

Banco CMF S.A.

**Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025,
jointly with the Independent Auditors' Report and the
Statutory Audit Committee's Report**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

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BANCO CMF S.A**Registered address:** Macacha Güemes 150, City of Buenos Aires, Argentina**Main business activity:** Commercial bank**CUIT (Argentine taxpayer identification number):** 30-57661429-9**Organization date:** June 21, 1978**Data of registration with Buenos Aires City Public Registry of Commerce****Date**(1) **Of the articles of incorporation:** June 21, 1978(2) **Of the latest amendment:** 08/09/2016**Book****Stock Corporations Book:** 88 – Vol. A**Number:** 1,926**Expiry of the articles of incorporation:** June 20, 2077**Fiscal year:** No. 49**Beginning date:** January 1, 2025**Closing date:** 12/31/2025**Capital structure****Number and characteristics of shares****In Argentine pesos****Subscribed****Paid-in**

323,900,000 book-entry ordinary shares of ARS 1 face value and entitled to five votes each

323,900,000

323,900,000

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
DirectorSigned for identification purposes
with our report dated 03/11/2026
PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN Y ASOCIADOS S.A.
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 1 - Fo. 13JOSÉ A. BENEGAS LYNCH
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On behalf of Statutory Audit CommitteeSEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A)
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Accounting and Reporting Manager

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

ASSETS	Notes	Exhibits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and deposits with banks		P	273,652,227	132,792,755
– Cash			12,318,761	21,877,046
– Financial institutions and correspondents			261,333,466	104,135,400
– BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)			181,194,505	59,021,617
– Other in Argentina and abroad			80,138,961	45,113,783
– Other			-	6,780,309
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	3	A and P O and P	222,975,883 1,328,832	298,546,167 720,304
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	4	O and P	38,594,119	59,589,863
Other financial assets	5	P	174,167,348	134,815,995
Loans and other financing		B, C, D, P and R	503,711,755	358,954,382
– Nonfinancial government sector			590	-
– BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)			-	154,846
– Other financial institutions			42,246,584	23,655,793
– Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents			461,464,581	335,143,743
Other debt securities		A and P	204,924,900	92,295,257
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	6	P	15,630,806	15,785,714
Current income tax assets	8		3,150,462	-
Investments in equity instruments		A and P	8,138,874	2,548,801
Investment in associates and joint ventures			306,225	247,902
Bank premises and equipment	7	F	31,027,918	31,650,463
Deferred income tax assets	8		414,915	-
Other nonfinancial assets	9		1,443,562	1,500,947
TOTAL ASSETS			<u>1,479,467,826</u>	<u>1,129,448,550</u>

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

LIABILITIES	Notes	Exhibits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
		H, I and P		
Deposits			867,704,287	603,814,202
– Nonfinancial government sector			3,391	-
– Financial sector			2,355	11,962
– Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents			867,698,541	603,802,240
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		I and P	33,526,647	5,416,385
Derivatives	3	I and P	348,192	17,954
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	4			
		I and P	41,039,505	21,084,396
Other financial liabilities	10	I and P	125,861,615	174,023,793
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions		I and P	76,289,344	28,819,296
Current income tax liabilities	8		7,200,137	10,199,899
Corporate bonds issued	11	I and P	42,567,444	27,167,251
Provisions		J	86,398	130,350
Deferred income tax liabilities	8		134,278	4,584,411
Other nonfinancial liabilities	12		42,132,453	23,915,420
TOTAL LIABILITIES			1,236,890,300	899,173,357
EQUITY				
Capital stock	16		323,900	323,900
Capital adjustments			115,642,156	115,642,156
Appropriated retained earnings			83,062,184	65,151,477
Other accumulated comprehensive income (loss)			3,610,488	(7,328,610)
Profit for the year			39,211,944	55,886,408
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent's owners			241,850,672	229,675,331
Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests			726,854	599,862
TOTAL EQUITY			242,577,526	230,275,193

The accompanying explanatory notes and exhibits are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	Notes	Exhibits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Interest income		Q	222,151,456	314,348,005
Interest expense		Q	(129,703,167)	(150,619,703)
Interest income, net			92,448,289	163,728,302
Commission income		Q	11,853,190	9,230,962
Commission expense		Q	(6,131,224)	(2,168,655)
Commission income, net			5,721,966	7,062,307
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Q	87,625,899	113,503,027
Foreign exchange difference	17		9,472,324	(3,327,664)
Other operating income	18		8,666,639	7,941,367
Loan loss provision	19		(11,196,825)	(9,689,552)
Net operating income			192,738,292	279,217,787
Employee benefits	20		(33,055,667)	(30,935,750)
Administrative expenses	21		(51,057,238)	(39,623,503)
Depreciation and amortization of assets			(1,123,860)	(1,340,427)
Other operating expenses	22		(18,701,630)	(20,137,450)
Operating income			88,799,897	187,180,657
Gain (loss) on investments in associates and joint ventures			39,857	(6,935)
Loss from monetary position, net			(39,221,843)	(100,317,896)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax			49,617,911	86,855,826
Income tax on continuing operations			(10,220,015)	(30,846,009)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			39,397,896	56,009,817
Net profit for the year attributable to the parent company's owners			39,211,944	55,886,408
Net profit for the year attributable to noncontrolling interest			185,952	123,409

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	Notes	Exhibits	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Net profit for the year			39,397,896	56,009,817
Foreign exchange differences on conversion of financial statements			3,646,958	(31,038,531)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)			3,646,958	(31,038,531)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			43,044,854	24,971,286
Total comprehensive income attributable to the parent company's owners			42,822,432	25,158,262
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests			222,422	(186,976)

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Changes	Capital stock		Other comprehensive income (loss)	Appropriated retained earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Total Equity of controlling interests as of 12/31/2025	Total shareholders' equity of noncontrolling interests as of 12/31/2025	Total equity as of 12/31/2025
	Outstanding shares	Adjustments to equity	Foreign exchange differences on conversion of financial statements	Legal reserve	Other				
– Restated amounts at beginning of year	323,900	115,642,156	(7,328,610)	38,387,773	26,763,704	55,886,408	229,675,331	599,862	230,275,193
– Distribution of unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses) approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of April 29, 2025 (Note 35)									
– Creation of a legal reserve, reversal of the optional reserve and absorption of other comprehensive income	-	-	7,328,610	11,177,281	37,380,517	(55,886,408)	-	-	-
– Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(30,647,091)	-	(30,647,091)	(95,430)	(30,742,521)
– Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	39,211,944	39,211,944	185,952	39,397,896
– Other comprehensive income	-	-	3,610,488	-	-	-	3,610,488	36,470	3,646,958
– Balance at end of year	<u>323,900</u>	<u>115,642,156</u>	<u>3,610,488</u>	<u>49,565,054</u>	<u>33,497,130</u>	<u>39,211,944</u>	<u>241,850,672</u>	<u>726,854</u>	<u>242,577,526</u>

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Manager

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Changes	Capital stock	Adjustments to equity	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Appropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses)		Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses)	Total equity of controlling interests as of 12/31/2024	Total shareholders' equity of noncontrolling interests as of 12/31/2024	Total equity as of 12/31/2024
	Outstanding shares		Foreign exchange differences on conversion of financial statements	Legal reserve	Other				
– Restated amounts at beginning of year	323,900	115,642,156	23,399,536	34,626,224	32,673,608	18,807,749	225,473,173	856,993	226,330,166
– Distribution of unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses), as approved by the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 18, 2024									
– Creation of legal and optional reserves	-	-	-	3,761,549	15,046,200	(18,807,749)	-	-	-
– Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(20,956,104)	-	(20,956,104)	(70,155)	(21,026,259)
– Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	55,886,408	55,886,408	123,409	56,009,817
– Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(30,728,146)	-	-	-	(30,728,146)	(310,385)	(31,038,531)
– Balance at end of year	<u>323,900</u>	<u>115,642,156</u>	<u>(7,328,610)</u>	<u>38,387,773</u>	<u>26,763,704</u>	<u>55,886,408</u>	<u>229,675,331</u>	<u>599,862</u>	<u>230,275,193</u>

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR
THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	Notes	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash flows provided by operating activities			
Profit for the year before income tax		49,617,911	86,855,826
Adjustment due to the total monetary profit (loss) for the year		39,221,843	100,317,896
Adjustments to determine cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Amortization, depreciation and impairment in value		1,123,860	1,340,427
Loan loss provision		11,196,825	9,689,552
Monetary losses (gains) from cash and cash equivalents		68,589,750	162,153,649
Other adjustments		(50,785,275)	(128,414,953)
Increases/decreases from operating assets, net:			
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss		77,360,364	(170,644,039)
Derivatives		84,511	(216,121)
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral		20,995,744	349,549,643
Loans and other financing			
- Nonfinancial government sector		(590)	-
- Other financial institutions		(18,590,791)	(23,655,793)
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		(137,752,273)	(101,924,039)
Other debt securities		(116,239,227)	99,458,565
Financial assets delivered in guarantee		154,908	(7,480,380)
Investments in equity instruments		(5,590,073)	(921,978)
Other assets		(39,413,316)	26,801,364
Increases/decreases from operating liabilities, net:			
Deposits			
- Nonfinancial government sector		3,391	-
- Financial sector		(9,607)	7,985
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		263,896,301	(350,481,341)
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		26,320,182	(25,938,703)
Derivatives		330,238	17,954
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral		3,644,589	3,588,242
Other liabilities		(18,068,729)	(77,367,504)
Income tax payments		(18,084,825)	(30,828,168)
Total operating activities (A)		158,109,348	(78,091,916)

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR
THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024
(Contd.)**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	Notes	12/31/2025	December 31, 2024
Cash flows provided by investing activities			
Payments:			
Profit/loss from equity interests		(58,323)	186,637
Purchase of bank premises and equipment, intangible assets and other assets		4,722,070	5,877,403
Collection:			
Other collections related to investing activities		36,063	182,491
Total investing activities (B)		4,699,810	6,246,531
Cash flows provided by financing activities			
Payments:			
Dividends		(20,762,326)	(16,574,218)
Unsubordinated corporate bonds		10,460,064	22,008,116
BCRA		(1,413)	(39,721)
Other payments related to financing activities		(36)	(157)
Collection:			
Financing received from financial institutions in Argentina		47,471,451	22,560,498
Total financing activities (C)		37,167,740	27,954,518
Effect of changes in the exchange rate (D)		9,472,324	(3,327,664)
Effect of monetary gains (losses) from cash and cash equivalents (E)		(68,589,750)	(162,153,649)
Total changes in cash flows			
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents, net (A+B+C+D+E)		140,859,472	(209,372,180)
Restated cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	23	132,792,755	342,164,935
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	23	273,652,227	132,792,755

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting System
Manager

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION - BANCO CMF AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Banco CMF S.A. (hereinafter, the "Bank") is a *sociedad anónima* (Argentine business association type akin to a stock corporation) duly organized under the laws of Argentina on June 21, 1978. Its duration term is 99 (ninety-nine) years, expiring in 2077 and may be extended. The current shareholders purchased the Bank in 1990. Subsequently, on April 10, 1996, through Resolution No. 208/96, and on May 5, 1996, through Communiqué "B" No. 6,010, the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) approved its transformation into a commercial bank. Finally, on March 23, 1999, through Communiqué "B", it approved the corporate name change and the adoption of the current corporate name, Banco CMF S.A.

Since it is a financial entity governed by Financial Institutions Law No. 21,526, it should meet BCRA provisions because it is its regulatory agency.

These financial statements comprise Banco CMF and its subsidiaries, which are made up of the following companies:

- I. Metrocorp Valores S.A. is a company registered with the CNV (Argentine Securities Commission) as a comprehensive settlement, clearing and trading agent (ALyC y AN - Integral). This company engages in trading securities in Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A. (BYMA), Mercado a Término de Rosario (ROFEX), Mercado Abierto Electronico (MAE), and Mercado Argentino de Valores (MAV) rendering services to the Bank and its customers, broadening the portfolio of products.
- II. CMF Asset Management S.A.U. is a mutual fund managing companies registered with the CNV as a managing agent in charge of mutual funds collective investment products. It manages nine mutual funds. These mutual funds are traded exclusively through the Bank, which, in turn, operates as a custodial agent of collective investment products.
- III. Eurobanco Bank Ltd. is a financial entity located in Bahamas registered under a "Banking and Trust Business" license granted by the Ministry of Finance of The Commonwealth of the Bahamas and overseen by the Central Bank of Bahamas. Banco CMF S.A. controls 99% of the company. It is mainly engaged in the trading of sovereign debt and corporate securities subject to public offer, as well as financing transactions and investments in low-risk financial assets in international markets. The source of financing is its own capital and deposit-taking. In addition, Eurobanco Bank Ltd. keeps a record with the Security Commission of The Bahamas (according to "Section 22 of Security Industry Act, 1999) as a Broker Dealer Class II (see exhibit IV(3)) to purchase and sell securities.

On March 11, 2026, the Board of Directors of Banco CMF S.A. approved the issuance of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

Signed for identification purposes
with our report dated 03/11/2026
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JOSE A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit
Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

Accounting standards applied

The Bank's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the information framework established by the BCRA (Communiqué "A" 6114, as supplemented). Except for the BCRA regulation explained in the following paragraph, this framework is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences). These international standards include the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the interpretations originated by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standard Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Of the temporary exceptions established by the BCRA regarding the application of the effective IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB, the following affect the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of the convergence process towards IFRS Accounting Standards established by Communiqué "A" 6114, as amended and supplemented, the BCRA defined through Communiqués "A" 7181, 7427, 7659 and 7,928 that the financial institutions defined within "Groups B and C", as regulated by that body, which include the Bank, may opt to start applying as from the years beginning on January 1, 2022, 2023, 2024 or 2025, section 5.5 "Impairment in value" under IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" (items B5(5)1 through B5(5)55), except for the exposures to the public sector, considering the temporary exclusion under Communiqué "A" 6847. The Bank started to apply the abovementioned point as from fiscal 2025. Even though as of the date of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Bank is quantifying the potential effects of the full application of section 5(5) "Impairment in value" mentioned above, the Bank's Management estimates that they could be material.

It should be noted that no impacts were identified on the amounts at beginning of year of shareholders' equity arising from the transition to the expected credit loss (ECL) methodology mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Except as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the accounting policies applied by the Bank comply with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB that are currently approved and applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements in agreement with the IFRS adopted by the BCRA according to Communiqué "A" No. 8400. In general, the BCRA does not allow for the early adoption of any IFRS Accounting Standard, unless otherwise specified.

Basis of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025.

Subsidiaries are defined as the entities controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity when it is exposed or has the right to obtain variable yields from its continuous involvement in the company in which the interests are held and has the capacity to direct the operational and financial policies to exert influence over such yields.

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This is generally shown by an equity interest involving more than half its voting shares. However, under particular circumstances, the Bank may still exert control with less than 50% of equity or it may not exert control even owning over 50% of a company's shares.

In assessing whether it has power over the company in which the interests are held and whether it controls the variability of its yields, the Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The purpose and design of the subsidiary.
- The significant activities, how decisions are made concerning these activities and whether the Bank may manage these activities.
- The contractual agreements as rights to buy, sell and settle.
- If the Bank is exposed to, or has rights over, variable returns of its equity in the subsidiary and it has the power to exert an influence over these returns.

