.0	181,567.6
Treasury Bonds (Badlar)	2,400.3	2,628.5	4,323.7	4,514.4	4,766.6
Lecap	596,604.3	426,566.9	354,496.8	266,640.0	443,359.1
Bopreal ³	72,395.1	79,332.7	82,129.0	78,706.0	1,548.4
Others	32,483.4	3,138.5	4,214.9	10,337.0	10,528.2
Total	1,833,569.9	1,669,855.6	1,864,571.3	1,641,145.7	1,858,903.2

1. Dual includes AR\$154 billion of Dual bonds (Tamar / fixed interest rate) in Guarantee as of March 31, 2026

2. Boncer includes AR\$380 billion of Boncer in Guarantee as of March 31, 2026

3. Bopreal includes AR\$60 billion of Bopreal in Guarantee as of March 31, 2026

Loan portfolio

The gross loan portfolio (loans and financial leases, excluding other financings) amounted to AR\$4,115.1 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 5.6% QoQ but increasing 25.8% YoY and 156.9% since March 31, 2024. Loan growth has significantly outpaced the industry's 130% growth since March 31, 2024. On a YoY basis, loan growth also exceeded the industry's 18.0% increase. The sequential decline was primarily driven by a 6.4% reduction in peso-denominated loans, reflecting seasonality and prudent credit origination policies. In addition, U.S.-dollar loans grew 12.8% in dollar terms but fell 2.4% in pesos due to currency appreciation.

As of March 31, 2026, the AR\$ loan portfolio totaled AR\$3,254.1 billion, decreasing 6.4% QoQ but increasing 15.8% YoY, and up 125.6% since March 31, 2024. US\$-denominated loans reached US\$622.1 million, up 12.8% QoQ, 92.3% YoY and 593.8% since March 31, 2024, reflecting rising corporate demand and outpacing industry growth over the same period.

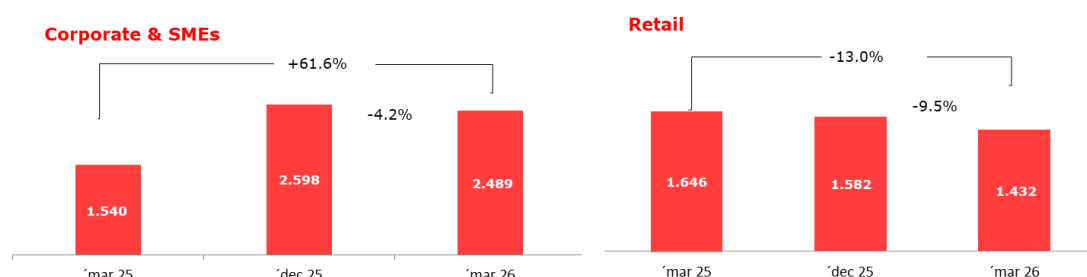
Off balance sheet guarantees (denominated in AR\$ and/or US\$) granted to customers amounted to AR\$128.9 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 3.6% QoQ and 28.5% YoY, reflecting the Bank's strategy to prioritize on-balance credit origination.

Total financing (including loans and financial leases and off-balance sheet guarantees granted to customers) amounted to AR\$4,244.0 billion, decreasing 5.5% QoQ but increasing 23.0% 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 9.4% while YoY inflation reached 32.6%.

Total Financing Portfolio	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
To the non-financial public sector	6,075.1	9,560.3	5,475.3	8,610.4	6,419.8	-36.5%	-5.4%
To the financial sector	503,958.6	363,880.0	102,553.2	33,243.7	11,991.3	38.5%	4102.7%
To the non-financial private sector and foreign residents (before allowances):	3,484,977.3	3,867,238.4	3,792,876.4	3,579,013.3	3,154,532.2	-9.9%	10.5%
Overdrafts	225,713.7	407,413.8	232,440.3	252,869.8	158,222.6	-44.6%	42.7%
Promissory notes	818,920.3	884,459.9	824,712.4	959,069.5	841,557.0	-7.4%	-2.7%
Mortgage loans	399,482.4	405,551.9	406,069.8	402,211.3	388,633.0	-1.5%	2.8%
Automobile and other secured loans	265,348.2	293,213.7	308,114.3	320,469.7	308,779.1	-9.5%	-14.1%
Personal loans	469,791.4	510,854.5	537,823.4	541,442.9	525,462.4	-8.0%	-10.6%
Credit card loans	356,174.6	408,622.0	429,093.9	436,470.3	419,200.7	-12.8%	-15.0%
Foreign trade loans & US\$ loans	821,258.6	831,091.1	879,049.2	578,593.5	433,467.6	-1.2%	89.5%
Others	128,288.2	126,031.6	175,572.9	87,886.3	79,209.7	1.8%	62.0%
Less: allowances for loan losses	-240,091.2	-249,018.0	-181,104.4	-134,423.0	-98,382.3	-3.6%	144.0%
Total Loans, net	3,754,919.8	3,991,660.6	3,719,800.5	3,486,444.4	3,074,560.9	-5.9%	22.1%
Receivables from financial leases	115,539.3	113,967.1	115,791.3	103,460.3	95,118.7	1.4%	21.5%
Accrued interest and adjustments	3,765.4	3,807.5	3,808.3	3,097.5	2,766.5	-1.1%	36.1%
Less: allowances	-5,214.9	-4,430.4	-2,287.5	-1,159.4	-901.2	17.7%	478.7%
Total Loan & Financial Leases, net	3,869,792.4	4,105,476.0	3,837,591.3	3,591,897.8	3,171,555.2	-5.7%	22.0%
Total Loan & Financial Leases (before allowances)	4,115,098.6	4,358,924.4	4,020,983.2	3,727,480.2	3,270,838.6	-5.6%	25.8%
Off balance sheet guarantees granted to customers	128,887.1	133,757.1	151,076.6	168,627.9	180,160.3	-3.6%	-28.5%
Total Financing	4,243,985.6	4,492,681.6	4,172,059.8	3,896,108.1	3,450,998.9	-5.5%	23.0%

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



The Commercial portfolio (including Small Businesses, SMEs, Middle Market and Large corporates) declined 4.2% QoQ, primarily reflecting a contraction in peso-denominated loans, while foreign trade-related U.S. dollar-denominated loans continued to expand during the quarter when measured in U.S. dollars. However, their peso value declined as a result of the appreciation of the peso.

The Retail loan portfolio declined 9.5% QoQ, reflecting 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 13%, 29% and 36% of total loans, respectively remaining well-atomized and within Company's established portfolio limits.

Loan portfolio atomization	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25
%Top10	13%	10%	10%	8%	8%
%Top50	29%	26%	23%	19%	18%
%Top100	36%	33%	30%	26%	25%

Loan Portfolio breakdown by economic activity

Business Sector	1Q26 Share	4Q25 Share	1Q25 Share
Families and individuals	34.9%	35.9%	47.9%
Agribusiness	8.0%	9.4%	7.7%
Food & Beverages	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%
Oil, Gas & Mining	4.4%	2.9%	2.3%
Automobile	3.7%	2.2%	1.6%
Transport	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Wine	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%
IT & Communications	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%
Home appliance	2.4%	2.7%	1.3%
Utilities	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%
Construction & Public Works	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Machinery & Equipment	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%
Textile	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Pharmaceutical	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
Chemicals and plastics	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%
Automotive manufacturers	1.2%	1.0%	0.4%
Financial Services	1.2%	2.8%	1.8%
Health	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Others	17.9%	16.0%	9.3%

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	36%	34%	19%	23%
Unsecured Portfolio	64%	66%	81%	77%

As of March 31, 2026, 23% of the commercial loan portfolio was collateralized, while 44% of the commercial non-performing loan portfolio was collateralized.

In the Personal and Business Banking portfolio:

- Loans to payroll and pension clients accounted for 53% of the total retail loan portfolio,
- Collateralized retail loans portfolio to open market customers accounted for 55% of the total loan Portfolio to these customers, mainly car loans,
- Personal loans granted to payroll and pension customers reached 87% of total personal loans, measured at the moment of origination, and
- Credit cards volumes granted to payroll and pension customers reached 61% of total credit cards volumes.

Funding

Total funding, which includes deposits, other sources of funding and attributable shareholders' equity, amounted to AR\$8,150.9 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 4.4% QoQ and increasing 14.6% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ decline was mainly driven by a 4.7%, or AR\$261.8 billion, decrease in total deposits, reflecting balance sheet deleveraging during the quarter. This was accompanied by a 5.3%, or AR\$95.9 billion, reduction in other sources of funding, primarily driven by a 44.6%, or AR\$85.3 billion, decline in Medium Term Notes which were cancelled at maturity.