The Bank has no interests in structured entities to be consolidated.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated as from the date on which the effective control of such entities was transferred to the Bank and they are no longer consolidated as from the date on which such control ends. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, profit (loss) and other comprehensive income of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Transactions between consolidated entities are fully eliminated.

If no control is lost, a change in a subsidiary's interest is booked as an equity transaction. However, if the Bank loses control over a subsidiary, it retires the assets involved (including goodwill), as well as the liabilities, the noncontrolling interest and other equity components, whereas any other resulting profit or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, and any investment maintained is recognized at fair value as of the date on which such control was lost.

The subsidiaries' financial statements were prepared as of the same dates and for the same accounting periods as those of Banco CMF S.A, consistently using accounting policies similar to those used by the latter. If applicable, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted so that the accounting policies used by the group are consistent.

The Bank and its subsidiaries consider the Argentine peso as its functional and disclosure currency. To such end, before the consolidation, the financial statements of its subsidiary Eurobanco Bank Limited, originally issued in US dollars, were converted into Argentine pesos (disclosure currency) using the following method:

- The assets and liabilities were converted at the BCRA's benchmark interest rate effective for such foreign currency at the closing of operations of the last business day of the reporting year.
- Profits for the reporting year were converted into Argentine pesos every month using the BCRA's average benchmark exchange rate.

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- The resulting foreign exchange differences are booked as a separate component in equity in the statement of comprehensive income as "Foreign exchange differences on conversion of financial statements".

Furthermore, noncontrolling interests are the portion of profit or loss and equity that does not belong, either directly or indirectly, to the Bank. They are disclosed in these financial statements in a separate line in the statements of financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and changes in equity.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank consolidated its financial statements with those of the following companies:

Company	Shares		% to		Activity
	Type	Quantity	Capital stock	Votes	
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	Common	6,491,430	99%	99%	Comprehensive settlement, clearing and trading agent
Eurobanco Bank Ltd.	Common	2,970,000	99%	99%	Financial institution
CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad Gerente de Fondos Comunes de Inversión	Common	5,000,000	100%	100%	Managing agent in charge of mutual funds investment products

The total amounts related to the assets, liabilities, equity and profit or loss of Banco CMF S.A and each of its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed below:

<u>As of December 31, 2025</u>	Banco CMF	Metrocorp Valores	Eurobanco	CMF Asset	Deletions	Consolidated
Assets	1,010,093,921	169,417,992	435,524,966	6,336,029	(141,905,082)	1,479,467,826
Liabilities	768,243,249	156,688,837	375,568,532	3,512,520	(67,122,838)	1,236,890,300
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent's owners	241,850,672	12,601,865	59,356,870	2,823,509	(74,782,244)	241,850,672

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Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests	-	127,290	599,564	-	-	726,854
Profit (loss) for the period, net	39,211,944	8,515,579	10,079,656	2,190,629	(20,599,912)	39,397,896
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	3,610,488	-	3,646,958	-	(3,610,488)	3,646,958
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the parent company's owners	42,822,432	8,430,423	13,589,348	2,190,629	(24,210,400)	42,822,432
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	85,156	137,266	-	-	222,422

<u>As of 12/31/2024</u>	Banco CMF	Metrocorp Valores SA	Eurobanco	CMF Asset	Deletions	Consolidated
Assets	787,407,823	212,591,257	271,375,531	4,705,731	-146,631,792	1,129,448,550
Liabilities	557,732,492	198,834,873	225,145,642	2,978,075	-85,517,725	899,173,357
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent's owners	229,675,331	13,618,821	45,767,590	1,727,656	-61,114,067	229,675,331
Shareholders' equity attributable to non-controlling interests	-	137,563	462,299	-	-	599,862
Profit (loss) for the period, net	55,886,408	9,542,807	2,798,130	1,094,775	(13,312,303)	56,009,817
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(30,728,146)	-	(31,038,532)	-	30,728,147	(31,038,531)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the parent company's owners	25,158,262	9,447,379	(27,957,998)	1,094,775	17,415,844	25,158,262
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	95,428	(282,404)	-	-	(186,976)

The Bank's Management considers that there are no other entities or structured entities that should be included in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Below are disclosed the main valuation and disclosure methods followed in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, and 2024.

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Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, basically in US dollars, have been valued at BCRA's benchmark exchange rate effective for the US dollar at the closing of operations of the last business day of each fiscal year.

In addition, assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies were converted at the exchange rates published by the BCRA. Foreign exchange differences were charged to profit or loss for each year under "Differences in quoted prices of gold and foreign currency".

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

The Bank recognizes a financial instrument when it becomes a party to its contractual clauses.

Purchases or sales of financial assets requiring the delivery of assets within the term generally established by regulations or market conditions are booked on the transaction negotiation date, i.e. on the date when the Bank and its subsidiaries agree to purchase or sell the asset.

In the initial recognition, financial assets or liabilities were recorded at their fair values. Those financial assets or liabilities that are not booked at fair value through profit or loss were booked at fair value adjusted by the transaction costs that were directly attributable to their purchase or issuance.

Upon initial recognition, the fair value of a financial instrument is normally the transaction price. However, if part of the consideration delivered or received is related to something other than the financial instrument, the Bank and its subsidiaries estimate the fair value of the financial instrument. If this fair value is based on a valuation technique that uses only observable market data, any amounts additional to the consideration will be a lower profit or expense, unless they meet the requirements to be recognized as any other asset type ("day 1" results). Should the fair value be based on a valuation technique that uses nonobservable market data, the Bank will recognize this deferred difference through profit or loss only insofar as it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that the market participants would consider upon determining the price of the asset or liability, or when the instrument is derecognized.

Subsequent measurement

Business model:

The Bank and its subsidiaries establish three categories for classifying and measuring its debt instruments based on a business model for managing them, and the characteristics of the contractual flows thereof:

- Amortized cost: the business purpose is to obtain the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

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- Fair value through other comprehensive income: the business purpose is to obtain the contractual cash flows of the financial asset and those arising from the sale thereof.
- Fair value through profit or loss: the business purpose is to generate profit from the purchase and sale of financial assets.

Consequently, the Bank and its subsidiaries measure their financial assets at fair value, except for those that meet these two conditions and are therefore valued at amortized cost:

- They are held within a business model which aim is to maintain assets to obtain contractual cash flows.
- The contractual conditions of the financial assets give rise to, in specific dates, cash flows that are only payments of principal and interest on the outstanding capital.

The Bank and its subsidiaries define its business model at the level that best shows how it manages the groups of financial assets to reach a specific business purpose.

The business model is not assessed by instrument, but a higher level of aggregated portfolios, and it is based on observable factors, such as:

- The method for assessing the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within such business model, and the reporting method to key personnel in the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- The risks affecting the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within such business model) and, in particular, the way of managing these risks.
- The method for compensating key personnel in the Bank and its subsidiaries (for example, if compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or collected contractual cash flows).
- The expected frequency, timing and reasons for sales are also important factors.

The assessment of the business model is based on reasonably expected scenarios, without taking into consideration the "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios. If subsequent to initial recognition cash flows are realized in a manner other than that originally expected by the Bank and its subsidiaries, they do not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held within such business model, but rather consider the information to assess the recent purchases or origination.

Test of payments of principal and interest only:

As part of the classification process, the Bank assessed the contractual terms of its financial assets to identify whether they originate cash flows at certain dates only consisting in repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

For the purpose of this assessment, "principal" was defined as the fair value of the financial asset upon initial recognition, which may be modified throughout the life of the instrument; for example, if there are any reimbursements of principal, amortization of a premium or discount.

The main components of interest in a loan agreement usually are time value of money and credit risk.

To perform the characteristics test, the Bank and its subsidiaries use their own judgment and consider relevant factors, such as the currency in which the financial asset is stated and the term for which the interest rate was set.

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On the contrary, the contractual terms introducing an exposure higher than the minimum to risk or volatility in the contractual cash flows not related to a basic loan agreement do not give rise to contractual cash flows only consisting of repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding amount. In such cases, it is required that financial assets be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Therefore, financial assets were classified on the basis of the considerations made in the preceding paragraphs under "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Financial assets at amortized cost". Such classification is disclosed in Exhibit P "Classification of financial assets and liabilities".

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

This category is divided into two subcategories: financial assets and liabilities held for trading, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value from their initial recognition by Management in accordance with IFRS 9, paragraph 6(7)1.

The Bank and its subsidiaries classify financial assets or liabilities as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued mainly for obtaining short-term benefits through negotiation activities, or when they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

The Board designates an instrument at fair value when one of the following conditions are met: (i) the designation eliminates or reduces significantly the inconsistent treatment that, otherwise, arises from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing profit or losses generated by them on a different basis; (ii) assets and liabilities are part of a group of financial assets, which are managed and assessed on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or (iii) liabilities include one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify cash flows. Such designation is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are booked in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit or loss under "Net gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", except for the changes in fair value of the liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss due to changes in own credit risk. Such changes in fair value would be booked under other comprehensive income and would not be reclassified through profit or loss. Interest income and expenses, as well as dividends, are charged to "Net gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" under the terms of the agreement or when the payment right has been established.

The fair value of these instruments, classified as level 1, was calculated using the listed prices as of each year-end on active markets, if representative. The main market on which the Bank operates is the Mercado Abierto Electrónico (over-the-counter electronic market). In addition, in the case of dividends, both the MAE and the Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. (ROFEX) are considered active markets.

If there was no active market, the instruments are classified as L2 instruments and valuation techniques were used, including the use of market transactions performed under mutually independence conditions between

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duly informed and interested parties, provided that they are available, as well as references to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially similar or the analysis of discounted cash flows. The fair value estimate is further explained in section "Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions" under this note.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost – Effective interest method:

They represent financial assets held to obtain contractual cash flows and the contractual conditions of which give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows only consisting in repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are booked in the statement of financial position at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less the loan loss allowance, if applicable.

Interest income and impairment are disclosed in the statement of profit and loss in "Interest income" and "Loan loss provision", respectively. The changes in the provision are disclosed in Exhibit R "Value adjustment due to losses. Loan loss allowances."

The effective interest rate method uses the rate that allows discounting future cash flows estimated to be paid or received over the life of the instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, equal to the net carrying amount of this instrument. By applying such method, the Bank identifies the incremental costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. To such purpose, interest is defined as the consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated to the outstanding principal amount over a specified period.

Cash and deposits with banks

They were measured at nominal value, plus accrued interest as of each year-end, if appropriate. Accrued interest was charged to the related statement of profit or loss for each year under "Interest income", if applicable.

Repo transactions (purchases and sales with repurchase agreements):

The purchases (sales) of financial instruments of financial instruments with the nonoptional repurchase commitment at a determined price (repos) are booked in the statement of financial position as a financing granted (received) under "Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral."

The difference between the purchase and sale prices of those instruments is recorded as interest, which is accrued over the effective term of transactions using the effective interest rate method and charged to the statement of profit or loss under "Interest income" and "Interest expense", as the case may be.

Loans and other financing:

They are financial assets other than a derivative held by the Bank in a business model aimed at obtaining contractual cash flows and the contractual conditions of which give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows only consisting in repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

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Loans and other financing are booked when funds are disbursed to customers. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and other financing are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less the loan loss allowance. Amortized cost is calculated considering any discount or premium incurred upon origination or acquisition, and origination fees, which are part of the effective interest rate. Interest income is allocated to the statement of profit or loss under "Interest income". Impairment losses are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under "Loan loss allowance" and the changes thereof are disclosed in Exhibit R "Loan loss allowance." The impairment estimate is further explained in section "Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions" under this note.

The guarantees provided and contingent obligations are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (off balance) when the documents supporting these credit facilities are issued and are initially recognized at the fair value of the commission received in "Other financial liabilities" in the statement of financial position. After the legal recognition, the liability for each guarantee is booked at the highest value between the commission amortized and the best expense estimate required to settle any financial obligation arising from the financial guarantee.

Any increase in the liability related to a financial guarantee is booked in profit or loss. The commission received is recognized in "Commission income" in the statement of profit or loss based on its amortization using the straight-line method during the term of the financial guarantee offered.

Financial liabilities:

After initial recognition, all the financial liabilities are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivative financial instruments and financial liabilities held for trading or designated at fair value. Interest is charged to profit under "Interest expense".

Such classification is disclosed in Exhibit P "Classification of financial assets and liabilities".

Derivative financial instruments:

Forward transactions without delivery of the underlying asset:

They include forward purchases and sales of foreign currency without delivery of the underlying asset traded, which are not designated as hedge relationships but are aimed at reducing the exchange rate risk for expected purchases and sales. Transactions are measured at the fair value of agreements and are performed by the Bank for the purpose of intermediation for its own account. The Bank mainly operates on the Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. (ROFEX). The fair value estimate is further explained in section "Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions" under this note. The resulting profit or loss is charged to profit or loss for the year under "Difference in quoted prices of foreign currency."

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities:

The Bank does not reclassify its financial assets after initial recognition, except under exceptional circumstances, when it changes its business model to manage financial assets as a result of significant external or internal changes to the Bank's operations. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries made no reclassifications.

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Finance leases:

The Bank grants borrowings through finance leases, recognizing the current value of lease payments as an asset, which are booked as "Loans and other financing" in the statement of financial position. The difference between the total value receivable and the present value of the financing is recognized as interest to be earned. This revenue is recognized over the lease term using the effective interest rate method, which shows a constant rate of return and charged to profit or loss under "Interest income". Impairment losses are included in the statement of profit or loss under "Loan loss allowance" and the changes thereof are disclosed in Exhibit R "Adjustment due to losses. Loan loss allowance."

Bank premises and equipment

The Bank and its subsidiaries chose the cost model for all types of assets within the account. These assets are booked at their historical acquisition cost, less the related accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if applicable. The historical acquisition cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. Maintenance and repair costs are booked in the statement of profit or loss. Any material improvement and renovation is capitalized solely when it is probable that there will be future economic benefits exceeding the return originally evaluated for the asset.

Depreciation was calculated based proportionately to the estimated months of useful life. The assets were fully depreciated in the month of addition, but were not depreciated in the month of retirement. Additionally, at least as of each year-end, the estimated useful lives of the assets are reviewed to detect significant changes therein, which, upon occurrence, will be adjusted through the related adjustment to the depreciation charge. The depreciation charge is recognized in "Depreciation and impairment in value of assets".

The residual value of these assets, taken as a whole, does not exceed their recoverable value.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased separately are initially valued at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization (if finite useful lives are assigned) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Impairment in value of nonfinancial assets:

At least as of each year-end, the Bank and its subsidiaries evaluate whether there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the value of nonfinancial assets can be impaired or whether there are hints that a nonfinancial asset can be impaired. If there is any hint or when an annual impairment test is required for an asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable value thereof. If the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable value, the asset (or cash generating unit) is considered impaired and the amount decreases to the recoverable value of the asset.

As of the date of presentation of the financial statements, nonfinancial assets are evaluated as to whether there are any hints that the loss for impairment in value previously recognized may no longer exist or may have decreased. A loss for impairment in value previously recognized is reversed solely if there has been a change

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in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value of the asset from the recognition of the latter loss for impairment in value. In such a case, the carrying amount of the asset increases to its recoverable value.