YoY funding growth was explained by increases of 8.6% in deposits and 72.5% in other sources of funding mainly driven by a new disbursement under the Inter-American Investment Corporation ("IDB Invest") and higher balances of call transaction with local financial institutions, partially offset by an 8.8% decline in attributable shareholders' equity.

Foreign currency funding (measured in US\$) increased 4.8% QoQ and 60.9% YoY. The QoQ 6.1%, or US\$71.8 million, increase in US\$ deposits, reflects the remunerated account strategy launched in 2025.

Funding & Other Liabilities (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						% Change	
	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	QoQ	YoY
Deposits							
Non-Financial Public Sector	345.031,4	143.676,8	190.421,3	200.196,9	176.204,7	140,1%	95,8%
Financial Sector	1.524,7	814,3	775,9	354,3	308,5		
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents							
Checking Accounts	470.024,0	659.321,7	473.072,9	453.919,8	485.287,0	-28,7%	-3,1%
Savings Accounts	1.098.778,0	1.106.550,9	943.178,1	1.024.905,2	876.568,1	-0,7%	25,3%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	1.025.483,4	945.562,1	927.604,4	695.497,8	689.480,2	8,5%	48,7%
Wholesale Funding	2.399.576,8	2.746.300,9	3.437.587,8	2.825.397,3	2.691.415,8	-12,6%	-10,8%
Special Checking Accounts	1.858.709,9	1.922.129,3	2.220.557,4	2.294.002,3	1.916.681,2	-3,3%	-3,0%
Time Deposits	430.388,1	594.701,5	1.019.911,4	350.769,8	507.334,7	-27,6%	-15,2%
Others ¹	110.478,8	229.470,0	197.119,0	180.625,2	267.399,9	-51,9%	-58,7%
Total Deposits	5.340.418,1	5.602.226,6	5.972.640,4	5.200.271,3	4.919.264,4	-4,7%	8,6%
Other Source of Funding							
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	10.207,1	759,4	15.689,5	0,0	3.629,6	na	na
Repo transactions	547.174,7	430.558,5	456.038,0	69.496,9	41.543,6	27,1%	na
Other financial liabilities	284.295,7	306.736,4	241.882,4	223.037,6	235.407,4	-7,3%	20,8%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	603.947,1	526.191,7	425.192,4	107.242,2	95.104,7	14,8%	535,0%
Medium Term Notes	106.094,6	191.377,8	308.973,6	450.046,0	295.230,0	-44,6%	-64,1%
Current Income tax liabilities	3.060,6	484,6	3.079,1	6.272,0	11.333,5	na	na
Provisions	14.348,2	15.202,4	50.498,5	54.864,0	55.330,9	-5,6%	-74,1%
Deferred tax liabilities	2.232,3	0,0	3.306,2	2.355,7	2.583,1	na	-13,6%
Other non-financial liabilities	154.513,8	350.472,9	213.081,7	264.764,6	260.489,7	-55,9%	-40,7%
Total Other Source of Funding	1.725.874,1	1.821.783,7	1.717.741,4	1.178.078,9	1.000.652,5	-5,3%	72,5%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	1.087.674,2	1.102.371,4	1.112.332,0	1.166.941,8	1.192.505,2	-1,3%	-8,8%
Total Funding	8.153.966,5	8.526.381,7	8.802.713,9	7.545.292,0	7.112.422,1	-4,4%	14,6%

1. Includes Time Deposits with Early Withdrawal Option

Deposits

Total Deposits were AR\$5,340.4 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 4.7% QoQ and increasing 8.6% YoY. The sequential decline reflects deliberate deleveraging of peso-denominated institutional funding, seasonally lower checking account balances, and the translation impact from FX appreciation on U.S. dollar-denominated deposits. U.S. dollar-denominated deposits increased 6.1% in original currency, but when converted to pesos they declined 8.1%, mainly due to the peso appreciation during the period. **Total private sector deposits** were AR\$4,993.9 billion, declining 8.5% QoQ and increasing 5.3% YoY in real terms.

The QoQ performance was primarily driven by declines of 12.6%, or AR\$346.7 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, reflecting deliberate deleveraging throughout the quarter, and 28.7%, or AR\$189.3 billion, in checking account balances reflecting private sector customers' seasonality. This was partially offset by increases of 140.1%, or AR\$201.4 billion, in non-financial public sector deposits, as well as 8.5%, or AR\$79.9 billion, in time deposits from individuals and companies, while savings account balances remained broadly stable, declining 0.7%, or AR\$7.8 billion, QoQ.

YoY deposit growth was mainly supported by increases of: i) 48.7%, or AR\$336.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and companies driven by the Company's successful strategy of capturing deposits in a context of stringent monetary policy; ii) 25.3%, or AR\$222.2 billion, in savings accounts supported by initiatives launched by the Bank such as remunerated account to payroll customers together with easing inflation and lower nominal interest rates; and iii) a 95.8%, or AR\$168.8 billion, in non-financial public sector deposits. These increases were partially offset by a decline in wholesale institutional funding of 10.8%, or AR\$291.8 billion, and lower checking account balances, down 3.1%, or AR\$15.3 billion, YoY. AR\$ deposits totaled AR\$3,617.0 billion, decreasing 2.9% QoQ and 3.4% YoY in real terms.

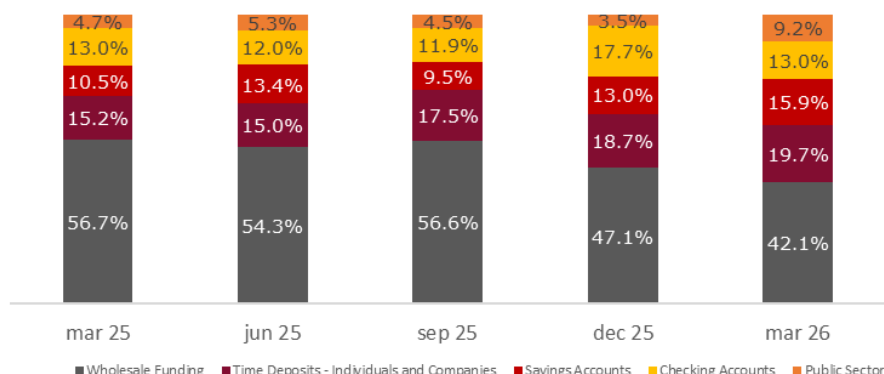
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting

AR\$ Deposits	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Non-Financial Public Sector	332,550.4	129,260.3	175,861.3	199,671.0	175,703.6	157.3%	89.3%
Financial Sector	1,524.5	809.0	775.7	354.3	308.4	88.4%	394.4%
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents	3,282,922.9	3,596,065.3	3,783,070.9	3,576,555.2	3,567,854.7	-8.7%	-8.0%
Checking Accounts	469,971.0	659,321.7	473,072.9	453,919.8	485,287.0	-28.7%	-3.2%
Savings Accounts	576,637.7	486,103.1	378,067.5	505,712.4	391,437.7	18.6%	47.3%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	712,322.5	697,349.6	691,420.4	564,991.3	567,324.3	2.1%	25.6%
Wholesale Funding	1,523,991.7	1,753,290.8	2,240,510.1	2,051,931.7	2,123,805.6	-13.1%	-28.2%
Special Checking Accounts	1,280,795.2	1,301,781.2	1,473,630.6	1,739,508.7	1,433,801.4	-1.6%	-10.7%
Time Deposits	150,093.1	238,245.3	584,852.5	142,633.2	431,362.5	-37.0%	-65.2%
Others	93,103.4	213,264.4	182,026.9	169,789.8	258,641.7	-56.3%	-64.0%
Total AR\$ Deposits	3,616,997.8	3,726,134.6	3,959,707.9	3,776,580.5	3,743,866.6	-2.9%	-3.4%

The QoQ performance of AR\$ deposits reflects deliberate deleveraging of the balance sheet at the quarter-end. As a result, wholesale institutional funding declined 13.1%, or AR\$ 229.3 billion, while checking accounts from commercial customers declined 28.7%, or AR\$189.4 billion. This was partially offset by a 18.6%, or AR\$90.5 billion, increase in retail savings accounts. YoY performance in AR\$ Deposits was mainly explained by the following decreases: 28.2%, or AR\$599.8 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, and 3.2%, or AR\$15.3 billion, in checking accounts. This was partially offset by increases of 47.3%, or AR\$185.2 billion, in retail savings accounts benefiting from the bank's remunerated account for payroll customers launched early April 2025 and 25.6%, or AR\$145.0 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates.

The charts below illustrate the composition of deposits as of March 31, 2026, detailing the share of each product relative to total deposits.

AR\$ deposits breakdown



- As of March 31, 2026, non-or low-cost private sector demand deposits accounted for 29% of the Company's total AR\$ deposit base, consisting of 15.9% in savings accounts and 13.0% in checking accounts. This compares to 31% of total deposits as of December 31, 2025, and 23% as of March 31, 2025.

Foreign currency deposits (measured in US\$) amounted to US\$1.2 billion, increasing 6.1% QoQ and 51.0% YoY. YoY growth reflects the success of the remunerated account launched in 2025 to attract dollar-denominated deposits, together with other initiatives launched in late 2024. FX deposits represented 32% of total deposits as of March 31, 2026, compared to 33% as of December 31, 2025, and 24% as of March 31, 2025.

US\$ Deposits (In millions of US\$)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Total US\$ Deposits	1,246.4	1,174.6	1,247.8	953.2	825.4	6.1%	51.0%

As of March 31, 2026, total deposits represented 65.5% of Supervielle's total funding sources compared to 65.7%

as of December 31, 2025, and 69.2% as of March 31, 2025.

Other sources of funding & Shareholder's equity

Other sources of funding and shareholders' equity amounted to AR\$2,813.5 billion at March 31, 2026, decreasing 3.8% QoQ, but increasing 28.3% YoY.

The sequential decline was mainly driven by reductions of 44.6%, or AR\$85.3 billion, in Medium Term Notes and a 55.9%, or AR\$ 196.0 billion, in other financial liabilities. This was partially offset by a 14.8%, or AR\$ 77.8 billion, increase in the line item "financing from the Central Bank and other institutions" mainly due to higher balances of call transaction with local financial institutions. Attributable Shareholders' equity declined 1.3% QoQ, or AR\$14.7 billion.

YoY growth is explained by a 72.5%, or AR\$725.2 billion, increase in Other Sources of funding while Attributable Shareholder's equity declined 8.8%. or AR\$ 104.8 billion.

On September 16, 2025, Banco Supervielle, the Company's main subsidiary and IDB Invest, along with other international entities, arranged a credit facility of up to approximately US\$250 million to expand SME financing. As of March 31, 2026, an amount of US\$229 million has been already disbursed.

Longer-tenor Negotiable Obligations issued in the local capital markets accounted for 1.3% of total funding as of March 31, 2026.

CER – UVA exposure

As of March 31, 2026, the Company's total net exposure to CER-UVA amounted to AR\$1,117.9 billion, representing 103% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity, compared to AR\$1,097.0 billion, or 100%, as of December 31, 2025. Moreover, as of March 31, 2026, the Company held non-monetary assets totaling AR\$511.4 billion and representing 47.0% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity. These assets are adjusted for inflation on a monthly basis.

AR\$ million	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25
Assets exposed to CER/UVA					
Loans	509,775.6	507,321.2	497,890.4	489,532.0	465,145.6
Mortgage Loans	399,482.4	405,551.8	406,069.8	402,211.2	388,633.0
Car Loans	103,418.8	95,133.9	85,670.0	81,136.8	70,608.2
Personal Loans	572.1	581.9	566.3	265.1	0.0
Other Loans	3,193.8	3,217.7	3,250.4	3,728.9	4,083.6
Interest	3,108.5	2,835.9	2,334.0	2,190.0	1,820.7
Securities	621,780.7	601,995.3	848,314.3	820,917.6	851,297.0
BONCER/LECER	621,780.7	601,995.3	848,314.3	820,917.6	851,297.0
Total Assets	1,131,556.3	1,109,316.6	1,346,204.8	1,310,449.6	1,316,442.6
Liabilities exposed to CER/UVA					
Deposits	3,914.3	2,341.3	3,370.7	7,738.7	7,175.4
Savings accounts on Construction industry unemployment fund	9,779.0	9,978.6	9,762.7	9,381.6	8,205.4
Other Liabilities	3.3	5.2	12.3	29.1	17.8
Total Liabilities	13,696.6	12,325.1	13,145.8	17,149.5	15,398.6
Total Exposure to CER/UVA, net	1,117,859.7	1,096,991.5	1,333,059.0	1,293,300.2	1,301,044.0

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\$)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	609.032	596.555	765.886	549.589	662.870
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	72.474	88.777	89.933	71.932	165.722
Loans	614.164	544.053	569.493	400.484	400.865
Other Receivables from Financial Intermediation	20.008	20.412	11.778	22.368	7.995
Other Receivable from Financial Leases	3.297	3.214	-845	395	489
Other Assets	102.166	102.166	155.127	80.679	22.384
Other non-financial assets	5	155	9	131	16
Total assets	1.421.146	1.355.332	1.591.380	1.125.578	1.260.342
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits	1.246.402	1.174.572	1.247.820	953.175	1.033.905
Other financial liabilities	345.843	347.785	319.140	195.190	205.998
Other Liabilities	2.826	2.383	2.186	2.553	3.070
Total liabilities	1.595.071	1.524.740	1.569.145	1.150.918	1.242.973
Net Position on Balance	-181.995	-169.408	22.235	-25.340	17.369
Net Derivatives Position	185.168	166.968	12.252	24.585	-31.096
Global Net Position	3.173	-2.440	34.487	-755	-13.727

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

Liquidity & reserve requirements

Loans to deposits ratio was 77.1% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 77.8% as of December 31, 2025, and 66.5% as of March 31, 2025. The sequential decline reflects a sharper contraction in loans relative to deposits amid deliberate balance sheet deleveraging.

The AR\$ loans-to-deposits ratio declined to 90.0%, from 93.3% in 4Q25 as peso loans contracted at a faster pace than the decrease in AR\$ deposits.

The US\$ loans-to-deposits ratio increased to 49.9% from 47.0% in the prior quarter, as U.S. dollar loans grew 12.8% in U.S. dollars, outpacing the 6.1% increase in U.S. dollar deposits, in U.S. dollar terms.

As of March 31, 2026, the **Liquidity Coverage Ratio** ("LCR") stood at 115.4%, remaining comfortably above regulatory requirements

Net Stable Funding ratio ("NSFR") as of March 31, 2026, was 135.8%.

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)

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Cash and due from banks	639.605	795.179	840.142	546.555	383.104
Government Securities	1.077.028	1.023.293	1.089.684	1.330.748	1.613.137
Repo Transactions	9.742	-	-	95.417	223.359
Call	- 226.324 -	113.516 -	71.848 -	26.988	-
Liquid AR\$ Assets	1.500.050	1.704.956	1.857.977	1.945.733	2.219.599
Total AR\$ Deposits	3.616.998	3.726.135	3.959.708	3.776.580	3.743.867
Liquid AR\$ Assets / Total AR\$ Deposits	41,5%	45,8%	46,9%	51,5%	59,3%

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

US\$ Liquidity (In US\$ million)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Cash and due from banks	610,2	597,7	766,1	550,2	529,6
US\$ Government Securities	40,6	16,7	29,1	41,3	7,0
Liquid US\$ Assets	650,8	614,4	795,2	591,5	536,5
Total US\$ Deposits	1.246,4	1.174,6	1.247,8	953,2	825,4
Liquid US\$ Assets / Total US\$ Deposits	52,2%	52,3%	63,7%	62,1%	65,0%

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. More recently, effective April 17, 2026, the BCRA further reduced the minimum daily compliance of peso-denominated reserve requirement to 65% and eliminated the previously established minimum and maximum holding periods applicable to eligible national government securities acquired in primary issuances for reserve requirement integration purposes.

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on AR\$ Deposits (Avg. Balance. AR\$ MM.)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Cash	674.794,8	760.196,2	696.156,7	356.839,4	272.628,6
Government Securities	744.122,7	610.142,2	580.732,1	281.418,8	277.455,2
Special Deduction ¹	107.065,6	107.023,6	106.621,8	110.494,2	160.129,8
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	1.525.983,1	1.477.362,0	1.383.510,5	748.752,3	710.213,6

¹. SMEs loans deduction

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on US\$ (Avg. Balance. US\$ MM.)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Cash	457,4	576,2	530,0	458,8	441,2
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	457,4	576,2	530,0	458,8	441,2

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

Capital

As of March 31, 2026, **equity to total assets** was 13.3%, increasing from 12.9% as of December 31, 2025, and decreasing from 16.8% as of March 31, 2025.

Consolidated Capital (in million of AR\$)	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	1,087,674.2	1,102,371.4	1,112,332.0	1,166,941.8	1,192,505.2	-1.3%	-8.8%
Average Shareholders' Equity	1,093,141.9	1,109,765.0	1,144,634.8	1,166,098.4	1,194,315.9	-1.5%	-8.5%
Shareholders' Equity as a % of Total Assets	13.3%	12.9%	12.6%	15.5%	16.8%		
Avg. Shareholders' Equity as a % of Avg. Total Assets	13.3%	12.8%	14.4%	16.7%	18.0%		
Tang. Shareholders' Equity as a % of T. Tang. Assets	10.6%	10.3%	10.1%	12.7%	13.9%		

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 2025 to the date of this report. All figures are stated in nominal AR\$ as of the date of payment:

Dividends & Capital Injections (AR\$ million)	Date	Dividends Received	Dividends Paid
Grupo Supervielle	May 25		27,137
Supervielle Seguros	Apr 25	5,700	
	May 25	2,850	
	Nov 25	4,750	
Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros	Dec 25	2,000	
	Apr 26	5,600	
Supervielle Asset Management	Mar 25	14,557	
	Mar 26	20,564	
Sofital	May 25	1,410	
	Dec 25	50	
	Apr 26	1,500	
Mila	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 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 March 31, 2026, remaining flat QoQ and increasing 10-bps YoY.