Since the Bank has assessed and concluded that there are indications of impairment, it estimated the recoverable value of assets (value in use), which exceeds their carrying amount; therefore, it does not have to recognize any adjustment whatsoever for impairment in value.

Provisions:

The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize a provision when and only when: a) the Bank has a current obligation, as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that the Bank and its subsidiaries will require an outflow of resources to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the related payable.

In order to assess the provisions, the existing risks and uncertainties were considered taking into account the opinion of the Bank's external and internal legal counsel. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When the discount is recognized, the increase in the provision as time elapses is recognized in "Interest expense" in the statement of comprehensive income.

The provisions booked by the Bank and its subsidiaries are reviewed as of each year-end and adjusted to reflect the best estimate available at all times. Additionally, provisions are allocated to a specific item in order to be used only to cover the disbursements for which they were originally recognized.

In the event that: (a) it is a possible obligation, (b) it is probable that a disbursement of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or (c) its present value can be reliably estimated, the contingent liability is not recognized and it is disclosed in the notes. However, when the disbursement requirement is considered to be remote, no disclosure is made.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries estimated that no disbursements are likely to be needed to settle other current obligations for these items.

Recognition of profit and expenses:

Interest income and expense:

Interest income and expense are accounted for based on their accrual period, applying the effective interest method, which is explained in "Financial assets measured at amortized cost – Effective interest method".

Interest income includes yields on fixed-income investments and securities, as well as the discount and premium on financial instruments.

Dividends are recognized when they are reported.

Borrowing commissions:

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Commissions collected and direct incremental costs related to financing granted are deferred and recognized adjusting the effective interest rate thereof.

Commissions on services:

These profits are recognized when (or as) the Bank and its subsidiaries fulfill each performance obligation through the transfer of the services committed in exchange for an amount reflecting the consideration to which the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to be entitled in exchange for such services.

At the beginning of each agreement, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess the services committed and identify as a performance obligation each commitment to transfer a different service or a series of different services that are substantially the same and share the same transfer pattern.

Nonfinance income and expense:

They are booked based on the recognition conditions established in the conceptual framework, such as the requirement that profit (losses) be accrued.

Income tax

Income tax is calculated based on the separate financial statements of Banco CMF S.A. and each of its subsidiaries.

The income tax charge comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for items to be recognized directly in other comprehensive income. In this case, each item is disclosed before calculating its income tax impact, which is detailed in the related item.

The current income tax charge is related to the addition of charges of the different Group companies, which were determined by applying the tax rate over taxable profit pursuant to Income Tax Law, or an equivalent regulation, of the countries in which any subsidiary operates.

Deferred income tax reflects the effects of temporary differences between book and tax amounts of assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate expected to be applied to taxable profit in the years when these differences are recovered or eliminated. The measurement of deferred assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences derived from the way in which the Bank and its subsidiaries expect to recover or calculate the value of their assets and liabilities as of each year-end.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured by their nominal amounts without discounting, at the tax rates expected to be applied during the year in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

Deferred assets are recognized when future tax benefits sufficient for the deferred asset to be applied are likely to exist.

Investment management and trust activities

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The Bank and its subsidiaries provide custody, administration, investment management and advisory services to third parties that give rise to the holding or placement of assets in their name. These assets and profit (losses) therefrom are not included in these financial statements because they are not the Bank's and subsidiaries' assets. Fees arising from these activities are included in the account "Commission income" in the statement of profit or loss.

Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires that the Bank's Management, together with its subsidiaries, make and consider the significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported figures for assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the assessment and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting year-end. The bookings made by the Company are based on the best estimate of the likelihood of different future events occurring. In this sense, the uncertainties related to the estimates and assumptions adopted could result in outcomes that could differ from those estimates and require material adjustments to the reported figures of the assets and liabilities affected.

The most significant estimates included in the accompanying financial statements are related to the expected credit losses from financial assets, the measurement of financial instruments at fair value, the provisions, the estimated useful life of fixed assets, the expected recovery amount at the end of their useful life and the income tax charge.

In certain cases, the financial statements prepared in agreement with BCRA Communiqué "A" 6114 require that the assets or liabilities be booked and/or presented at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties at arm's length between market participants on the principal (or most advantageous) market in an orderly and current transaction. When market prices on active markets are available, they were used as valuation basis. When the market prices on active markets are not available, the Bank and its subsidiaries estimate these values as values based on the best information available, including the use of models and other assessment techniques.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In the cases when the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities booked in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on the market prices of these assets, the fair value is assessed by using valuation techniques that include a discounted cash flow model.

When possible, the input data used by these models are taken from observable markets; otherwise, discretionary judgment is required to determine the fair value. Such judgment includes considering input data such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

The changes in the assumptions related to these factors could affect the fair value of the financial instruments.

The fair value assessment method is explained in detail in note 14.

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Impairment in value of financial assets

1. Overview of the principles governing expected credit losses

The Bank recognizes a value adjustment due to expected credit losses on all credit exposures not measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as loans and other debt instruments measured at amortized cost.

The value adjustment due to expected credit losses is based on the credit losses expected to arise during the life of an asset (credit losses expected during the useful life of an asset), unless there has been a significant increase in credit losses from initial recognition, in which case the value adjustment is based on 12-month expected credit losses.

The 12-month expected credit losses is the portion of credit losses expected during the useful life of the asset arising from events of default related to financial instruments which are possible over the 12-month period subsequent to the filing date.

The expected credit losses during the useful life of an asset and 12-month expected credit losses are assessed on individual or aggregate bases, based on the nature of the portfolio of financial instruments.

Under IFRS 9, if the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly from initial recognition considering the change in the risk that the default may occur during the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the abovementioned process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, and financial assets purchased or originated with impairment in credit value, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are recognized from the first time, the Bank recognizes an adjustment in value based on 12-month expected credit losses. Stage 1 loans also include credit lines in which credit risk improved within the parameters established by the Bank and the loan was reclassified from another stage.
- Stage 2: When a loan shows a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Bank books an adjustment in value due to the credit losses expected over the lifetime of the asset. Stage 2 loans also include credit lines in which credit losses improved within the parameters established by the Bank and the loan was reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans which credit value has been impaired (as described in note 36.1.1 "Definition of default, impairment and cure"). The Bank books an adjustment in value for the credit losses expected during the lifetime of the asset.
- Financial assets purchased or originated with an impairment in credit value: Financial assets purchased or originated with impairment in credit value are financial assets which credit value has been impaired upon initial recognition. Financial assets purchased or originated with impairment in credit value are booked at fair value upon initial recognition and interest income are subsequently recognized based on an effective interest rate adjusted by credit rating. The value adjustment of expected credit losses is only recognized or reversed as long as there is a subsequent change in expected credit losses.

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In the case of financial assets for which the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the amount owed, in whole or in part, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a write-off of the financial asset.

2. Expected credit losses calculation

The key parameters for calculating expected credit losses are as follows:

- The likelihood of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default within a certain timeframe. Default may occur only during the period assessed if the credit line has not been previously written-off and is still a part of the portfolio.
- Exposure at default (EAD): estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, which include the repayment of principal and interest, whether scheduled by the contract or otherwise, expected disbursements on committed credit lines, and accrued interest on overdue payments.
- Loss Given Default (LGD): is an estimate of the loss that arises in the event of a default occurring within a certain period. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including the realization of collateral or credit enhancements related to the loan. In general, it is stated as a percentage of exposure at default.

When estimating expected credit losses, the Bank calculates such parameters for each of the three scenarios (the baseline scenario, and an optimistic and a pessimistic scenario) weighted on the basis of the estimated likelihood of occurrence.

In the case of credit cards and revolving credits, which include both loans and unused loan commitments, expected credit losses are assessed and disclosed together with the loan. In the case of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, expected credit losses are recognized under the "Provisions" account.

3. Prospective information

In its expected credit loss models, the Bank considers a variety of forward-looking information analyzed by Financial Management.

The input data and models used to assess expected credit losses do not always capture all the market characteristics as of the financial statements date. Therefore, the Bank may consider certain qualitative factors in a temporary manner so that they may be included in the model.

4. Uses

Financial assets are partially or fully settled only when the Bank has no fair expectations of recovering a financial asset in full or in part. If the amount to be settled is higher than the adjustment in value due to accumulated losses, the difference is first treated as an addition to the adjustment in value which is subsequently applied against the gross carrying amount.

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5. Renegotiated and adjusted loans

When the loan is renegotiated or changed but not deregistered, the Bank also assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Bank also considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3 assets. Once an asset is classified as renegotiated, it will remain renegotiated for a trial period of at least 24 months. For the loan to be reclassified in a category other than renegotiated loans, customers should meet the following criteria:

- All credit lines should be in compliance.
- The two-year trial period counted as from the date on which the renegotiated contract is considered to be in compliance has elapsed.
- Regular payments were made by a considerable principal and interest amount during at least half of the trial period.
- The customer has no delinquent contracts for over 30 days.

If the changes are significant, the loan is written-off.

6. Assessment of impairment

Definition of default, impairment and cure

The Bank considers that a financial instrument has been impaired when the borrower's contractual payments are 90 days delinquent.

As part of the qualitative assessment, the Bank also considers a variety of events which can indicate likelihood of default. When this happens, the Bank analyzes in depth whether the customer is in default or impaired, and it is required to recognize the expected credit losses as Stage 3 or Stage 2. The events are as follows:

- The borrower's internal rating shows that it is impaired or it is about to be.
- The borrower requests emergency funding from the Bank.
- The borrower has past due payables with employees or public creditors.
- Death of the borrower.
- The value of the underlying guarantee is drastically reduced when the loan is expected to be recovered through the sale of the guarantee.
- There is a drastic fall in the borrower's revenues, or the latter loses a significant customer.
- Noncompliance of a covenant by the borrower.
- The debtor declares its bankruptcy.
- The trading of the debtor's debt or equity instruments on the main stock market was suspended due to rumors of financial difficulties or events confirming those difficulties.

The Bank's policy is to consider a financial instrument as "cured," and therefore reclassify it out of Stage 3, when none of the impairment criteria have been observed for at least three consecutive months. The decision about whether to reclassify an asset into Stage 1 or 2 once "cured" depends on the updated risk rating upon the cure and whether this indicates that there has been a significant increase in credit risk as compared to initial recognition.

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The Bank's internal rating and the PD estimate process

Upon incorporating a company as a Bank's customer, a risk analysis is conducted and a rating is defined based on the "Classification of Debtors and Minimum Provisions for Uncollectibility."

Additionally, Banco CMF S.A. conducts a monthly individual analysis of the days past due for each customer and reviews the status assigned to each debtor in accordance with the regulations on "Classification of Debtors and Minimum Provisions for Uncollectibility," both those specific to the Bank and those applicable across the rest of the financial system, through automatic lists generated by the IBS (Core) application.

In the event of discrepancies in customer ratings, a reassessment of the customer's situation at Banco CMF is conducted, taking into account the current debt (loans and guarantees granted), the guarantees received, the credit limit assigned, the existence of delinquency in their obligations, etc.

Based on the results of the reassessment of the client's situation, the need to reclassify them is analyzed. If appropriate, the new rating is assessed and approved. All these definitions are part of the Procedure for Classification of Debtors and Minimum Provisions for Uncollectibility currently in force at the Bank.

As a result of the credit analysis process applied to the Bank's commercial portfolio, we understand that the days past due on the debt are not sufficient as indicator of the customer's default risk level; rather, all the aforementioned aspects contribute to determining that probability.

It is important to consider that the status assigned to each customer serves as benchmark both internally for the Bank and for the rest of the financial system as a whole. However, such situation should not be used in itself only as an indicator of the payment capacity of a customer. In order to place each customer within the appropriate "stage," qualitative and quantitative indicators in addition to delinquency should be considered, such as insolvency proceedings or out-of-court settlements, delays in payment of both financial and tax obligations, debt refinancing and default on installment payments, significant deterioration of the macroeconomic context of the industry in which they operate, situational/climatic/reputational factors of the industry or economic sector, or the geographical location in which they operate.

In this regard, Credit Risk Management reviews at least quarterly the "stages" in which the customers of the commercial portfolio are classified, or whenever significant changes are identified in the customers' risk exposure.

The PDs are then adjusted to comply with the calculation method for expected credit losses under IFRS 9, incorporating forward-looking information and the classification of the exposure into stages.

Due to the characteristics inherent to the Bank as a wholesale bank, these procedures are uniform for any credit assistance it provides, without differentiating by product or segment.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

Exposure at Default (EAD) is the estimate of exposure at a future date of default, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date (cut-off date), including principal and interest repayments, and expected reductions in committed facilities.

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Exposure at Default (EAD) is obtained by summing three components, if applicable:

- 1- Estimated portion of the client's debt at the time of analysis;
- 2- Portion of undrawn agreements applying a Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) of 50%. A similar situation will be applied to the unused balances of credit cards;
- 3- For off-balance-sheet accounts, the Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) according to Basel II (20% of the total contingent credits) is applied.

Loss given Default (LGD)

LGD is the estimate of the loss that arises in the event of default. It is based on the difference between all contractual cash flows and those expected to be received by the entity (i.e., all cash shortfalls), considering the proceeds from the enforcement of collateral.

In the case of the commercial portfolio, Credit Risk Management evaluates, reviews, and approves the LGD values at least quarterly. The credit risk assessment is based on a standardized framework for evaluating LGD. These LGDs consider the expected EAD in relation to the amount expected to be recovered or obtained from the collateral.

The Bank segments its retail loan products into smaller homogeneous portfolios based on key characteristics that are relevant for estimating future cash flows. The data used is derived from collected historical collective loss data and involves a broader set of loan characteristics (for example, product type, collateral type, etc.), as well as borrower characteristics. Currently, this product segment has limited representation in the total portfolio of the Bank.

Significant increase in credit risk

Expected credit losses are measured based on the risk of default over one or two different time horizons, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly since the exposure was initially recognized.

The loss provision for exposures that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 1 exposures) is based on the expected credit losses over 12 months. The 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of lifetime losses resulting from default events occurring within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the financial instrument is less than 12 months). The provision for exposures that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2 and Stage 3 exposures) is based on the expected credit losses over the entire lifetime of the exposures.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the losses resulting from all possible default events over the entire expected life of the financial instrument. The fundamental difference between Stage 2 and Stage 3 is that in Stage 2 there is an increase in impairment without the losses necessarily having materialized, whereas in Stage 3 there must be objective evidence of impairment of the exposures.

The condition for transitioning from one stage to another is a significant increase in credit risk compared to its initial recognition.

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The significant increase in risk may be due to payment delays, negative reports from credit bureaus, delays in other payables within the financial system, insolvency proceedings, deterioration of the market segment in which the borrower operates, among others.

Objective evidence of impairment is given by the failure to pay obligations on time and in full, in addition to the deliberate or apparent refusal to meet obligations with the Bank despite its efforts to collect the outstanding balances.

Groups of financial assets assessed on a collective basis

The Bank calculates the allowance for expected credit losses on a collective basis.