As of March 31, 2026, Banco Supervielle's consolidated financial position reflected a solvency level with integrated capital of AR\$779.8 billion, exceeding total capital requirements by AR\$365.3 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

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Allocated to Assets at Risk	311,028.3	304,501.2	303,224.2	244,579.6	202,486.0
Allocated to Bank Premises and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Equity Investment Assets	30,811.3	27,913.2	24,866.5	23,420.7	23,168.5
Market Risk	17,824.6	16,852.9	17,211.4	15,846.7	15,608.0
Public Sector and Securities in Investment Account	2,919.8	928.9	631.3	2,563.7	415.3
Operational Risk	51,857.4	45,771.9	40,991.6	123,389.2	113,349.0
Required Minimum Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	414,441.5	395,968.0	386,925.0	409,800.0	355,027.0
Basic Net Worth	1,176,889.8	1,103,547.1	1,003,162.6	973,940.1	928,339.8
Complementary Net Worth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deductions	-397,123.4	-358,337.1	-381,297.9	-274,390.4	-261,147.5
Total Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	779,766.4	745,210.0	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4
Excess Capital	365,324.9	349,241.9	234,939.8	289,749.8	312,165.4

Total Capital	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Tier 1 Capital					
Paid in share capital common stock	437.7	437.7	442.0	437.7	437.7
Irrevocable capital contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share premiums	798,014.5	729,164.7	676,049.5	637,973.5	601,790.2
Buyback shares	-10,524.8	-11,936.5	-13,502.1	-14,338.8	-13,525.5
Disclosed reserves and retained earnings	218,171.7	249,341.6	231,661.0	222,522.1	237,039.0
Non-controlling interests	847.5	895.4	830.2	783.4	739.0
Capital adjustments	85,349.5	77,948.1	74,614.0	68,144.9	64,255.2
IFRS Adjustments	4,002.8	2,095.5	-1,985.4	-4,701.3	1,344.9
Expected Loss - Communication "A" 6938 item 10	98,499.3	103,650.7	65,586.6	47,711.2	32,291.7
100% of results	-17,908.5	-48,049.9	-30,533.3	7,937.8	0.0
50% of positive results / 100% negative results	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,469.4	3,967.6
Sub-Total: Gross Tier I Capital	1,176,889.8	1,103,547.1	1,003,162.6	973,940.1	928,339.8
Deduct:					
All Intangibles	245,043.1	230,110.2	205,390.8	188,617.1	175,516.4
Pending items	334.5	501.7	149.0	219.4	151.5
Other deductions	151,745.7	127,725.2	175,758.1	85,553.9	85,479.6
Total Deductions	397,123.4	358,337.1	381,297.9	274,390.4	261,147.5
Sub-Total: Tier I Capital	779,766.4	745,210.0	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4
Sub-Total: Tier 2 Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Capital	779,766.4	745,210.0	621,864.8	699,549.7	667,192.4
Credit Risk weighted assets	4,158,627.7	4,026,186.9	3,966,861.8	3,273,425.1	2,736,269.2
Risk weighted assets	5,054,999.2	4,828,237.6	4,716,881.8	5,023,268.7	4,355,529.9
Tier 1 Capital / Risk weighted assets	15.4%	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%
Regulatory Capital / Risk weighted assets	15.4%	15.4%	13.2%	13.9%	15.3%

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank introduced Communication "A" 6938, allowing Group A financial institutions to consider in their Tier 1 capital (CON1) calculation the positive difference between the accounting provision calculated in accordance with item IFRS 9, 5.5, and the regulatory provision calculated in accordance with the Central Bank's standards on minimum loan loss provisions, or the accounting provision as of November 30, 2019, whichever is higher. This provision applies when the IFRS-based provision exceeds the regulatory or accounting provision as of that date. In August 2023, the Central Bank issued a clarification stating that financial institutions applying the Expected Credit Loss methodology cannot include Loan Loss Provision for portfolios classified as in "normal situation" 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	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	1,098,603	1,094,446	1,102,011	1,104,546	1,092,654
Bank- Personal & Business- Social Plan Beneficiaries ¹	154,357	174,625	174,070	204,639	244,927
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses and SMEs	27,763	28,176	25,976	25,528	25,286
Bank- Corporate Banking	2,637	2,601	2,213	2,127	2,094
Total Bank Customers	1,283,360	1,299,848	1,304,270	1,336,840	1,364,961
IOL invertironline	596,073	565,621	567,649	545,963	604,724
Total Customers	1,879,433	1,865,469	1,871,919	1,882,803	1,969,685

1. 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.

Effective as of March 2026, the Bank updated its definition of active clients. For comparability purposes, the revised criterion was applied retroactively to December 2025. However, the figures reported for March, June, and September 2025 were not restated and reflect the definition in place at the time they were originally reported. Under the new definition, active clients are individuals and entities that have at least one active product with the Bank, made at least one transaction in the previous 90 days, and meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) mutual fund holdings exceeding AR\$100 thousand, and/or (ii) demand deposit accounts with balances exceeding AR\$100 thousand.

Customers-Gross Adds

Customers-Gross Adds	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	83,454	76,711	120,749	84,634	41,356
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses & SMEs	508	670	835	843	668
Bank- Corporate Banking	67	27	15	22	204
Bank Customers Gross Adds	84,029	77,408	121,599	85,499	42,228
IOL invertironline Gross Adds	157,436	122,648	128,918	110,423	154,141
Total Customers Gross Adds	241,465	200,056	250,517	195,922	42,323

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.)	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Personal & Business	(53.682)	(78.247)	(45.753)	-31%	17%
Corporate Banking	(2.834)	(1.134)	1.192	150%	-338%
Treasury	29.918	32.427	38.853	-8%	-23%
Insurance	3.773	6.641	4.394	-43%	-14%
Asset Management & Other Service ¹	13.710	23.716	16.771	-42%	-18%
Total Allocated to segments	(9.115)	(16.597)	15.458	-45%	na
Adjustments	(7.946)	(4.772)	(4.784)		
Total Consolidated	(17.061)	(21.369)	10.673	-20%	na
Adjusted Net Income	6.706				

1. Attributable Net Income of Asset Management & Other Service segment includes AR\$5.7 billion and AR\$4.3 billion from IOL and SAM respectively in 1Q26.

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 AR\$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 1Q26, the Bank focused on expanding its customer base in the Payroll, Identité and Senior Citizens customers, reaching 83,454 total gross customer additions. The main goal is to improve margins and increase customer engagement and cross-selling, with a focus on primary banking relationship and funding, and once asset quality normalizes, to grow in 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 March 31, 2026, 782,689 customers were digital, representing 66% of the segment's portfolio. The initiatives launched in 2025 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)

	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	109.320	114.273	88.923	-4,3%	22,9%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	1.464	3.400	349	-57,0%	319,4%
Net Financial Income	110.784	117.673	89.272	-5,9%	24,1%
Net Service Fee Income	27.738	26.077	31.142	6,4%	-10,9%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(14.901)	(26.165)	(22.832)	-43,0%	-34,7%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	123.620	117.585	97.582	5,1%	26,7%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(142.795)	(131.667)	(124.560)	8,5%	14,6%
REC PPC	(49)	(23)	(406)	117,5%	-87,8%
Loan Loss Provisions	(62.633)	(106.772)	(43.050)	-41,3%	45,5%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(81.857)	(120.877)	(70.434)	-32,3%	16,2%
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(53.682)	(78.247)	(45.753)	-31,4%	17,3%
Adjusted Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(34.869)				
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1.809.159	2.014.012	2.005.256	-10,2%	-9,8%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP)	56.015	56.954	40.585	-1,6%	38,0%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1.865.173	2.070.966	2.045.840	-9,9%	-8,8%
Deposits	2.511.720	2.372.973	1.799.218	5,8%	39,6%

Loss before Income tax was AR\$81.9 billion in 1Q26, compared to losses of AR\$120.9 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$70.4 billion in 1Q25.

The sequential improvement primarily reflects a lower level of loan loss provisions during the quarter, partially offset by higher operating expenses associated with extraordinary personnel charges.