The class of assets for which the Bank calculates the expected credit losses

- Overdrafts
- Notes
-
- Other financial institutions
- Finance leases
- Other

Analysis of model inputs under various economic scenarios

To ensure the integrity and accuracy of the input data used in the models, the Bank obtains them from estimates made by Financial Management.

The main economic variables driving expected losses, which were used to calculate the expected credit losses in each of the economic scenarios, are:

- salary indexes,
- unemployment rates,
- BCRA exchange rates, and
- EMAE (Estimated Economic Activity Indicator).

When estimating expected credit losses, the Bank calculates the forward-looking factor for each of the three scenarios (the baseline scenario, an optimistic and a pessimistic scenarios) weighted on the basis of the estimated likelihood of occurrence (75% for the baseline scenario, 10% for the optimistic scenario, and 15% for the pessimistic one).

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos

These consolidated financial statements disclose figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos at the purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, and are rounded up to the nearest amount in Argentine pesos, except when otherwise noted (See "Measurement unit" in this note).

Presentation of the consolidated statement of financial position

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PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN Y ASOCIADOS S.A.
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 1 - Fo. 13

JOSE A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit
Committee

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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 296 - Fo. 157

ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

The Bank files the consolidated statement of financial position in order of liquidity pursuant to the model established in B.C.R.A. (Central Bank of Argentina) Communiqué "A" 6324. The analysis referring to the recovery of assets and settlement of liabilities within the 12 months subsequent to the reporting date and over 12 months subsequent to the reporting date is disclosed in note 13.

Financial assets and liabilities are usually informed using gross amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. These amounts are only offset and reported on a net basis when holding the legal and unconditional right to offset them, and Management intends to settle those amounts on a net basis or to realize assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared on the basis of their historical amounts, except for the assets disclosed in note 14, which were stated at fair value, considering the comments made in "Measurement unit" in this note.

Comparative information

The consolidated statement of financial position, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025, are presented comparatively with those of the prior year.

Comparative information figures were restated to consider the changes in the general purchasing power of currency and, as a result, they are stated in the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting year (see "Measurement unit" below).

Measurement unit

These consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, were restated into the currency of purchasing power as of that date pursuant to IAS 29 and considering specific BCRA regulations established through Communiqués "A" 6651 and 6849, as amended and supplemented, introducing the mandatory adoption of such method for the financial statements for years beginning as from January 1, 2020, and set December 31, 2018, as the transition date.

The IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB require the restatement in functional currency of an entity's financial statements when the functional currency used is that of a hyperinflationary economy. To ensure consistency in identifying such an economic context, IAS 29 establishes (i) certain nonexclusive qualitative indicators, such as analyzing the behavior of the population, prices, interest rates and salaries considering the changes in the price indexes and the loss in the purchasing power of the currency, and (ii) a quantitative indicator –which is the condition mostly used in actual facts–, which consists in checking whether the cumulative inflation rate over three years approaches or exceeds 100%. Due to different macroeconomic factors, the three-year inflation rate stood above 100%. Moreover, the Argentine government targets and other available projections show that this trend will not be reversed in the short term.

This restatement should be made as if the economy had always been hyperinflationary using a general price index that reflects the changes in the purchasing power of the currency. To make such restatement, a series of indexes prepared and published monthly by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences) are used, which combine the Argentine consumer price index published by the INDEC

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(Argentine Statistics and Census Institute) as from January 2017 (baseline month: December 2016) with the wholesale domestic price index published by the INDEC until that date, computing the changes in the consumer price index for the City of Buenos Aires for November and December 2015 since the INDEC published no information concerning the changes in the wholesale domestic price index for these months.

Considering this index, inflation stood at 31.55% and 117.76% for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Below is a description of the main effects arising from using IAS 29 and the process for the restatement of financial statements under BCRA Communiqué "A" 6849, as amended and supplemented:

a) Description of the main aspects of the restatement process in the statement of financial position:

- i. Monetary items (those with a fixed nominal value in local currency) will not be restated, as they are no longer stated in the constant currency as of the end of the reporting year. In an inflationary period, maintaining monetary assets will lose purchasing power and maintaining monetary liabilities will gain purchasing power, provided that these items are not subject to an adjustment mechanism that somehow offsets these effects. Net monetary gains or losses are included in profit or loss for the reporting period.
- ii. The assets and liabilities subject to adjustment based on specific agreements are adjusted based on such arrangements.
- iii. The nonmonetary items measured at current values at the end of the reporting year are not restated for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position, but the adjustment process should be completed to determine, in terms of constant measurement unit, the profit (loss) from holding these nonmonetary items.
- iv. The nonmonetary items measured at a historical cost or current cost of a date prior to the end of the reporting year are restated by coefficients that reflect the changes in the general level of prices from the date of acquisition or revaluation until the closing date, and the restated amounts of these assets are then compared to the recoverable values. The charges to profit or loss for the year for the depreciation of bank premises and equipment and the amortization of intangible assets or any other consumption of nonmonetary assets are determined based on the new restated amounts.
- v. The restatement of nonmonetary assets in the current measurement unit as of the end of the reporting year with no equivalent adjustment for tax purposes gives rise to a taxable temporary difference and the recognition of a deferred tax liability which contra account is recognized in profit or loss for the year. If, in addition to the restatement, nonmonetary assets are restated, the deferred tax amount related to the restatement is recognized in profit or loss for the year and the deferred tax amount related to the revaluation (excess of value restated over the restated value) is recognized in other comprehensive income.

b) Description of the main aspects of the process to restate the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

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- i. Expenses and revenues are restated as from their booking, except for (1) the accounts in the statement of profit or loss that reflect or include in their assessment the consumption of assets measured in the currency of purchasing power of a date prior to booking the consumption, which will be restated based on the date of origin of the asset related to the item, and (2) profit (loss) that arises from comparing two measurements stated in the currency of purchasing power of different dates, which requires identifying the amounts compared, restating them and comparing them separately using the restated amounts.
- ii. Profit or loss from the monetary position will be classified based on the item giving rise to it and is presented in a separate line showing the effect of inflation on monetary items.

c) Description of the main aspects for the restatement process in the statement of changes in equity:

- (i) As of transition date (December 31, 2018), the Bank applied the following procedures:
 - (a) Equity components, except for those indicated in the previous items, are restated as from the date of their subscription or payment as established by Communiqué "A" 6849 for each item.
 - (b) Appropriated retained earnings and the reserve for the initial application of IFRS Accounting Standards were held at nominal value (unrestated legal amount) as of the transition date.
 - (c) Other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) was recalculated in real terms as of the transition date.
 - (d) Restated unappropriated retained earnings were assessed as the difference between net assets restated as of the transition date and the rest of equity components at the beginning of the year restated as indicated in the previous paragraphs.
- (ii) Upon the restatement as of the date of transition stated in (i) above, all equity items are restated using the general price index as from the beginning of the year, and each variation in those components is restated as from the contribution date or as from the moment it arose by any other means, reassessing other accumulated comprehensive income amounts based on the items giving rise to it.

d) Description of the main features of the process for restating the statement of cash flows:

- (i) All items are restated into the current unit of measure as of the end of the reporting year.
- (ii) Gain (loss) on cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in the statement of cash flows in a separate line under "Effect of monetary gains (losses) provided by cash" after operating, investing and financing activities.

Regulatory changes introduced in this fiscal year

A. Adoption of new IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB

During the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2025, the following amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB became effective:

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Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 related to the “Lack of Exchangeability”. The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should evaluate whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is deemed exchangeable by another currency when the entity may obtain the other currency within a term allowing a normal administrative delay and through a foreign exchange mechanism or market in which the foreign exchange transaction would give rise to enforceable rights and obligations. If a certain currency is not exchangeable for other currency, the entity should estimate the spot foreign exchange rate on the date of the measurement. The goal of an entity upon estimating the spot exchange rate is disclosing the rate at which an exchange transaction would take place indicated on the date of measurement between market participants under the prevailing market conditions. The amendments show that an entity may use an observable exchange rate without any adjustment or other estimation technique.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable for another currency, it will disclose information allowing the users of the financial statements to understand how the fact that the currency is not exchangeable for another currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity’s profits, its financial position and cash flows.

These amendments had no significant effects on the financial statements.

B. Amendments to the accounting information framework established by the BCRA

Impairment of financial assets according to section 5(5), IFRS 9 (Communiqués “A” 6778, 6847, 7181, 7427, 7659, and 7928, as amended and supplemented):

Considering Communiqué “A” No. 7427, 7659 and 7928, the Bank chose to start applying the expected credit loss methodology for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, as mentioned in section 5.5. of IFRS 9, to determine the impairment of financial assets, except in the case of financing to the public sector. In those segments where the Bank considers that the quantitative models used to estimate expected credit losses may not fully capture certain risks and uncertainties arising from significant changes in economic policy systems, exchange regulations, and macroeconomic events, it incorporates an adjustment to the modeled results with the aim of adequately reflecting, in measuring the expected loss, the potential non-linearity of these factors on the credit quality of the portfolio. These adjustments are determined based on assumptions consistent with the best available information, avoiding duplication with effects already incorporated in the models’ forward-looking variables, and are reviewed and readjusted at each reporting date, being fully or partially reversed when the conditions giving rise to them are no longer applicable.

New resolutions

As established in BCRA Communiqué “A” 6114, as the new IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB are approved, either by amending or repealing former ones, and once all these changes are adopted through the adoption circulars published by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences), the BCRA will issue an opinion regarding its approval for financial institutions. In general, the early adoption of IFRSs will not be allowed, unless it is specifically mentioned upon adoption.

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The standards and interpretations issued but not yet in effect as of the date of issuance of these financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank will adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective:

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,” which addresses the format for the presentation of profit or loss in financial statements, performance measures defined by management and aggregation/disaggregation of information in disclosures. This standard will replace IAS 1 and is effective from January 1, 2027. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects this standard would have on the financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, which:

- Clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the “settlement date,” that is, when the related obligation is fulfilled, canceled, expires, or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met.
- Clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social, and governance (ESG) features and other similar contingent characteristics.
- Clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
- Require additional disclosures for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms referring to a contingent event (including those related to ESG), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These amendments are effective from January 1, 2026. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects these amendments may have on the financial statements.

Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

In July 2024, the IASB published Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11 Below is a summary of the amendments made:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure about gains or losses on derecognition, the deferred difference between fair value and transaction price, and disclosures about credit risk; modifications are also made to paragraph IG1 of the Implementation Guidance.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Derecognition of lease liabilities by the lessee. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 and the extinguishment of a lease liability according to IFRS 9.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Transaction price: section 5.1.3 of IFRS 9 has been amended to replace the reference to “transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’)” with “the amount determined by applying IFRS 15.”

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- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a “de facto agent”: paragraph B74 of IFRS 10 has been amended to clarify that the relationship described in paragraph B74 is only an example of the various relationships that may exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method: paragraph 37 of IAS 7 has been amended to replace the term “cost method” with “at cost,” following the prior removal of the definition of “cost method.”

These amendments are effective from January 1, 2026. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects these amendments may have on the financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Power purchase agreements

In December 2024, the IASB issued amendments in connection to nature-dependent electricity contracts. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the “own-use” requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments, and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

The clarifications on “own use” requirements shall be applied retroactively, but the guidance allowing hedge accounting shall be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date the amendments are first applied.

These amendments are effective from January 1, 2026. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects these amendments may have on the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Conversion to a hyperinflationary presentation currency

In November 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 requiring the conversion from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency to a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing exchange rate.

If an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are converted to the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income, and expenses) and all comparative data at the closing exchange rate of the most recent statement of financial position date. An entity which functional currency and presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, the functional currency of which is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29, to the comparative figures of the foreign operation.

The amendments also introduce certain additional disclosure requirements.

These amendments are effective from January 1, 2027. The Bank is currently evaluating the effects these amendments may have on the financial statements.

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Going concern

Bank Management assessed its capacity to continue as a going concern and concluded that it has the resources to continue in the business in the near future. Management is not aware of any material uncertainty that could compromise the Bank's capacity to continue as a going concern. Therefore, these consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

Transcription into the Bank's Inventories and Financial Statements Book

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are being transcribed into the Bank's Inventories and Financial Statements Book. The latest ones transcribed are those as of September 30, 2025.

3. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank and its subsidiaries enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes. At the beginning, derivatives only imply a mutual exchange of promises and little or no investments. However, these instruments usually entail high leverage and they are highly volatile. A relatively small change in the value of the underlying asset may have a significant impact on profit (loss). Likewise, over-the-counter derivatives may expose the Bank and its subsidiaries to risks associated to the lack of an exchange market where an open position may be closed. The exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries resulting from derivative agreements is regularly monitored as part of its general risk framework. The information on the Bank's and subsidiaries' objectives and credit risk management policies is included in note 36.

This account breaks down as follows:

Assets

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Debit balances related to foreign currency forward transactions to be settled in pesos	1,328,832	720,304
	<u>1,328,832</u>	<u>720,304</u>

Liabilities

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Credit balances related foreign currency forward transactions to be settled in pesos	348,192	17,954
	<u>348,192</u>	<u>17,954</u>

The chart below shows the notional values of these instruments stated in thousands at the currency of origin. Notional values state the volume of outstanding transactions at the end of the twelve months or year, as applicable; they are not indicative of the market risk or the credit risk, and they are booked as an off-balance item. It also includes the fair value consisting in the value in Argentine pesos of the underlying asset (US dollar). The "Derivatives" account in the statement of financial position discloses the amounts pending settlement arising from the related derivatives.

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Derivatives financial assets (amounts in thousands of ARS)	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Forward foreign currency purchase transactions without delivery of the underlying asset - MAE	2,000	2,918,833	-	-
Forward foreign currency purchase transactions without delivery of the underlying asset - Private	1,500	2,189,125	-	-
Forward foreign currency purchase transactions without delivery of the underlying asset - ROFEX	66,452	96,981,159	4,275	5,806,481
Forward foreign currency sale transactions without delivery of the underlying asset - ROFEX	(2,149)	(3,136,286)	(15,523)	(21,083,975)
Forward foreign currency sale transactions without delivery of the underlying asset - Private	(22,702)	(33,132,116)	(10,216)	(13,875,302)
Total derivatives, net	45,101	65,820,715	(21,464)	(29,152,796)

In the case of the Bank and its subsidiaries, forwards and futures are defined as contractual agreements for buying or selling a specific financial instrument at a specific price on a certain future date. Forward contracts are customized agreements traded on the over-the-counter market. Futures contracts are related to transactions involving standardized amounts and performed on a regulated market with central counterparty clearing (secured). The Bank and its subsidiaries, in general, are subject to daily cash margin requirements and guarantees for the transactions conducted through the Mercado Abierto Electrónico (MAE) and Mercado a Término de Rosario (ROFEX). The main differences in the risks associated to forward and future contracts are credit risk and liquidity risk. Forward contracts carry counterparty risk; the Bank has credit exposure to the counterparties of the contracts entered into privately and those carried out on the MAE. Credit risk related to futures contracts is considered to be lower because the cash margin requirements and guarantees help guarantee that these contracts are always honored. In addition, forward contracts entered into on the MAE involve daily price differences. Private contracts have higher liquidity risk and expose the Bank to market risk, but the Bank and its subsidiaries are subject to credit risk.

The derivatives held by the Bank are futures or forwards conducted at the MAE and/or ROFEX and are generally related to natural hedges of borrowing positions with foreign financing lines and international institutions. The Bank does not apply hedge accounting because transactions carried out on local markets do not involve terms that meet with the Bank's needs. Moreover, the Bank and its subsidiaries maintain positions related to the products offered to their customers. The Bank and its subsidiaries only operate with forward currency derivatives without the delivery of the underlying asset within internal and regulatory limits.

In addition, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries held options for 28,145,566 and 90,749,410, respectively. Such options generated gains for 14,259 and losses for 1,939,372 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, based on BCRA Comunicado "A" 7546, and they are booked under "Net gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

4. REPO TRANSACTIONS AND SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS WITH SECURITIES PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

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In the regular course of business, the Bank enters into repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral. Under IFRS 9, the securities involved in reverse repo transactions received from third parties do not meet the requirements for recognition or derecognition.

As of December 2025, and 2024, this account breaks down as follows:

Reverse repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Principal receivable for other repo transactions	37,920,712	58,098,234
Interest receivable for other repo transactions	673,407	1,491,629
	38,594,119	59,589,863

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the securities received to guarantee repo transactions amount to 38,565,094 and 64,676,662. The assets received in guarantee are booked under off-balance items.

Reverse repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Amounts payable for repo transactions involving notes/liquidity bills with the BCRA.	-	4,803,725
Amounts payable for other repo transactions	8,907,273	458,960
Amounts payable for short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	32,132,232	15,821,711
	41,039,505	21,084,396

In addition, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the securities delivered guaranteeing reverse repo transactions stand at 9,792,826 and 5,606,456, respectively, which are booked under "Financial assets delivered in guarantee".

The profit generated by the Bank and its subsidiaries as a result of the repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral carried out over the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, stand at 4,912,023 and 79,376,552 (restated amounts), respectively, and they are booked under "Interest income". Moreover, the losses generated by the Bank and its subsidiaries as a result of the reverse repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral carried out over the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, stand at 29,206,220 and 3,459,664, respectively, and they are booked under "Interest expense".

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5. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Receivables from the spot sales of government securities pending settlement	85,399,384	113,767,117
Receivables from spot sales pending settlement	75,241,745	11,356,435
Private securities and mutual funds. Measurement at fair value through profit or loss	11,511,370	7,901,785
Financial receivables from the spot sales of foreign currency pending settlement	-	693,038
Other	2,014,849	1,097,620
	174,167,348	134,815,995

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries delivered as guarantee the financial assets detailed below:

Description	Carrying amount	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
In BCRA accounts	5,116,047	3,269,459
From transactions with MAE	544,000	6,747,778
From transactions with ROFEX	121,132	136,504
Credit card transactions	12,591	19,321
From transactions with Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A.	44,210	6,196
From reverse repos - Government securities at amortized cost	9,792,826	5,606,456
Total	15,630,806	15,785,714

Banco CMF S.A.:

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank continues to hold the special guarantee accounts opened in the BCRA for 5,116,047, made up of 3,038,837 as guarantee for COELSA retail transactions, 306,485 as guarantee for interbanking transactions, 1,447,754 as guarantee for Red Link transactions and 322,971 as guarantee for DEBIN transactions.

The Bank carries 121,132 in custody account No. 33,976 created as an initial guarantee on Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. (ROFEX).

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank has 5,444,000 in account No. 273 on the MAE to secure the current forward transactions in foreign currency carried out on such market comprising Argentine treasury bills in dual currency maturing on September 15, 2026 (TTS26).

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank also has in the account held on Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A. ARS 44,000 s security to operate on such market.

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

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As of December 31, 2025, the Bank also has in the account held in Pomelo Fintech S.A. ARS 12,591 for prefunding international credit card charges.

Besides, as of December 31, 2025, the Bank has in custody account No. 33,976 opened by Banco CMF S.A. with Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. (ROFEX)—booked in “Other debt securities”—CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bond maturing on June 30, 2026 (TZXD6) for 817,026; CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bonds maturing on December 15, 2027 (TZXD7) for 5,407,569; and 2.50% CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bonds in Argentine pesos maturing on November 30, 2031 (TX31) for 1,041,907 created as guarantee for futures transactions in foreign currency carried out on such market effective as of year-end.

In addition, as of December 31, 2025, under “Other debt securities”, in account No. 273 on the MAE, the Bank has CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bonds maturing on December 15, 2027 (TZXD7) for 6,759,461, also as surety bonds.

Besides, as of December 31, 2025, the Bank has in custody account No. 33,976 opened by Banco CMF S.A. on Mercado a Término de Rosario S.A. (ROFEX)—booked in “Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss”—Argentine treasury bond in dual currency maturing on September 15, 2026 (TTS26) for 14,960,000 created as guarantee for futures transactions in foreign currency carried out on such market effective as of year-end.

Metrocorp Valores S.A.:

As of December 31, 2025, pursuant to section 45, Law No. 26,831, and its administrative order, established in CNV regulations (as revised in 2013, as amended), it has ARS 210 on BYMA as a contribution for the creation of CNV guarantee fund II.

As of December 31, 2025, under “Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss”, the Bank carries “Step Up” Argentine bonds in US dollars maturing on July 9, 2035 (GD35) for 1,168,900 deposited in the account No. 16,170 opened by the subsidiary on the ROFEX created as guarantee to operate in such market and for future operations.

In addition, as of December 31, 2025, the Bank has in account No. 9080 opened by the Bank on Caja de Valores S.A. booked in “Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss” “Step Up” Argentine bonds in US dollars maturing on July 9, 2035 (GD35) for 24,511,320 as surety bonds with BYMA (Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A.), effective as of year-end.

Lastly, as of December 31, 2025, under “Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss,” the Bank has deposited in its account No. 14 opened at the MAE, Zero-Coupon Boncer in ARS maturing on December 15, 2026 (TZXD6) for 3,387,900, and Boncap in ARS 2.4 % maturing on May 31, 2027 (T31Y7) for 15,142,500 as surety bonds with MAE, effective as of year-end.

The Bank’s Management believes that there will be no losses for the restrictions on the abovementioned assets.

7. BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

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The account includes the tangible assets (premises and equipment) owned by the Bank, used for its specific activity.

The amount breaks down as follows:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Real property	30,332,811	30,767,108
Furniture and fixtures	149,738	184,432
Machinery and equipment	238,410	332,688
Rights to use leased real property	306,959	65,246
Rights to use leased personal property	-	300,989
	<u>31,027,918</u>	<u>31,650,463</u>

The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed under Exhibit F "Changes in Bank's premises and equipment".

8. INCOME TAX

a) Tax adjustment for inflation:

Tax Reform Law No. 27,430, amended by Laws No. 27,468 and 27,541, effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2018, establishes the following provisions for the tax adjustment for inflation:

- i. This variation will apply to the year in which the variation in the general consumer price index exceeds 100% during the 36 months prior to the end of the year calculated;
- ii. in the first, second and third year beginning as from January 1, 2018, the procedure will apply if the variation of this index calculated from the first of those years through the closing of each year exceeds 55%, 30% and 15% for the first, second and third year of application, respectively;
- iii. the effect of the positive or negative tax adjustment for inflation, as the case may be, for the first, second and third years beginning as from January 1, 2018, is charged one third in that fiscal period and the remaining two thirds should be assigned in equal parts to the immediate tax periods;
- iv. the effect of the positive or negative tax adjustment for inflation for the first and second years beginning as from January 1, 2019, is charged one sixth in the fiscal year in which the adjustment is determined and the remaining five sixths should be assigned to the immediate tax periods; and
- v. for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, 100% of the adjustment may be deducted in the year in which it is determined.

As of December 31, 2025, the parameters set forth by Income Tax Law to make the tax adjustment for inflation and the effects from the application of this adjustment were considered upon booking current and deferred income tax according to law.

b) Income tax corporate rate:

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For fiscal years beginning as from January 1, 2021, Law No. 27,630, enacted on June 16, 2021, by Presidential Decree No. 387/2021, established a progressive rate system standing at 25%, 30% and 35% to be progressively applied based on the accumulated net taxable income as of each year-end.

c) The deferred tax assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>		
Securities	1,121,238	-
Loans and other financing	5,964,774	4,078,705
NOLs	675,460	-
Accrued expenses	137,533	18,652
Deferral of the tax adjustment for inflation	484,628	55,364
Total deferred assets (a)	<u>8,383,633</u>	<u>4,152,721</u>
	<u>December</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
	<u>31, 2025</u>	
<u>Deferred tax liabilities:</u>		
Securities	-	587,109
Adjustment of the valuation of foreign currency	327,821	117,406
Bank premises and equipment	7,775,174	8,032,617
Total deferred liabilities (b)	<u>8,102,995</u>	<u>8,737,132</u>
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net (a-b)	<u>280,637</u>	<u>(4,584,411)</u>

The changes in deferred tax (liabilities)/assets, net, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 is summarized as follows:

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	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets at beginning of year, net	(4,584,411)	1,366,571
Changes in deferred taxes through profit or loss	4,865,048	(5,950,982)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) at end of year, net	<u>280,637</u>	<u>(4,584,411)</u>

d) The major components of income tax expenses in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Current income tax charge	(13,640,311)	(16,076,818)
Profit / (loss) from deferred income tax	3,420,296	(14,769,192)
Deferred income tax liabilities recognized in profit or loss	<u>(10,220,015)</u>	<u>(30,846,009)</u>

The income tax charge shown in the statement of profit or loss differs from the income tax charge that would result if all profits had been subject to the current tax rate.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank and its subsidiaries carried current income tax assets for 3,150,462. In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries book current income tax assets for 7,200,137 and 10,199,899 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In the consolidated financial statements, the tax asset (current and deferred) of a Group entity may not be offset with the tax liability (current and deferred) of another Group entity because they are related by income tax borne by different taxpayers who do not hold the legal right before tax authorities to pay or receive any amounts to settle the net position.

9. OTHER NONFINANCIAL ASSETS

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank held the following items:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Advance payments	670,980	539,082
Directors' and statutory auditors' fee advances	348,302	353,995
Miscellaneous assets	288,851	329,753
Receivables from financial guarantee contracts	86,266	233,135
Tax prepayments	49,163	44,982
	<u>1,443,562</u>	<u>1,500,947</u>

10. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries held the following items:

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<p>GABRIEL GAMBACORTA On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee</p>	<p>SEBASTIAN OSEROFF Partner Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 296 - Fo. 157</p>	<p>ALEJANDRO VICENTE Accounting and Reporting Manager</p>

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	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Miscellaneous not subject to minimum cash amount	60,628,985	128,566,729
Payables from spot purchases pending settlement	12,784,399	22,416,935
Collections and other transactions on account of third parties	20,250,364	5,402,286
Miscellaneous subject to minimum cash amount	289,126	12,329
Finance leases payable	382,129	304,989
Credit card administration payables	2,203,294	617,393
Other withholdings and additional withholdings	-	165,770
Other	29,323,318	16,537,362
	125,861,615	174,023,793

11. ISSUANCE OF CORPORATE BONDS

On September 1, 2012, the Bank's Special General Shareholders' Meeting approved a global program for the issuance of nonconvertible corporate bonds pursuant to Law No. 23,576, as supplemented, and the CNV regulations for a maximum outstanding amount at any time of up to a face value of ARS 500,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies.

On September 28, 2012, through Resolution No. 16,923, the CNV authorized the Bank to join the public offering system and create a program to list publicly nonconvertible corporate bonds, the main terms and conditions of which are included in the Program's offering circular dated October 3, 2012. Its summarized version was published in the Daily Bulletin of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange on the same date.

Subsequent to the CNV's approval, the Bank's Special Shareholders' Meeting approved the following amendments to the global program for corporate bonds not convertible into shares:

Date	Amendments
09/08/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the maximum outstanding amount of ARS 500,000,000 (or the equivalent amount in other currencies) to ARS 1,000,000,000 (or the equivalent amount in other currencies). Extension of the term of the program for five more years or the longer term provided for by applicable regulations.
06/08/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the maximum outstanding amount of ARS 1,500,000,000 (or the equivalent amount in other currencies).
04/30/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the maximum amount of ARS 1,500,000,000 (ARS 1.5 billion) to U\$S 25,000,000 (twenty-five million US dollars) (or the equivalent amount in other currencies). The term of the program was extended for another 5 (five) years.
06/14/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the maximum amount of USD 25,000,000 (twenty-five million US dollars) to USD 100,000,000 (one hundred

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	million US dollars) (or the equivalent amount in other currencies).
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As part of the abovementioned program, the Bank issued corporate bond classes No. 1 through 17, which were fully amortized to date. Moreover, the Bank issued classes Nos. 18 and 19, which remain effective as of year-end.

On December 20, 2024, Class 16 was issued for a nominal amount of USD 20,000,000 maturing on June 20, 2025. Class 16 corporate bonds' principal will be amortized in full on the due date with interest payable in arrears, and with a single payment on the due date. The abovementioned funds, net of issuance expenses, were used to grant loans pursuant to BCRA regulations. Finally, on June 23, 2025, the final payment of principal and interest amortization of Class 16 was made.

On January 31, 2025, the CNV approved the price supplement for class 17 corporate bonds for nonconvertible corporate bonds (not convertible into shares), stated in and payable in US dollars (US dollar on the MEP [electronic payment market]) at a fixed interest rate to be bid and falling due nine months after the issuance and settlement date; and class 18 simple corporate bonds (not convertible into shares) stated and payable in Argentine pesos at a variable rate to be subscribed and paid-in in cash in Argentina at a variable rate plus a margin to be bid falling due 12 months after the issuance and settlement date.

On February 06, 2025, Class 17 was issued for a nominal amount of USD 19,376,200 maturing on August 06, 2025. The remaining amount of class 17 corporate bonds was fully amortized on August 6, 2025, both principal and interest.

Moreover, on February 6, 2025, Class 18 was issued for a nominal amount of ARS 10,250,000,000 maturing on February 6, 2026. The remaining amount of Class 18 corporate bonds was amortized in full on the due date and the interest payable was settled on a quarterly basis.

The abovementioned funds, net of issuance expenses, were used to grant loans pursuant to BCRA regulations. The terms and conditions for corporate bonds were approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on January 31, 2024. The corporate bond supplement was published in the Buenos Aires stock exchange bulletin on February 04, 2025.

Lastly, on August 29, 2025, Class 19 was issued for a nominal amount of USD 21,795,000 maturing on August 29, 2026. Class 19 corporate bonds' principal will be amortized in full on the due date with interest payable every six months in arrears on the following dates: March 1, 2026, and August 29, 2026.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the principal amount of the unsubordinated corporate bonds issued totaled 41,414,216 and 27,164,819, and interest totaled 1,153,228 and 2,432, respectively.