Loan Loss Provisions totaled AR\$62.6 billion in 1Q26, declining 41.3% QoQ, following the peak recorded in the prior quarter. The QoQ reduction is consistent with easing delinquency trends through the quarter and early benefits from collection, refinancing and portfolio management initiatives implemented since late 2025. On a YoY basis, provisions increased 45.5%, reflecting the still-challenging credit environment compared to early 2025.

Expenses totaled AR\$142.8 billion in 1Q26, increasing 8.5%, or AR\$11.1 billion, QoQ, and 14.6%, or AR\$18.2 billion, YoY. The QoQ and YoY increase mainly reflect an AR\$28.9 billion charge related to extraordinary personnel expenses associated with the implementation of the headcount rightsizing plan during the quarter. Without these extraordinary charges, expenses would have dropped 13.5% QoQ and 8.6% YoY.

Net Financial Margin amounted to AR\$110.8 billion in 1Q26, declining 5.9%, or AR\$6.9 billion, QoQ, while increasing 24.1%, or AR\$21.5 billion, YoY. The QoQ decline reflects lower yields accrued on the loan portfolio amid a declining interest rate environment, together with declining lending volumes during the quarter. These effects were partially offset by a reduction in funding costs.

Net Fee Income amounted to AR\$27.7 billion in 1Q26, increasing 6.4%, or AR\$1.7 billion, QoQ, while declining 10.9%, or AR\$3.4 billion, YoY. The QoQ increase reflects a partial recovery in banking fees, while the YoY decline was mainly driven by lagged repricing effects across banking fee products.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Personal & Business Banking segment was a AR\$53.7 billion loss in 1Q26 compared to losses of AR\$78.2 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$45.8 billion in 1Q25. Excluding extraordinary expenses, Attributable Net loss would have been AR\$34.9 billion.

Personal & Business Banking segment **loans** (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) totaled AR\$1,809.2 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 10.2% QoQ and 9.8% YoY. Loan performance reflects prudent underwriting policies in the retail segment, given still-elevated levels of delinquency.

The Company's loan-centric strategy remains unchanged, with a continued focus on disciplined loan portfolio expansion as macroeconomic conditions normalize.

Deposits in the Personal & Business Banking segment increased 5.8% QoQ and 39.6% YoY. The QoQ growth reflects the benefit from the bank's remunerated account for payroll customers launched early April 2025 and higher balances of time deposits from individuals.

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)

	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	27.704	34.235	19.379	-19,1%	43,0%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	(774)	(411)	1.594	na	na
Net Financial Income	26.930	33.824	20.974	-20,4%	28,4%
Net Service Fee Income	5.393	6.245	4.264	-13,6%	26,5%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(9.663)	(9.449)	(5.044)	2,3%	91,6%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	22.660	30.620	20.194	-26,0%	12,2%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(22.666)	(19.875)	(19.432)	14,0%	16,6%
RECPC	-	-	-		
Loan Loss Provisions	(4.181)	(12.611)	1.072	na	na
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(4.187)	(1.867)	1.834	124,3%	na
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(2.834)	(1.134)	1.192	149,9%	na
Adjusted Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(688)				
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1.924.312	1.951.116	956.829	-1,4%	101,1%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP)	58.858	56.861	55.854	3,5%	5,4%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1.983.170	2.007.977	1.012.683	-1,2%	95,8%
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	2.112.057	2.141.734	1.192.843	-1,4%	77,1%
Deposits	1.134.031	1.308.431	1.069.700	-13,3%	6,0%

During 1Q26, **Loss before Income Tax** was AR\$4.2 billion in 1Q26, compared to a loss of AR\$1.9 billion in 4Q25 and a gain of AR\$1.8 billion in 1Q25. The sequential deterioration primarily reflects higher operating expenses quarter associated with extraordinary personnel charges, partially offset by a significant reduction in loan loss provisions.

Loan Loss Provisions amounted to AR\$4.2 billion in 1Q26, declining 66.9% QoQ, following elevated charges recorded in the prior quarter. The QoQ reduction reflects lower credit risk charges across the corporate loan portfolio, following the peak in provisions recorded during 2025. On a YoY basis, provisions increased from 1Q25 levels, reflecting a less supportive macroeconomic backdrop relative to early 2025.

In 1Q26, Expenses totaled AR\$22.7 billion in 1Q26, increasing 14.0%, or AR\$2.8 billion, QoQ, and 16.6%, or AR\$3.2 billion, YoY. The QoQ and YoY increases mainly reflected a AR\$3.3 billion charge related to extraordinary personnel expenses associated with the implementation of the headcount rightsizing plan during the quarter. Excluding these extraordinary charges, expenses would have dropped 2.6% QoQ and 0.4% YoY.

Net Financial Margin amounted to AR\$26.9 billion in 1Q26, declining 20.4%, or AR\$6.9 billion, QoQ, while increasing 28.4%, or AR\$6.0 billion, YoY. The QoQ decline reflects lower yields on the loan portfolio and broadly flat lending average lending volumes amid a declining interest rate environment, together with lower peso-denominated accruals from U.S. dollar-denominated loans as a result of exchange rate appreciation, partially offset by lower funding costs.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Corporate Banking segment was a loss of AR\$2.8 billion in 1Q26 compared to a loss of AR\$1.1 billion in 4Q25 and a gain of AR\$1.2 billion in 1Q25. Excluding extraordinary expenses, Attributable Net Loss would have been AR\$688.1 million.

Corporate segment loans (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) reached AR\$2,112 billion as of March 31, 2026, decreasing 1.4% QoQ but increasing 77.1% YoY. The QoQ decline reflects subdued credit demand during the quarter amid broadly flat activity levels and the maintenance of a disciplined and selective origination approach.

Total deposits from corporate customers amounted to AR\$1,134.0 billion, decreasing 13.3% QoQ and increasing 6.0% 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)

	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	72.424	101.701	91.908	-28,8%	-21,2%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	27.615	(14.127)	17.155	na	61,0%
Results from Recognition of Financial Instruments at amortized cost	595	8.005	5.220	-92,6%	-88,6%
Net Financial Income	100.635	95.579	114.284	5,3%	-11,9%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(13.417)	(10.345)	(4.012)	29,7%	234,4%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	87.217	85.234	110.272	2,3%	-20,9%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(9.995)	(12.807)	(9.116)	-22,0%	9,6%
REC PPC	(28.286)	(27.222)	(44.916)	3,9%	-37,0%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	48.698	47.569	56.244	2,4%	-13,4%
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	29.918	32.427	38.853	-7,7%	-23,0%
Adjusted Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	32.180				

Profit before Income tax for the Treasury segment was AR\$48.7 billion, compared with AR\$47.6 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$56.2 billion in 1Q25. QoQ reflects a gain in FX differences during the quarter from the impact of peso appreciation on foreign-currency liabilities, together with lower funding costs. This was partially offset by lower yields on investment portfolio, following the strong rebound recorded in 4Q25.

During 1Q26, the Treasury segment reported Attributable Net Income of AR\$29.9 billion, compared with AR\$32.4 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$38.9 billion in 1Q25.

Insurance segment

The Company operates its Insurance Segment through Supervielle Seguros S.A. and Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros S.A. (Supervielle Broker), collectively referred to as "Supervielle Seguros". Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros was established in 2019 to expand the product offering to Banco Supervielle's commercial clients and to distribute 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)

	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Net Financial Income	2.929	4.949	1.556	-40,8%	88,2%
Net Service Fee Income	7.560	8.005	9.562	-5,6%	-20,9%
Other Income (Expenses), net	24	(26)	32	-193,1%	-24,4%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	10.512	12.928	11.150	-18,7%	-5,7%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(1.931)	(1.117)	(1.253)	72,8%	54,1%
REC PPC	(2.823)	(2.361)	(3.017)	19,6%	-6,4%
Profit before Income Tax	5.758	9.450	6.880	-39,1%	-16,3%
Attributable Net Income	3.773	6.641	4.394	-43,2%	-14,1%
Adjusted Attributable Net Income	4.353				
Gross written premiums	11.955	12.594	15.938	-5,1%	-25,0%
Claims Paid	2.280	2.522	3.030	-9,6%	-24,8%
Combined Ratio	68,6%	61,2%	59,6%		
Adjusted Combined Ratio	61,1%				

Gross written premiums by product						% Change	
(in million)	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	QoQ	YoY
Mortgage Insurance	954.5	964.5	993.5	951.3	902.4	-1.0%	5.8%
Personal accident Insurance	329.1	369.8	427.9	454.6	537.0	-11.0%	-38.7%
Protected Bag Insurance	820.1	864.8	1,005.2	1,206.3	1,399.2	-5.2%	-41.4%
Broken Bones	155.1	176.4	200.1	213.0	244.6	-12.1%	-36.6%
Others	675.2	738.3	826.3	858.1	859.6	-8.6%	-21.5%
Home Insurance	1,729.2	1,868.2	2,054.9	2,185.6	2,496.7	-7.4%	-30.7%
Technology Insurance	566.8	530.1	610.6	721.7	846.2	6.9%	-33.0%
ATM Insurance	404.3	428.1	520.1	583.5	642.2	-5.5%	-37.0%
Life Insurance	6,320.6	6,653.4	7,232.5	7,148.6	8,010.4	-5.0%	-21.1%
Total	11,955.0	12,593.6	13,871.2	14,322.7	15,938.4	-5.1%	-25.0%

Profit (Loss) before Income tax of the Insurance segment in 1Q26 was a gain of AR\$5.8 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$9.5 billion in 4Q25 and a gain of AR\$6.9 billion in 1Q25.

Attributable Net income (Loss) in 1Q26 was a gain of AR\$3.8 billion, compared to AR\$6.6 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$4.4 billion in 1Q25. Attributable Net Income includes AR\$579.9 million of extraordinary severances associated with the implementation of the headcount rightsizing plan during the quarter. Excluding extraordinary personnel expenses, Attributable Net income was AR\$4.4 billion.

Gross written premiums declined 5.1% QoQ, while non-credit-related policies also decreased 5.1% during the quarter.

On a YoY basis, gross written premiums, measured in the unit current at the end of the reporting period, decreased 25.0%, while non-credit-related policies declined 28.9%.

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 the Company's value proposition to customers.

The **Combined Ratio** stood at 68.6% in 1Q26, compared to 61.2% in 4Q25 and 59.6% in 1Q25. The Adjusted Combined Ratio, excluding extraordinary personnel severances, was 61.1%.

On a QoQ basis, the increase in the combined ratio reflects 14.1% growth in general expenses and a 5.1% decrease in gross written premiums during the quarter, partially offset by a 9.6% decline in claims paid. General expenses excluding extraordinary severance charges declined 3.1%.

On a YoY basis, the increase in the combined ratio reflects a 24.9% decrease in gross written premiums and an 8.5% decline in general expenses during the period, partially offset by a 24.8% reduction in claims paid, all measured in the unit current at the end of the reporting period. General expenses excluding extraordinary severance charges declined 22.3%.

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)

	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	1,140	14,100	(3,983)	na	na
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	10,961	1,368	9,921	701.3%	10.5%
Net Financial Income	12,102	15,468	5,938	-21.8%	103.8%
Net Service Fee Income	19,238	25,282	26,441	-23.9%	-27.2%
Other Income (Expenses), net	2,489	4,303	2,304	-42.2%	8.0%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	33,829	45,054	34,683	-24.9%	-2.5%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(13,865)	(17,476)	(11,293)	-20.7%	22.8%
RECPPC	(8,400)	(7,047)	(6,371)	19.2%	31.8%
Profit before Income Tax	17,282	30,327	23,196	-43.0%	-25.5%
Attributable Net Income	13,710	23,716	16,771	-42.2%	-18.3%
SAM-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	1,196,219	1,162,237	1,294,459	2.9%	-7.6%
SAM. Market Share	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%		
IOL-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	3,741,466	3,616,594	2,261,892	3.5%	65.4%
IOL-Active Customers (#thousands)	596	566	569	5.4%	4.7%
IOL-Daily Average Revenue Trades (nominal terms)	100,715	94,467	93,721	6.6%	7.5%

In 1Q26, **Profit before Income tax** for the Asset Management & Other segments amounted to AR\$17.3 billion compared to AR\$30.3 billion in 4Q25 and AR\$23.2 billion in 1Q25.

The Asset Management & Other segments reported **Net Income** of AR\$13.7 billion in 1Q26, compared to AR\$23.7 billion in 4Q25, and AR\$16.8 billion in 1Q25. Attributable Net Income includes AR\$5.7 billion and AR\$4.3 billion from IOL and SAM results, respectively in 1Q26, compared to AR\$9.8 billion and AR\$5.1 billion, respectively in 4Q25.

Brokerage fees totaled AR\$13.6 billion, decreasing 23.0%, or AR\$4.0 billion, QoQ and 13.1%, or AR\$2.1 billion, YoY. The sequential decline reflects lower transaction volumes compared with record trading activity and fees in 4Q25, while the YoY performance was also affected by higher retail FX-related transactions in 1Q25, when FX restrictions were still in place and drove increased U.S. dollar trading.

Fee income from the Online Retail Brokerage business, developed through IOL, represented 20% of total fee income, compared to 24% in 4Q25 and 21% in 1Q25.

In 1Q26, IOL added 157,436 new accounts, with 594,000 active retail customers and 2,432 active commercial clients as of March 31, 2026. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 65.4% YoY in nominal terms and 24.7% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 3.5% in nominal terms but decreased 5.5% in real terms. AuC measured in US\$ amounted US\$ 2,663 billion, increasing 3.4% QoQ and 23.1% YoY.

As of March 31, 2026, Assets under Management (AUM), managed through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, totaled AR\$1,196.2 billion in nominal terms, increasing from AR\$1,162.2 billion as of December 31, 2025, while remaining below the levels recorded in prior periods. Market share was 1.30%, compared to 1.49% in 4Q25 and 1.96% in 1Q25.

Asset Management fees amounted to AR\$6.5 billion in 1Q26, declining 22.4% QoQ and 36.4% YoY, and accounted for 9.7% of total fee income, compared to 11.3% in 4Q25 and 13.3% in 1Q25. This decline reflected a reallocation of short-term transactional balances within the local financial system. Remunerated AR\$ and U.S. dollar accounts introduced by the Bank encouraged customers to maintain excess liquidity directly at the Bank, reducing balances in SAM's liquidity management money market funds.

Results by subsidiaries

The table below presents information about the Attributable Net Income by subsidiaries in 1Q26, 4Q25 and 1Q25:

Net Income by Subsidiaries (in millions of Argentine Ps.)	1Q26	4Q25	1Q25
Banco Supervielle	(28.088)	(48.460)	(5.604)
IOL (Invertironline) ¹	4.173	8.886	5.029
SAM (Asset Management)	4.327	5.064	5.296
Seguros (Insurance)	3.773	6.641	4.394
MILA (Car loans)	(100)	48	52
SPV Agente Negociación	1.590	1.458	(156)
Holding company (standalone)	(425)	605	467
Adjustments & Others	(2.311)	4.390	1.047
Net Income	(17.061)	(21.369)	10.526
Adjusted Net Income	6.706		

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

Credit ratings

Banco Supervielle Credit Ratings

- On July 24, 2025, Moody's Ratings upgraded 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.
- 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+'. On February 23, 2026, Fitch Ratings maintained the Bank's Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) of CCC+.
- On April 30, 2026, 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 Q, R, S, and U, maturing in June 2026, August 2026, and December 2026, respectively, as well as the AA+.ar long-term foreign-currency rating for the Class T Notes, maturing in August 2027. In addition, Moody's Local Argentina assigned a ML A-1.ar short-term foreign-currency rating to the Notes Class V, maturing in May 2027.

Key Events During the Quarter

Cancellation of Class B Shares

The Company's Board of Directors reported 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), calculated from their respective acquisition dates between August 3, 2022, and February 10, 2023. Pursuant to this 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, after giving effect to 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.

2025 Integrated Annual Report

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

Subsequent Events

Appointment of Juan Manuel Truppia as Chief Treasury & Global Markets Officer

On April 20, 2026, Juan Manuel Truppia was appointed as Chief Treasury & Global Markets Officer, supporting the Bank's financial strategy and strengthening its market positioning. Mr. Truppia holds a degree in Economics and brings over 18 years of experience in the financial industry, combining strong technical expertise, leadership, and an analytical and strategic approach developed through his career at institutions such as HSBC, Banco Hipotecario, and TPCG Valores. His appointment reinforces the Company's commitment to results-driven management and long-term value creation for clients, investors, and its teams.

Corporate Notes Issuances

On May 4, 2026, the Bank issued US\$20.1 million of Class V Negotiable Obligations, with a 12-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 3.25%, maturing on May 4, 2027.

Corporate Events

Grupo Supervielle Advanced in the Creation of Fundación Equidad y Futuro

During the quarter, Grupo Supervielle made progress in the creation of Fundación Equidad y Futuro, a new organization aimed at strengthening and expanding the impact of its social initiatives. The Foundation will focus its efforts on three strategic pillars—children, education, and older adults—with the objective of expanding opportunities and promoting greater inclusion in the communities where the Group operates. This initiative reaffirms Grupo Supervielle's long-term commitment to sustainable development and complements the work carried out through its Sustainability area. **Annual General Meeting**

On April 23, 2026, Grupo Supervielle held its Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Shareholders and approved the proposals submitted by the Board of Directors, including:

The annual and consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;

- The performance of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Committee for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Committee corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- The determination of the number of members of the Board of Directors;
- The election of regular and alternate members of the Board of Directors and the determination of their term of office;
- The appointment of regular and alternate members of the Supervisory Committee;
- The consideration of the results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and the absorption of the unallocated loss with existing reserves;
- The remuneration of the certifying accountant for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025;
- The appointment of the Company's certifying accountants for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026;
- The allocation of a budget to the Audit Committee in accordance with the Capital Markets Law;

- The cancellation of treasury shares, the amendment of the Company's bylaws and approval of a restated text thereof.