12. OTHER NONFINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries held the following items:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Suppliers	15,866,089	10,681,993

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Salaries and payroll taxes payable	8,670,709	6,893,005
Withholdings payable	3,462,873	3,188,809
Other taxes payable	2,065,372	2,062,939
Dividends payable in cash	11,370,196	53,913
Other	697,214	1,034,761
	42,132,453	23,915,420

13. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS TO BE RECOVERED AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO BE SETTLED

The following tables show an analysis of the amounts of financial assets and liabilities which are expected to be recovered and settled as of December 31, 2025, and 2024:

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Item	Without due date	Reduction in assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025					Total
		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
ASSETS							
Cash and deposits with banks	273,652,227	-	-	-	-	-	273,652,227
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,593,785	4,364,438	37,246,542	39,444,317	140,326,801	222,975,883
Derivatives	-	1,328,832	-	-	-	-	1,328,832
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	-	38,594,119	-	-	-	-	38,594,119
Other financial assets	-	174,167,348	-	-	-	-	174,167,348
Loans and other financing	1,803,112	240,435,964	94,388,627	63,126,017	57,760,856	46,197,179	503,711,755
Other debt securities	-	37,399,165	29,261,116	16,485,754	19,468,931	102,309,934	204,924,900
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	15,630,806	-	-	-	-	-	15,630,806
Investments in equity instruments	8,138,874	-	-	-	-	-	8,138,874
TOTAL	299,225,019	493,519,213	128,014,181	116,858,313	116,674,104	288,833,914	1,443,124,744
LIABILITIES							
Deposits	364,157,579	468,203,751	27,068,969	2,434,317	5,833,952	5,719	867,704,287
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,526,647	-	-	-	-	33,526,647
Derivatives	-	216,884	131,308	-	-	-	348,192
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	-	41,039,505	-	-	-	-	41,039,505
Other financial liabilities	-	124,892,075	903,218	66,322	-	-	125,861,615
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	-	4,474,866	4,848,027	7,918,616	29,298,147	29,749,688	76,289,344
Corporate bonds issued	-	-	10,759,457	-	31,807,987	-	42,567,444
TOTAL	364,157,579	672,353,828	43,710,979	10,419,255	66,940,086	29,755,407	1,187,337,034

Item	Without due date	Reduction in assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024					Total
		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
ASSETS							
Cash and deposits with banks	132,792,755	-	-	-	-	-	132,792,755
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	662,375	30,627,636	73,925,628	83,203,844	110,126,684	298,546,167
Derivatives	-	720,304	-	-	-	-	720,304
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	-	59,589,863	-	-	-	-	59,589,863
Other financial assets	-	134,815,995	-	-	-	-	134,815,995
Loans and other financing	-	169,463,381	97,641,956	35,825,336	41,564,867	14,328,492	358,824,032
Other debt securities	-	8,277,141	965,588	8,634,505	13,248,997	61,169,026	92,295,257
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	15,785,714	-	-	-	-	-	15,785,714
Investments in equity instruments	2,548,801	-	-	-	-	-	2,548,801
TOTAL	151,127,270	373,529,059	129,235,180	118,385,469	138,017,708	185,624,202	1,095,918,888

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Item	Without due date	Reduction in assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024					Total
		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 12 months	
LIABILITIES							
Deposits	245,545,436	349,916,050	3,475,713	1,384,384	2,799,174	693,445	603,814,202
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,416,385	-	-	-	-	5,416,385
Derivatives	-	17,954	-	-	-	-	17,954
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	-	21,084,396	-	-	-	-	21,084,396
Other financial liabilities	-	173,738,296	229,741	55,756	-	-	174,023,793
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	-	2,025,372	2,615,505	22,505,426	1,447,159	225,834	28,819,296
Corporate bonds issued	-	-	-	27,167,251	-	-	27,167,251
TOTAL	245,545,436	552,198,453	6,320,959	51,112,817	4,246,333	919,279	860,343,277

14. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON FAIR VALUES AND CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled under mutually independence conditions between participants to the principal (or most advantageous) market, adequately informed and willing to do so in an orderly and current transaction, as of the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless if the price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique, under the assumption that the Bank is a going concern.

When a financial instrument is sold on a liquid and active market, its price on the market in an actual transaction provides the best evidence of its fair value. However, when there is no agreed-upon price on the market or it cannot indicate the fair value of the instrument, to determine such fair value the market value of another instrument of similar characteristics, the analysis of discounted flows or other applicable techniques can be used, which may be significantly affected by the assumptions used.

Although Management has used its best judgment in estimating the fair values of its financial instruments, any technique to make such estimate implies certain inherent fragility.

Fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: Observable listed (unadjusted) prices on active markets, to which the Bank accesses as of the measurement date, for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: valuation techniques for which data and variables which have a significant effect on the recorded or disclosed fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly. These data include listed prices for similar assets or liabilities on active markets, listed prices for identical instruments on inactive markets and observable data other than listed prices.

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- Level 3: valuation techniques for which the data and variables that have a significant effect on the recorded or disclosed fair value are not based on observable market data.

Exhibit P, "Categories of financial assets and liabilities" shows the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Description of the measurement process

The fair value of these instruments classified as level 1 was calculated using the listed prices as of the end of the period or year, as the case may be, on active markets, if representative. At present, the two main markets on which the bank operates for government and private securities are the BYMA and the MAE. Furthermore, both the MAE (currently A3 Mercados) and the ROFEX are considered active markets for derivatives.

In addition, for certain instruments classified as L2 that do not have an active market, certain valuation techniques were used, including the use of market transactions performed under mutually independence conditions between duly informed and interested parties, provided that they are available, as well as references to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially similar or the analysis of discounted cash flows.

Moreover, certain assets and liabilities included in this classification were valued using the listed prices identified for identical instruments on "less active markets".

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not change the techniques adopted or assumptions used in estimating the fair values of the financial instruments.

Changes in fair value levels

The Bank monitors the availability of market information to assess the classification of the different fair value hierarchies of the financial instruments and the subsequent assessment of transfers between L1, 2 and 3 as of each year-end.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank has booked no transfers between L1, L2 or L3.

Financial assets and liabilities not booked at fair value in the statement of financial position

Below is a description of the methodologies and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the financial instruments not booked at fair value in the accompanying financial statements.

- Assets which fair value is similar to the carrying amount: For financial assets and liabilities that are liquid or have short-term maturities (less than six months), it is considered that the carrying amount is similar to the fair value. It also applies to deposits in savings and checking accounts.
- Financial Instruments: The fair value of financial assets was determined by discounting future cash flows at the current market rates offered for each year for financial instruments of similar characteristics and no estimates on the future variable component were made. The estimated fair value of fixed-interest rate deposits was

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determined discounting future cash flows by using market interest rates for deposits with similar maturities to those of the Bank's portfolio.

- Other financial instruments: In the case of financial assets and liabilities that are liquid and with short-term maturity, it is estimated that their fair value is similar to their carrying amount. It also applies to deposits in savings and checking accounts, among others.

The following tables show a comparison between the carrying amount and the fair value of financial instruments not booked at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	12/31/2025				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	273,652,227	273,652,227	-	-	273,652,227
Other financial assets	162,655,978	162,655,978	-	-	162,655,978
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	1,328,832	1,328,832	-	-	1,328,832
Loans and other financing	503,711,755	-	-	516,330,131	516,330,131
Other debt securities	204,924,900	-	208,047,985	-	208,047,985
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	5,837,980	5,837,980	-	-	5,837,980
TOTAL ASSETS	1,152,111,672	443,475,017	208,047,985	516,330,131	1,167,853,133
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	867,704,287	-	855,216,906	-	855,216,906
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	41,039,505	41,039,505	-	-	41,039,505
Other financial liabilities	125,861,615	-	130,460,264	-	130,460,264
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	76,289,344	-	69,142,535	-	69,142,535
Corporate bonds issued	42,567,444	-	42,567,444	-	42,567,444
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,149,468,666	41,039,505	1,097,387,149	-	1,138,426,654

	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	132,792,755	132,792,755	-	-	132,792,755
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	720,304	720,304	-	-	720,304
Other financial assets	126,914,210	126,914,210	-	-	126,914,210
Loans and other financing	358,825,032	-	-	362,850,032	362,850,032
Other debt securities	92,295,257	-	92,340,273	-	92,340,273
TOTAL ASSETS	711,547,558	260,427,269	92,340,273	362,850,032	715,617,574

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Financial liabilities

Deposits	603,814,202	-	603,669,915	-	603,669,915
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	21,084,396	21,084,396	-	-	21,084,396
Other financial liabilities	174,023,793	-	173,964,781	-	173,964,781
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	28,819,296	-	27,934,602	-	27,934,602
Corporate bonds issued	27,167,251	-	27,167,251	-	27,167,251
TOTAL LIABILITIES	854,908,938	21,084,396	853,361,984	-	853,820,945

15. LEASES

The Bank, in its capacity as lessor, entered into finance lease agreements under the usual characteristics for this type of transactions, and there are no differences from the general agreements signed on the Argentine financial market. Effective lease agreements do not account for significant amounts of all the financing granted to the Bank.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, finance lease transactions amount to 10,089,240 and 2,123,920, respectively.

Operating lease commitments. Bank as lessee:

The Bank entered into a commercial lease agreement involving multifunctional equipment. This lease option agreement has an average life of one to five years and contains no restrictions for the Bank. According to the exemptions allowed by IFRS 16, the Bank opted not to apply the recognition and measurement standards related to short-term lease contracts and those in which underlying assets have a low value.

In addition, Eurobanco Bank Ltd. entered into two commercial lease agreements involving real property. These lease agreements have been executed for a two-year average term and the Bank is subject to no restrictions arising therefrom.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank's and its subsidiary's recognized right-of-use assets identified in lease agreements amount to 306,959 and 366,235, respectively. These assets were charged in "Bank premises and equipment."

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Up to 1 year	306,959	366,235
Total	306,959	366,235

Liabilities from lease agreements generated by the Bank and its subsidiary as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, amount to 382,129 and 304,989. These liabilities were measured at the present value of lease payments

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discounted at their imputed interest rate, increased by interest accrued less payments made, and were charged to "Other financial liabilities." Interest accrued for such liabilities are recognized in "Other operating expenses."

16. CAPITAL STOCK

The Bank's issued, registered and paid-in capital stock as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, stands at 323,900 ordinary shares with 5 votes each.

17. FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Gain from the purchase and sale of foreign currency	9,005,723	1,092,332
Foreign exchange difference arising from assets and liabilities in foreign currency	(466,601)	(4,419,996)
	<u>9,472,324</u>	<u>(3,327,664)</u>

18. OTHER OPERATING PROFIT

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Commissions on services	6,850,650	5,252,709
Profit from investments in mutual guarantee companies	1,446,338	214,426
Lease of safe-deposit boxes	195,794	161,914
Real property leases	86,632	145,836
Provisions reversed and receivables recovered	85,549	1,720,712
Punitive interest	1,676	10,893
Profit from investment properties and other nonfinancial assets	-	434,877
	<u>8,666,639</u>	<u>7,941,367</u>

19. VALUE ADJUSTMENT DUE TO EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES ON CREDIT EXPOSURES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The Bank must recognize a value adjustment for expected credit losses on all credit exposures not measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as debt instruments measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (not measured at fair value through profit or loss), contract assets, and lease receivables.

Exhibit P "Categories of financial assets and liabilities" shows the classification of financial instruments "measured at amortized cost" and "valued at fair value through profit or loss". This classification is made as mentioned in note 2. "Basis of presentation of the financial statements and accounting policies."

Therefore, considering the temporary exception established by the BCRA and mentioned in note 2, "Basis of presentation of the financial statements and accounting policies", the Bank applies the requirements related to the impairment in value for the recognition and measurement of an adjustment value due to losses, to the financial assets measured at amortized cost, as specified in Exhibit P. Moreover, it applies the requirements related to impairment in

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value on the guarantees provided, checking account overdrafts, unused credit card balances and letters of credit, which are booked outside the statement of financial position.

To assess the Bank's exposure to credit risk and understand its significant risk concentration, below we disclose the credit risk of financial assets .

19.1. Other debt securities measured at amortized cost

Exhibit A shows a breakdown of financial investments and the related characteristics.

The following chart shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk of debt instruments measured at amortized cost by risk credit level based on the Bank's internal credit rating system, the probability of default and the classification by stages as of the reporting period-end. The Bank's internal credit rating system and the Bank's approach to assessing and measuring impairment in value is explained in note 36. "Risk management and corporate governance".

Internal classification	PD range	12/31/2025			Total	%
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Compliance						
High	0.00%-0.50%	89,177,984	-	-	89,177,984	100%
Standard	0.50%-11.70%	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	11.70%-29.50%	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due, but not impaired	29.50%-100%	-	-	-	-	-
In default						
Individually impaired	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total		89,177,984	-	-	89,177,984	100%
		100%	-	-	100%	

Internal classification	PD range	12/31/2024			Total	%
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Compliant						
High	0.00%-0.50%	61,961,392	-	-	61,961,392	100%
Standard	0.50%-11.70%	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	11.70%-29.50%	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due, but not impaired	29.50%-100%	-	-	-	-	-
In default						
Individually impaired	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total		61,961,392	-	-	61,961,392	100%
		100%	-	-	100%	

In addition, Exhibit R "Value adjustment due to losses - Loan loss provision" also discloses the changes in expected credit losses by item.

The expected credit losses related to "Other debt securities measured at amortized cost" as of December 31, 2025, and 2004, total 2,194,424 and 485,707, respectively. The total profit (loss) from expected credit losses is booked in the statement of profit or loss under "Loan loss provision."

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19.2. Loans and other financing measured at amortized cost

The breakdown by sector and product is disclosed in Exhibit P.

Based on the information to be disclosed and the characteristics of the loans, the Bank groups them into the following categories:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Overdrafts	134,589,702	100,540,141
Documents	101,894,670	102,329,426
Mortgage loans	4,903,413	-
Collateral loans	762,385	238,410
Other financial institutions	42,246,584	23,655,793
Finance leases	10,089,240	2,123,920
Other	226,255,541	140,172,047
	<u>520,741,535</u>	<u>369,059,737</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	17,030,370	10,260,201
	<u>503,711,165</u>	<u>358,799,536</u>

In the case of loans, interest rates are established on the basis of the existing market rates effective as of the date on which the loans were granted.

The expected credit losses related to "Loans and other financing measured at amortized cost" as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, total 17,030,370 and 10,260,201, respectively. The total profit (loss) from expected credit losses is booked in the statement of profit or loss under "Loan loss provision."

The following chart shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk of loans and other financing measured at amortized cost by risk credit level based on the Bank's internal credit classification system, the probability of default and the classification by stages as of the reporting year-end. The Bank's internal credit rating system and the Bank's approach to assessing and measuring impairment in value is explained in note 36. "Risk management and corporate governance".

Internal classification	PD range	12/31/2025				Total	%
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
Compliant							
High	0.00%-0.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard	0.50%-11.70%	499,447,250	19,632,486	-	519,079,736	99.68%	
Substandard	11.70%-29.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due, but not impaired	29.50%-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-

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In default	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired	100%	-	-	1,661,805	1,661,805 0.32%
Total		499,447,250	19,632,486	1,661,805	520,741,541 100%
		95.91%	3.77	0.32%	100%

		12/31/2024				
Internal classification	PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	%
Compliant						
High	0.00%-0.50%	-	-	-	-	-
Standard	0.50%-11.70%	368,985,579	-	-	368,985,579	99.98%
Substandard	11.70%-29.50%	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due, but not impaired	29.50%-100%	-	-	-	-	-
In default						
Impaired	100%	-	-	74,158	74,158	0.02%
Total		368,985,579	-	74,158	369,059,737	100%
		99.98%	-	0.02%	100%	

19.3. Contingent commitments

The following chart shows the credit quality and maximum exposure to credit risk of contingent obligations measured at amortized cost by risk credit level based on the Bank's internal credit classification system, the probability of default and the classification by stages as of the reporting year-end. The Bank's internal credit rating system and the Bank's approach to assessing and measuring impairment in value is explained in note 36. "Risk management and corporate governance".

		12/31/2025				
Breakdown	PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	%
Credit card and checking account unused amounts	0.50%-11.70%	68,870,510	-	39,368	68,909,878	50%
Guarantees provided	0.50%-11.70%	38,641,383	-	-	38,641,383	28%

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Obligations arising from for foreign-trade transactions – 0.50%-11.70% Letters of credit	30,186,346	-	-	30,186,346	22%
Total	137,698,239	-	39,368	137,737,607	100%
	99.97%	-	0.03%	100%	

12/31/2024						
Breakdown	PD range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	%
Credit card and checking account unused amounts	0.50%-11.70%	38,588,578	-	-	38,588,578	31.88%
Guarantees provided	0.50%-11.70%	42,709,914	-	-	42,709,914	35.28%
Obligations arising from for foreign-trade transactions – Letters of credit	0.50%-11.70%	39,758,963	-	-	39,758,963	32.84%
Total		121,057,455	-	-	121,057,455	100.00%
		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	

In addition, Exhibit R “Value adjustment due to losses - Loan loss provision” also discloses the changes in expected credit losses by item.

The expected credit losses related to “Contingent commitments” as of December 31, 2025, and 2004, total 86,398 and 130,350, respectively. The total profit (loss) from expected credit losses is booked in the statement of profit or loss under “Loan loss provision.”

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The following chart summarizes the items making up the net expenses related to employee benefits recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Short-term benefits

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Salaries & wages, annual statutory bonus and payroll taxes	31,674,302	29,378,163

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Severance pay, bonuses and other employee benefits	1,381,365	1,426,176
Vacation accrual	-	131,411
	33,055,667	30,935,750

21. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Directors' and statutory auditor's fees	22,419,845	15,863,839
Software	8,900,510	6,110,736
Other fees	5,747,325	4,810,928
Taxes	3,851,609	3,878,336
Administrative services hired	3,540,655	2,684,475
Security services	472,522	641,993
Entertainment, traveling and living expenses	743,603	631,210
Maintenance, conservation and repair expenses	699,350	504,454
Traveling expenses	717,729	488,288
Electric power and communications	340,862	380,919
Insurance	167,630	184,865
Advertising and publicity	156,940	160,220
Stationery and office supplies	67,927	77,507
Rentals	72,065	34,143
Other	3,158,666	3,171,590
	51,057,238	39,623,503

22. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Turnover tax	14,483,416	17,488,670
Dividend remeasurement in constant pesos	471,450	865,803
Market fees	1,878,061	529,244
Contribution to the deposit guarantee fund	757,625	550,992
Donations	290,996	306,078
For-profit agreement charges	504,645	265,710
Charge for other provisions	103,636	-
Interest on lease liabilities	91,465	70,956
Other	120,336	59,997
	18,701,630	20,137,450

23. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The statement of cash flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents arising from operating, investing and financing activities over the fiscal year. In preparing this statement, the Bank used the indirect method in the case of operating activities, and the direct method for investing and financing activities.

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The Bank considers cash and cash equivalents as part of the "Cash and deposits with banks" account. In preparing the statement of cash flows, the following items are considered:

- Operating activities: they are related to the normal activities conducted by the Bank and its subsidiaries, as well as other activities that may not be classified as investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities: they are related to the acquisition, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: they are related to the activities that bring about changes in the size and breakdown of equity and the liabilities that do not comprise operating or investing activities.

24. CONTINGENT TRANSACTIONS

To meet customers' specific financial needs, the credit policy adopted by the Bank and its subsidiaries also includes granting sureties, guarantees, letters of credit and documentary credits. Although these transactions are not recognized in the statement of financial position because they entail an additional responsibility for the Bank and its subsidiaries, they expose them to credit risks additional to those recognized in the statement of financial position and therefore, they are an integral part of the total risk assumed by the Bank and its subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the contingent transactions carried out by the Bank and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Guarantees provided	38,641,383	42,709,914
Obligations arising from foreign-trade transactions – Letters of credit	30,186,346	39,758,963
Total	68,827,729	82,468,877

These credit facilities are initially recognized at the fair value of the proportion received in "Other financial liabilities". The risks related to the aforementioned contingent transactions are valued and monitored under the Bank's and its subsidiaries' credit risk policy mentioned in note 36.

25. RELATED PARTIES

A related party is any person or entity that is related to the entity:

- has control or joint control over the entity;
- has significant influence over the entity;
- is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or of a parent of the entity;
- is a member of the same group;
- is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

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Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit
Committee

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Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. The Bank regards the members of the Board of Directors, top management and management as key personnel under IAS 24.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the transactions performed with related parties break down as follows:

	Amount as of 12/31/2025	Amount as of 12/31/2024
Loans	15,052,193	10,663,349
Documents	15,034,368	10,655,260
Credit cards	17,825	8,089
Deposits	121,231,828	23,508,813

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, loans to employees, including those granted to managers, stand at 122,011 and 116,283, respectively.

Loans granted to and deposits with related parties are in line with market conditions for other customers.

The Group has granted no share-backed loans to directors or other key management personnel.

The compensation of key management personnel comprising salaries, wages and bonuses, stands at 4,544,283 and 4,426,443 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. It should be noted that there are no other benefits available to key management personnel.

In addition, as required by Law No. 19,550, as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the equity amounts related to the transactions performed with companies under section 33 of the abovementioned law are as follows:

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Assets - Other financial assets		
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	11,854,412	5,337,396
CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad de Fondos Comunes de Inversión	2,569,358	2,191,371
Liabilities - Deposits		
CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad de Fondos Comunes de Inversión	54,564	38,012
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	35,074,465	4,658,114
Liabilities - Other financial liabilities		
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	-	36,799,976
Liabilities - Corporate bonds issued		
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	465,882	-

In addition, profit (loss) arising from the fiscal years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, regarding the transactions carried out with these companies are as follows:

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<p>GABRIEL GAMBACORTA On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee</p>	<p>SEBASTIAN OSEROFF Partner Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 296 - Fo. 157</p>	<p>ALEJANDRO VICENTE Accounting and Reporting Manager</p>

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	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
Profit – Interest income		
CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad de Fondos Comunes de Inversión	723	10,725
Profit – Interest expense		
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	167,835	318,345
Profit – Other operating income		
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	4,019	5,850
CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad de Fondos Comunes de Inversión	4,495	6,450
Profit – Commission expenses		
Metrocorp Valores S.A.	-	14,873

Off-balance items are related to transactions carried out with Metrocorp Valores S.A. as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, and stood at 25,342 and 25,393, respectively.

It should be noted that these transactions performed between companies under section 33 are eliminated during the consolidation process.

26. SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes, the management of the Bank and its subsidiaries determined that it has only one segment related to the banking business. In this regard, management oversees the profit (loss) of the segment to make decisions in connection with resource allocation and performance assessment, which is measured based on the profits or losses arising from the financial statements.

27. BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTEE INSURANCE SYSTEM

Law No. 24,485 and Presidential Decree No. 540/1995 created a limited and mandatory Deposit Guarantee Insurance System for valuable consideration designed to provide coverage for risks inherent in bank deposits, as a subsidiary and supplementary protection to the one offered by the system of bank deposit privileges and protection created by Financial Institutions Law.

Such law created the company SEDESA for the exclusive purpose of managing the deposit guarantee fund, the shareholders of which, as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1292/96, shall be the BCRA with at least one share, and the trustees of the trust agreement created by financial institutions in the proportion established by the BCRA based on their contributions to the deposit guarantee fund. Such company was created in August 1995. The Bank's equity interest therein is 0.2545% according to the percentages determined by BCRA Communiqué "B" 12,755 dated March 4, 2024.

This system will comprise the deposits made in Argentine pesos and foreign currency with the institutions involved in checking accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit or other types determined by the BCRA and meeting the requirements of Presidential Decree No. 540/1995 and further requirements established by the enforcement authority.

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In addition, through Communiqué “A” 7985 dated March 27, 2024, the BCRA determined that the amount covered will be up to 25,000 as from April 1, 2024, whereas as from April 1, 2026, such coverage will be extended up to 50,000.

28. TRUST BUSINESS

On July 6, 2017, through Resolution No. 18,837, the CNV (Argentine Securities Commission) established the Bank's registration as financial trustee No. 64 in the registry kept by the former regulated by section 7, Chapter IV, Title V of CNV standards (as revised in 2013, as amended).

In no case shall the trustee be liable with its own assets or for an obligation deriving from the performance as trustee. Such obligations do not imply any type of indebtedness or commitment for the trustee and they will be fulfilled only through trust assets. Moreover, the trustee will not charge the corpus assets or dispose of them beyond the limits established in the related trust agreements. The commissions earned by the Bank due to its performance as trust agent are calculated under the terms and conditions of the agreements.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank and its subsidiaries also act as trust agents of the following financial trusts:

Financial trust	Contract date	CNV approval	Issuance date	Assets under custody as of 12/31/2025
Granja Tres Arroyos	11/20/2024	N/A	N/A	9,000,005
ALZ Agrocap Series II	November 1, 2025	December 1, 2025	December 11, 2025	10,568,430

In addition, as of December 31, 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries acted as trust agents of the following trust:

Financial trust	Contract date	CNV approval	Issuance date	Assets under custody as of 12/31/2024
Diesel Lange Series II (*)	October 25, 2023	April 05, 2024	April 30, 2024	1,196,625

(*) Trust settled as of the date of issuance of the accompanying financial statements.

Besides, Eurobanco Bank Ltd. acted as a trust agent by placing funds received from third parties. According to each trust agreement, such parties appoint the Bank as their trust agent and instruct it to deliver and pay the related amounts to money related to the deposits made to the lender. They also require such delivery and

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payments to be made to the lender or that the Bank place funds in its own name but on the exclusive account of depositors at their own risk.

As of December 31, 2025, Eurobanco Bank Ltd. had no trust transactions. As of December 31, 2024, it had trust transactions for USD 6,957,000.

29. COMPLIANCE WITH CNV REGULATIONS

In compliance with the provisions to act in the different agent categories defined by the CNV:

For the transactions conducted by Banco CMF S.A.

Considering the transaction currently conducted by Banco CMF S.A., and according to the different agent categories established by CNV regulations (as revised according to General Resolution No. 622/2013, as amended), the Bank is registered with the CNV as a financial trust agent ("FF"); as a comprehensive settlement and clearing agent and negotiation agent No. 63 ("ALyC y AN – Integral"), and as a custody agent of mutual funds collective investment products ("AC PIC FCI"). CNV General Resolution No. 821/2019 establishes for settlement and clearing agent and negotiation agents a minimum equity of 470,350 (four hundred seventy thousand and three hundred fifty) purchasing value units adjusted by the CER (benchmark stabilization coefficient) under Law No. 25,827, and for financial trust agents a minimum equity of 950,000 (nine hundred and fifty thousand) purchasing value units adjusted by CER under Law No. 25,827. As of December 31, 2025, the purchasing value unit stood at 1,707.79 (source: BCRA).

Moreover, the equity of Banco CMF S.A. exceeds the minimum equity required by such regulation, which amounts to 2,425,660 as of December 31, 2025, as well as the minimum statutory equity of 50% of the minimum equity, which stands at 1,212,830 and is made up by assets available in BCRA No. 319 in Argentine pesos booked under "Financial institutions and BCRA correspondents - Checking account denominated in Argentine pesos".

For the transactions conducted by Metrocorp Valores S.A.

CNV General Resolution No. 821/2019 introduced changes in the minimum requirement for settlement and clearing agent and negotiation agents, establishing a minimum equity equal to 470,350 (four hundred seventy thousand and three hundred and fifty) purchasing value units adjusted by CER under Law No. 25,827. In addition, the minimum equity required for mutual funds placement and distribution agent (ACDI) was set at 163,500 (one hundred sixty-three thousand five hundred) purchasing value units adjusted by CER under Law No. 25,827. As of December 31, 2025, the purchasing value unit stood at 1,707.79 (source: BCRA).

The Bank carries equity that exceeds the minimum requirements pursuant to the aforementioned standard, amounting to 1,082,483. Moreover, the Bank has a liquid contra account that exceeds the requirement comprising 50% of the minimum equity in eligible assets set forth by the CNV, made up of 29,316,214 available in checking account in Argentine pesos No. 10554/5, (an account owned by Metrocorp Valores S.A. at Banco CMF S.A.).

For the transactions conducted by CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad Gerente de Fondos Comunes de Inversión

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Considering the transaction currently made by CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad Gerente de Fondos Comunes de Inversión, and according to the different agent categories established by CNV regulations (as revised in General Resolution No. 622/2013, as amended), this bank is registered with the CNV as a managing agent in charge of mutual funds collective investment products ("AD PIC FCI").

CNV General Resolution No. 792/2019 introduced changes in the minimum equity requirement, establishing a minimum equity equal to 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) purchasing value units adjusted by CER under Law No. 25,827, to be increased in an amount equal to 20,000 (twenty thousand) purchasing value units per additional fund managed. The liquid contra account in eligible assets remains at 50% of the net equity required.

In addition, this bank's equity exceeds the minimum equity required by such regulation, which stands at 563,571 as of December 31, 2025, and the minimum statutory guarantee amounts to 281,785, made up of mutual fund shares of "Fundcorp Performance", "Fundcorp Performance Plus", "Fundcorp Multiestrategia", "Fundcorp Liquidez", "Fundcorp Long Performance" and "Fundcorp Long Performance Plus."

30. MUTUAL FUNDS

On May 24, 2017, through Resolution No. 18,707, the CNV established the Bank's registration in the registry kept by the former as a custody agent of mutual funds collective investment products (AC PIC FCI) No. 25 .

On August 1, 2017, the first two mutual funds started operating.

In addition, on March 1, and June 25, 2024, Fundcorp Performance Multiestrategia and Fundcorp Performance Balanceado started to operate.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank, in its capacity as depositary company, held membership interests of the funds as per the following breakdown:

Fund	Equity	Number of mutual fund shares
Fundcorp Performance	11,468,527	61,754
Fundcorp Performance Plus (*)	559	58,852
Fundcorp Long Performance	2,692,255	51,664
Fundcorp Long Performance Plus (*)	3,140	5,149
Fundcorp Liquidez	119,237,231	7,400,870
Fundcorp Liquidez Plus (*)	-	-
Fundcorp Capital Fondo Común de Inversión Abierto Pymes	1,057,087	85,157
Fundcorp Performance Multiestrategia	24,120,842	11,393,502
Fundcorp Performance Balanceado	7,794,561	4,207,264

(*) The information related to equity is stated in thousands of US dollars.

(**) The Bank is analyzing potential investment assets to continue with the fund's operations.