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)

	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
Held for trading	297,589.2	257,814.5	171,763.8	215,977.4	233,035.8
Government Securities	287,080.5	243,951.0	154,828.1	182,963.9	204,464.6
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	32.1	0.1	1,257.2	4,545.0	1,548.6
Corporate Securities	10,476.6	13,863.4	15,678.4	28,468.5	27,022.7
Held to maturity	815,617.4	792,088.9	1,039,279.8	1,233,498.2	1,294,567.1
Government Securities ²	801,554.6	789,024.7	1,035,952.3	1,199,914.8	1,293,015.7
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	12,705.2	1,580.1	1,748.0	30,506.7	-
Corporate Securities	1,357.6	1,484.2	1,579.5	3,076.8	1,551.4
Available for sale	117,939.3	129,416.8	112,216.4	252,648.0	477,819.7
Government Securities	677.6	798.0	304.1	126,081.4	337,647.8
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Securities	117,261.6	128,618.8	111,912.3	126,566.6	140,171.9
Total	1,231,146.0	1,179,320.1	1,323,260.0	1,702,123.7	2,005,422.6
Repo transactions	9,742.0	4,002.3	594.3	-	4,047.4
AR\$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee ³	668,167.3	567,005.4	531,320.4	66,458.4	22,226.7
US\$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee ⁴	63,352.5	67,496.4	139,161.1	30,675.5	-
Total (incl. US\$ Gov Sec. in Guarantee)	1,972,407.7	1,817,824.3	1,994,335.8	1,799,257.7	2,031,696.7

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

2. As of March 31, 2026 includes AR\$744 billion of government securities setting up Minimum reserve requirements.

3. Boncer in Guarantee

4. Bopreal in Guarantee

The accounting methodology is different for each security class.

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

Appendix II: Assets & Liabilities. Repricing dynamics

As of March 31, 2026, AR\$ liabilities repriced on average in 13 days compared to 16 days as of the close of the previous quarter. Portfolio repricing dynamics as of March 2026, show that AR\$ total Assets are repriced in 141 days, while AR\$ loans are repriced in an average term of approximately 190 days.

ASSETS										
	mar 26		dec 25		sep 25		jun 25		mar 25	
AR\$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total AR\$ Assets
Total AR\$ Assets	141		154		161		172		189	
Cash	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Cash (without interest rate risk)		10%		11%		12%		8%		7%
Government & Corporate Securities	10	25%	19	22%	6	22%	27	21%	37	29%
Total AR\$ Loans	190		209		239		231		249	
Promissory Notes	43	6%	45	7%	42	5%	40	7%	48	7%
Corporate Unsecured Loans	147	4%	129	4%	103	4%	88	5%	84	6%
Mortgage	1	7%	1	6%	1	6%	1	6%	1	7%
Personal Loans	615	8%	650	8%	659	8%	693	8%	728	10%
Auto Loans	256	4%	293	5%	331	5%	361	5%	393	6%
Credit Cards	80	6%	98	6%	104	6%	106	6%	113	7%
Overdraft	25	4%	29	6%	52	3%	32	4%	41	3%
Other Loans	193	2%	169	1%	326	2%	77	0%	72	1%
Receivable From Financial Leases	525	2%	534	2%	614	2%	688	2%	754	2%
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)		1%		2%		2%		2%		3%
US\$	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Assets	Avg. Repricing (days)	% of total US\$ Assets
Total US\$ Assets	130		108		105		148		133	
Cash	1	10%	1	11%	1	8%	1	10%	1	10%
Cash (without interest rate risk)		32%		33%		40%		44%		44%
Government & Corporate Securities	12	13%	20	14%	44	16%	88	7%	65	14%
Total US\$ Loans	169	44%	155	41%	149	36%	193	39%	199	32%
Receivable From Financial Leases	953	1%	641	1%	256	1%	281	0%	181	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	13		16		15		22		20	
Deposits	12	74%	17	71%	15	70%	13	76%	20	84%
Private Sector Deposits		67%		69%		67%		72%		80%
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)	0	23%	0	24%	0	16%	0	21%	0	21%
Special Checking Accounts	1	26%	1	24%	1	26%	1	35%	1	32%
Time Deposits	18	18%	23	18%	21	23%	24	14%	31	23%
Cancellable before maturity Time Deposit	147	1%	115	3%	131	2%	121	2%	115	4%
Public Sector Deposits	24	7%	21	2%	18	3%	18	4%	23	4%
Other Sources of funding	1	16%	0	13%	0	12%	0	6%	0	6%
Other Liabilities (without interest rate risk)		-2%		1%		1%		2%		3%
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	86		85		68		101		59	
Deposits	71	78%	73	77%	78	79%	106	83%	83	83%
Private Sector Deposits	71	77%	73	76%	78	79%	106	83%	83	83%
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)		49%		50%		51%		63%		68%
Special Checking Accounts	1	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%
Time Deposits	75	27%	76	25%	80	27%	110	20%	88	14%
Public Sector Deposits	4	1%	4	1%	4	1%	4	0%	4	0%
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	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25	% Change QoQ
Net Interest Income	210.738	250.355	188.389	243.202	200.654	-15,8%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	24.593	-5.516	-45.000	4.949	22.715	na
Net Financial Income	235.331	244.838	143.389	248.151	223.369	-3,9%
Net Service Fee Income	32.831	32.809	33.772	32.451	34.720	0,1%
RECPPC	-27.760	-26.842	-26.708	-30.286	-44.402	3,4%
Loan Loss Provisions	67.617	118.564	68.832	55.625	42.197	-43,0%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	-152.919	-142.253	-134.615	-138.462	-133.643	7,5%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-39.612	-77.072	-111.757	-6.294	-12.176	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	-28.088	-48.461	-71.104	926	-5.605	na
Adjusted Net Income	-5.154					
Bank Ecosystem- Attributable Net Income (Loss)	-21.233	-36.757	-62.724	12.511	4.086	na
Bank Ecosystem- Adjusted Attributable Net Income (Loss)	2.486					
BALANCE SHEET	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25	QoQ
Total Assets	7.798.692	8.101.300	8.509.011	7.180.225	6.725.370	-3,7%
Average Assets ¹	7.767.734	7.300.026	6.884.564	6.461.270	6.248.192	6,4%
Total Loans & Leasing ²	4.115.099	4.358.924	4.020.983	3.727.480	3.270.839	-5,6%
Total Deposits	128.887	133.757	151.077	168.628	180.160	-3,6%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	805.832	832.248	872.828	947.077	953.875	-3,2%
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity ¹	816.697	850.190	910.821	985.040	961.656	-3,9%

KEY INDICATORS	1Q26	4Q25	3Q25	2Q25	1Q25
Profitability & Efficiency					
ROAE	-14,0%	-22,8%	na	0,4%	-2,4%
Adjusted ROAE	-2,5%				
ROAA	-1,4%	-2,7%	na	0,1%	-0,4%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	17,1%	19,3%	10,9%	20,9%	19,4%
Net Fee Income Ratio	12,2%	11,8%	19,1%	11,6%	13,5%
Cost / Assets	9,0%	9,0%	9,0%	9,7%	9,7%
Efficiency Ratio	75,8%	70,5%	111,7%	66,4%	67,1%
Adjusted Efficiency Ratio	60,5%				
Liquidity & Capital					
Total Loans to Total Deposits	77,1%	77,8%	67,3%	71,7%	66,5%
Total Equity / Total Assets	10,3%	10,3%	10,3%	13,2%	14,2%
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets (standalone)	13,3%	13,3%	11,8%	13,3%	14,5%
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets (standalone)	13,3%	13,3%	11,8%	13,3%	14,5%
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets (consolidated basis)	15,4%	15,4%	13,2%	13,9%	15,3%
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	62,0%	62,0%	63,2%	83,2%	81,2%
Asset Quality					
NPL Ratio	5,6%	5,0%	3,9%	2,7%	2,0%
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	5,8%	5,6%	4,4%	3,6%	3,0%
Coverage Ratio	103,9%	111,6%	112,2%	129,7%	152,7%
Cost of Risk	6,4%	10,6%	6,6%	5,8%	5,0%
Net Cost of Risk	6,0%	10,4%	6,4%	5,5%	4,8%

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
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: 21.44% (as of May 4, 2026) Tamar: 23.13% (as of May 4, 2026) 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: • 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 19, 2026, the Central Bank authorized banks to distribute, starting in May 2026, profits in three equal monthly installments, up to 60% of the retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2025.

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 $\geq$ 1 NSFR $\geq$ 1

Interest Rates

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.

- **Monetary policy 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's 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 for 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, 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 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 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 was reduced from 95% to 75%. On April 16, 2026, through Communication "A" 8423, the Central Bank of Argentina reduced the daily minimum integration requirement from 75% to 65%.

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.

As of March 31, 2026, this additional 5-percentage-point requirement was effectively lifted. As a result, minimum reserve requirements on Savings and Checking accounts were reduced to 45.0%, of which 31.5% must be met in cash and 13.5% with government securities, while reserve requirements on Special Checking Accounts from Mutual Funds were reduced to 40%, with 36.5% to be met in cash and 3.5% with 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%	13.5%	45.0%
Checking Accounts	31.5%	13.5%	45.0%
Special Checking Accounts - Mutual Funds	36.5%	3.5%	40.0%
Time Deposits		28.5%	28.5

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 in these communications are:

- The credit and operational risk requirements now differ for entities in Group 1 and 2. According to Communication "A" 8067, Group 1 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 19, 2026, through Communication "A" 8410, the Central Bank of Argentina authorized financial institutions, subject to prior approval by the Central Bank of Argentina, to distribute profits through December 31, 2026, in three equal, monthly and non-cumulative installments, payable as from the third business day of May and of each subsequent month in which such distributions are made. The total amount to be distributed may not exceed 60% of net profits for fiscal year 2025, after the allocation to mandatory reserves.

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 published Decree 93/2026, certain provisions of the Innocence Fiscal Law (Law No. 27,799). The decree regulates the Simplified Income Tax Filing Regime and introduces a material shift in the tax enforcement approach. Over time, the implementation of this regulatory framework could support greater formalization of savings and financial transactions, which may have a positive impact on banking penetration and deposit levels within Argentina's 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)	mar 26	dic-25	sep-25	jun25	mar 25	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1.483.313,7	1.750.186,3	2.076.790,5	1.368.605,5	1.137.446,5	-15,2%	30,4%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	311.613,7	273.065,6	181.863,1	226.082,6	245.366,7	14,1%	27,0%
Derivatives	8.388,5	10.846,4	6.018,3	9.009,5	5.031,2	-22,7%	66,7%
Repo transactions	9.742,0	4.002,3	594,3	-	4.047,4	na	na
Other financial assets	51.131,6	65.633,9	143.104,6	49.114,0	63.059,9	-22,1%	-18,9%
Loans and other financings	3.879.573,0	4.121.695,4	3.854.075,0	3.604.320,3	3.182.274,0	-5,9%	21,9%
Other securities	913.980,8	900.009,8	1.133.574,0	1.469.591,2	1.755.054,5	1,6%	-47,9%
Financial assets in guarantee	850.793,4	760.012,9	794.999,0	255.843,9	156.992,6	11,9%	441,9%
Investments in equity instruments	5.551,5	6.244,7	7.823,0	6.449,8	5.001,3	-11,1%	11,0%
Property, plant and equipment	142.044,6	145.184,3	143.370,4	144.598,1	143.521,9	-2,2%	-1,0%
Property investments	100.003,0	101.330,7	102.797,7	103.093,2	113.114,3	-1,3%	-11,6%
Intangible Assets	246.805,7	253.727,1	244.839,2	238.256,3	234.946,3	-2,7%	5,0%
Deferred tax assets	102.676,1	87.190,1	66.152,0	23.856,2	8.695,5	17,8%	1080,8%
Other non-financial assets	49.173,5	48.105,2	47.602,8	49.208,8	60.250,5	2,2%	-18,4%
Total assets	8.154.791,2	8.527.234,8	8.803.603,9	7.548.029,4	7.114.802,4	-4,4%	14,6%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:	5.340.418,1	5.602.226,6	5.972.640,4	5.200.271,3	4.919.264,4	-4,7%	8,6%
Non-financial public sector	345.031,4	143.676,8	190.421,3	200.196,9	176.204,7	140,1%	95,8%
Financial sector	1.524,7	814,3	775,9	354,3	308,5	87,2%	394,3%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4.993.862,1	5.457.735,5	5.781.443,2	4.999.720,1	4.742.751,2	-8,5%	5,3%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	10.207,1	759,4	15.689,5	-	3.629,6	na	na
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	35,3	na	na
Repo transactions	547.174,7	430.558,5	456.038,0	69.496,9	41.543,6	27,1%	na
Other financial liabilities	284.295,7	306.736,4	241.882,4	223.037,6	235.372,1	-7,3%	20,8%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	603.947,1	526.191,7	425.192,4	107.242,2	95.104,7	14,8%	535,0%
Medium Term Notes	106.094,6	191.377,8	308.973,6	450.046,0	295.230,0	-44,6%	na
Provisions	14.348,2	15.202,4	50.498,5	54.864,0	55.330,9	-5,6%	-74,1%
Deferred tax liabilities	2.232,3	-	3.306,2	2.355,7	2.583,1	na	-13,6%
Other non-financial liabilities	154.513,8	350.472,9	213.081,7	264.764,6	260.489,7	-55,9%	-40,7%
Total liabilities	7.066.292,2	7.424.010,3	7.690.381,8	6.378.350,2	5.919.916,9	-4,8%	19,4%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	1.087.674,2	1.102.371,4	1.112.332,0	1.166.941,8	1.192.505,2	-1,3%	-8,8%
Non Controlling Interest	824,8	853,2	890,0	2.737,3	2.380,3	-3,3%	-65,4%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8.154.791,2	8.527.234,8	8.803.603,9	7.548.029,4	7.114.802,4	-4,4%	14,6%

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data - Non Restated Figures	mar 26	dec 25	sep 25	jun 25	mar 25
(In millions of Argentine Ps.)					
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	1.483.313,7	1.599.186,5	1.760.045,1	1.095.226,8	858.029,8
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	311.613,7	249.506,5	154.394,1	246.108,6	254.619,2
Derivatives	8.388,5	9.910,6	5.098,5	7.202,7	3.794,0
Repo transactions	9.742,0	3.657,0	503,5	-	3.052,2
Other financial assets	49.603,5	59.956,4	121.185,9	39.226,9	47.561,8
Loans and other financings	3.879.569,8	3.766.084,8	3.265.031,7	2.881.474,4	2.399.779,4
Other securities	913.980,8	822.360,2	960.323,6	1.109.499,7	1.254.114,6
Financial assets in guarantee	850.793,4	694.441,7	673.494,9	204.534,7	118.389,6
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equity instruments	5.385,3	5.685,9	6.145,3	5.003,3	3.427,9
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	102.091,8	102.448,4	80.021,1	77.984,5	74.496,4
Property investments	90.752,4	91.901,6	70.545,6	70.705,1	77.631,0
Intangible Assets	165.509,4	160.398,7	149.948,9	138.563,3	130.594,3
Deferred tax assets	126.527,3	105.496,4	94.085,8	55.111,5	39.321,4
Other non-financial assets	33.067,5	29.449,1	24.698,0	26.525,8	30.518,2
Total assets	8.030.339,2	7.700.483,8	7.365.522,0	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits:	5.340.418,1	5.118.886,5	5.060.470,6	4.157.672,7	3.709.771,5
Non-financial public sector	345.031,4	131.280,9	161.318,2	160.047,6	132.877,6
Financial sector	1.524,7	744,0	657,3	283,2	232,6
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	4.993.862,1	4.986.861,6	4.898.495,2	3.997.341,8	3.576.661,2
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	10.207,1	693,9	13.291,6	-	2.737,1
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	26,6
Repo transactions	547.174,7	393.411,4	386.339,2	55.559,4	31.328,4
Other financial liabilities	284.295,7	280.272,3	204.914,1	179.091,1	177.832,3
Financing received from Central Bank and others	603.947,1	480.793,7	360.207,9	85.734,9	71.546,3
Medium Term Notes	106.094,6	174.866,4	261.751,4	359.789,7	222.635,7
Current Income tax liabilities	3.256,5	647,3	3.123,1	5.213,4	9.138,7
Provisions	14.348,2	13.890,8	42.780,6	43.861,1	41.725,6
Deferred tax liabilities	(365,5)	(190,3)	1.515,5	545,9	(350,8)
Other non-financial liabilities	153.167,9	323.368,4	178.576,4	214.047,3	196.618,0
Total liabilities	7.062.544,3	6.786.640,5	6.512.970,5	5.101.515,4	4.463.009,4
Attributable Shareholders' equity	968.578,3	913.137,4	851.882,1	854.956,7	831.557,6
Non Controlling Interest	726,9	705,9	669,4	695,1	762,5
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	8.031.849,5	7.700.483,8	7.365.522,0	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6

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 129 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.