The abovementioned funds are managed by the subsidiary CMF Asset Management S.A.U. Sociedad Gerente de Fondos Comunes de Inversión.

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On October 15, 2024, the CNV authorized the creation of the Fundcorp Crecimiento and Fundcorp Protección mutual funds. On October 17, 2024, the CNV authorized the creation of the Fundcorp Dólar Plus mutual fund. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the funds are inactive.

Subsequent to year-end, on January 12, 2026, the CNV approved the name change of the mutual fund "FUNDICORP LIQUIDEZ PLUS" to "FUNDICORP ESTRATEGIA".

31. SAFEKEEPING OF DOCUMENTATION, ISSUER COMPANIES - CNV GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 629/2014 AND CNV GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 632/2014

CNV Resolutions No. 629/14 and 632/14 (the "Resolutions") establish that issuer companies should archive the documentary support for their management and accounting transactions in appropriate spaces ensuring their preservation and inalterability.

The Bank's criterion is to deliver to third parties for safekeeping certain documentary support regarding its management and accounting transactions of a certain age, understood to be of dates prior to the last completed fiscal year. To comply with the requirements established in the Resolutions, the Bank entrusts Iron Mountain S.A., domiciled in Av. Amancio Alcorta 2482, Buenos Aires City, with the abovementioned documentation for safekeeping. Based on the information provided by the hired company, the documentation received was deposited in its warehouses located in: (I) Parque Patricios plant: (Av. Amancio Alcorta 2482, Buenos Aires City), (II) Barracas plant: (Azara 1245, Buenos Aires City), and (III) Ezeiza Plant: (San Miguel de Tucumán 601 – Ezeiza.)

Furthermore, the Bank entrusts the archiving of certain management and accounting records and documents of a certain age, as indicated previously, to ADDOC Administración de Documentos S.A., domiciled at Avenida Del Libertador 5.936, Piso 5° "B", Buenos Aires City, which has a warehouse located in Av. Luis Lagomarsino 1750 (former RN 8 Km 51,200), Pilar, Buenos Aires Province.

The Bank keeps the documentation given for safekeeping to the abovementioned companies available to the CNV at all times and in its registered place of business.

32. ACCOUNTS THAT IDENTIFY COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM CASH AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Minimum cash

The items computable by Banco CMF S.A. (the requirement is only for the Argentine financial institution governed by the BCRA) to fulfill the minimum cash requirement in effect for December 2025 are broken down below; the closing amounts of the related accounts are as follows:

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Banco CMF S.A.</u>	
	<u>In Argentine pesos</u>	<u>In foreign currency</u>
Cash and deposits with banks		
– Amounts in BCRA accounts	54,028,786	127,165,719
Financial assets pledged as collateral:		
– Special guarantee accounts with the BCRA	4,412,900	703,147

Minimum capital requirement

Below is a summary of the minimum capital requirements broken down by credit risk, market risk and operational risk measured on consolidated basis together with the payment thereof (computable equity) in accordance with BCRA applicable standards for December 2025.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Banco CMF and subsidiaries</u>
Computable equity	223,411,325
Minimum capital requirement	
Market risk	13,365,705
Operational risk	4,679,676
Credit risk	61,340,309
Total requirement	79,385,690
Requirement surplus	144,025,635

33. PENALTIES APPLIED TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION AND SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY THE BCRA AND THE CNV

Communiqué “A” 5689 requests that a note to the financial statement should detail all administrative and/or disciplinary penalties and all criminal penalties ordered by a trial court ruling that were imposed or initiated by the BCRA, the UFI (Financial Information Unit), the CNV and the SSN (Argentine insurance regulatory agency), as well as provide information on the summary proceedings initiated by the BCRA, regardless of their significance.

To date, the Bank does not have administrative and/or disciplinary penalties or criminal penalties ordered by a trial court. Consequently, the Bank carries no provisions for any item.

Consequently, to meet the BCRA's information requirements, we detail below the summary proceedings initiated as of the date of issuance of these financial statements:

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Summary proceedings: N°RRFCO-2020-126-APN-DIR. Date of notification of the summary proceedings: July 17, 2020. Imputed charge: potential noncompliance with sections 117(b), Law No. 26,831; section 2(a) and (b), Chapter III, Title XII, CNV Regulations (as revised in 2013, as amended); section 4 and 16(1), MAE Program Rules, and section 59, Law No. 19,550, related to transactions with securities.

The Bank and its legal counsel estimate that the applicable regulations in force were interpreted reasonably and expect that the impact of the abovementioned summary proceedings will not be significant.

34. OFF-BALANCE AMOUNTS

In addition to what was mentioned in note 24, the Bank and its subsidiaries book different transactions in off-balance accounts according to BCRA regulations.

The main off-balance accounts are made up as follows:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Custody of government securities and other assets owned by third parties	1,923,789,915	2,942,338,557
Guarantees received from customers	669,525,158	432,995,336
Futures	138,357,519	40,767,757
Repos involving securities	38,565,094	64,676,662
Call options purchased and put options sold:	28,145,566	90,749,410
Government securities deposited	26,357,950	17,590,646
Trust activity	19,568,435	10,646,341
Checks to be debited	13,516,429	17,580,646
Government securities loaned	6,133,600	6,781,128

35. RESTRICTION ON DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

- a) Pursuant to BCRA regulations, 20% of profit (loss) for the year, plus/less prior-year profit (loss) adjustments, the transfers of other comprehensive income to unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated losses) less accumulated loss as of the previous year-end, if any, should be allocated to legal reserve.

Consequently, the following Shareholders' Meeting shall allocate 7,842,389 of unappropriated retained earnings to that reserve.

- b) B.C.R.A. (Central Bank of Argentina) "A" 6464, as amended and supplemented, established the general procedure to distribute earnings. This procedure establishes that earnings may only be distributed provided that certain situations take place, such as requesting financial aid from such agency related to illiquidity, presenting outstanding amounts related to capital or minimum cash requirements and being subject to the provisions of sections 34 and 35 bis of Financial Institutions Law (sections related to plans

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for redressing, remediating and restructuring the Bank), among other conditions detailed in the communiqué that should be met. In addition, the distribution of earnings approved by the Bank's Shareholders' Meeting may only be once authorized by BCRA Financial Institutions and Foreign Exchange Regulatory Agency.

In addition, earnings may only be distributed provided that there is profit after deducting on a nonaccounting basis from the unappropriated retained earnings and from the optional reserve for future distribution of earnings: (i) the amounts related to the legal and statutory reserves that should be set, (ii) the total debit balances of each of the items included in "Other comprehensive income", (iii) the amount arising from the revaluation of property and bank premises, intangible assets and investment property, (iv) with respect to the instruments valued at amortized cost, the net positive difference between the value at amortized cost and the fair value of the BCRA's government debt and/or regulation instruments, (v) the adjustments identified by the BCRA's SEFyC or by the external auditor which have not been booked, and (vi) certain deductibles granted by the BCRA. In addition, the distribution of earnings may not include income arising from the first-time application of IFRS, which should be included as a special reserve, amounting to 12,689,421 as of December 31, 2025, and 2024. The abovementioned special reserve is booked under "Appropriated retained earnings", along with the optional reserve, which as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, stood at 20,807,709 and 14,074,283, respectively.

In addition, the Bank should verify that, after earnings are distributed, a capital conservation margin equal to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets is maintained, which is additional to the minimal capital requirement, and that it should be paid in with Tier 1 common capital (COn1), net of deductible items (CDCOn1).

BCRA Communiqué "A" 8214 established that until December 31, 2025, the financial institutions having the BCRA's prior authorization may distribute up to 60% of the earnings to which they would have been entitled in ten equal, monthly and consecutive installments (as from June 30, 2025, and not earlier than the second-to-last business day of the following months). It also established that the computation of items for determining the amount of distributable earnings, as well as the amount of the abovementioned installments, should be made in constant pesos as of the date of the Shareholders' Meeting or of the payment date of each installment, as the case may be. Subsequently, through Communiqué "A" 8235, the BCRA also established that financial institutions that decide to distribute earnings within the framework provided by Communiqué "A" 8214 should grant the option to each nonresident shareholder not to collect their dividends –in part or in full– in a single installment in cash, provided that such funds are directly applied to the primary subscription of BOPREALs (bonds for the reconstruction of a free Argentina) under the foreign exchange regulations in effect.

- c) According to the provisions in CNV General Resolution No. 622, the Shareholders' Meeting analyzing the annual financial statements shall decide on a specific use for the Bank's retained earnings, whether through the actual distribution of dividends, their capitalization with the delivery of bonus shares, the creation of voluntary reserves additional to the legal reserve or a combination of one of these.

In compliance with the foregoing and in accordance with the distribution approved by the Regular Shareholders' Meeting held on April 29, 2025, the following was approved regarding the allocation of the earnings for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, amounting to 42,483,417: (i) allocate 8,496,683,

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equivalent to 20% of the profit for the year ended December 31, 2024, to the legal reserve; (ii) absorb the payable under "Other accumulated comprehensive income (loss)" amounting to 5,571,022 as of December 31, 2024; (iii) subject to the BCRA's prior approval, approve the distribution of dividends to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings for 23,297,000 (amount stated in constant currency as of December 31, 2024), which may be paid in cash or in kind, including but not limited to bonds, or any combination of both options; (iv) allocate 5,118,711 to increase the optional reserve, which together with the distributable balance in that account as of December 31, 2024 (10,698,896), totals 15,817,608, for future dividend distribution among shareholders until authorization is obtained from the BCRA, provided that such allocation does not harm the rights of shareholders and/or third parties; (v) in addition to the approvals in points (iii) and (iv) above and subject to prior approval by the BCRA and to the extent that BCRA regulations on profit distribution allow it in the future, approve the distribution of 15,817,608 as dividends to shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings. Note that figures are stated in Argentine pesos as of year-end, December 31, 2024.

On June 24, 2025, the BCRA authorized Banco CMF S.A. to distribute accumulated earnings as of December 31, 2024, for a total of 23,297,000 in cash or in kind, or in any combination of both. The amount is stated in the currency as of such date. The Bank will settle the amount in ten equal, monthly and consecutive installments adjusted in constant pesos as of the date of each installment, as provided by BCRA regulations. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the payment of the last installment is still pending.

36. RISK MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Risks are inherent in the Bank's and its subsidiaries' activities and are managed through a process for the continuous identification, measurement and control thereof, subject to limits and other risk controls. This risk management process is critical for the Bank's profitability.

The Board of Directors is made up of four members, as set forth by the shareholders' meeting, who are chosen for three-year periods with the possibility of being reelected. This number of directors is proportional to the Bank's size, complexity, economic importance and risk profile. They promote and guarantee an objective and independent judgment for making decisions in the Bank's and its subsidiaries' financial institution's best interest and in line with corporate objectives, avoiding and preventing potential conflicts of interest or decisions contrary to the Bank's interests.

Individuals falling under the disqualifications and incompatibilities set forth in Law No. 19,550 on Argentine Business Associations and in Law No. 21,526 on Financial Institutions may not form part of the Board of Directors either. The background information of the selected Directors is submitted to the BCRA for its respective approval. In addition, according to Communiqué "A" 6304, credit background checks are performed on an annual basis, and sworn statements are signed in relation to the compliance by Banco CMF S.A.'s directors, statutory auditors, general manager and line managers with suitability and experience requirements to carry out financial activities. It is important to point that, among other matters, they make reference to the disqualifications under section 10, Financial Institutions Law, asset laundering or terrorist financing crimes, the suspension, prohibition or revocation by the BCRA, the CNV or the SSN (Argentine insurance regulatory agency). Finally, they state that they hold no executive positions and have no direct or indirect interests in companies engaged in gambling and betting activities and that they have no criminal records.

The Board of Directors is in charge of managing the Bank and make the related decisions to such end. It is also responsible for implementing the decisions reached by shareholders' meetings, conducting the tasks especially

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delegated by shareholders and adopting the business strategy to approve the general and specific policies to ensure proper business management. It is in charge of coordinating and overseeing, among others, that proper operation meets the institutional objectives and facilitating business development in an efficient, controlled and productive manner to foster a culture of ongoing improvement of the administrative and business processes.

Risk management structure:

Additionally, the Bank has structured its risk control based on the Board of Directors' supervision. The Board of Directors is in charge of approving the Bank's effective strategies and policies, provides the general risk management principles and approves the risk control policies for specific areas such as operating, market, liquidity and credit risk, among others. The Board of Director's involvement in the issues addressed by the different committees entail a decrease in the risks that may arise in the course of business.

The abovementioned structure comprises different separate and independent committees. A breakdown of the committees and the functions is included below:

- Audit Committee: Its role is to support the Board of Director's management in implementing and supervising the Bank's and its subsidiaries' internal control. It has its own set of regulations which form part of the Bank's Corporate Governance System.
- Information Asset Protection Committee: This is a multidisciplinary formal body for the protection of information assets, with the purpose of establishing mechanisms to be used by the Information Assets Protection Department's management and control with a comprehensive approach of the security required (physical and logical) and appropriate for each technological environment and information resources. Its mission is to determine the procedure for addressing incidents, policy exceptions and promote awareness and training throughout the organization, pursuant to the guidelines set forth in BCRA Communiqué "A" 7724, and 7777 "Minimum requirements for IT and information security risks management and control", as supplemented.
- IT and Systems Committee: This formal body makes decisions on the different issues that contribute towards the support behind the Bank's and its subsidiaries' business regarding IT, in accordance with the guidelines established by BCRA Communiqué "A" 7724, and 7777 "Minimum requirements for IT and information security risks management and control" as supplemented.
- Human Capital Committee: it plans and consolidates the potential development of human resources, assesses the evolution and adjustment of the structure in terms of its strategic plans, analyzes the promotion of its employees, its compensation policy and accompanies the organization through hits change processes.
- Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee: It ensures the actions of its administrators and personnel abide by and are in compliance with the management strategies duly approved by the Board of Directors. It also makes sure the Bank and its subsidiaries have the proper means with which to comply with internal and external regulations, and with business ethics.
- Financial Committee: Its purpose is to be the formal decision-making body regarding financial matters and on the different supporting issues of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

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- Credit Committee: This is the formal decision-making body regarding credit policies.
- Committee for the Prevention of Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: it is aimed at supporting the Compliance Officer in adopting the policies and procedures required for the proper operation of the system for prevention of money laundering, terrorism financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- Comprehensive Risk Management Committee: This committee focuses on the comprehensive management process of all significant risks and ensures that current policies and strategies on this matter which have been approved and set by the Board of Directors are complied with.
- Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee: This is the formal body for defining the policies and guidelines for foreign trade processes under BCRA regulations. It controls and reviews SWIFT code submission requests to and from other countries.

The Bank has implemented an overall risk management process pursuant to Communiqué "A" 6639 as amended, which is also in line with the good banking practices recommended by the Basel Committee.

Compliance and Risk Management is in charge of the comprehensive management of the risks faced by the Bank and its subsidiaries, acting independently from the business areas.

It is mainly in charge of following up risks, assisting in designing and enforcing policies and procedures, and advising the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee or the liable parties of the risks that may require additional controls. It also gathers information related to the level of exposure of the different types of risks and reports to General Management and the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee, proposing and monitoring related actions plans. It also conducts annual stress simulation tests according to the methodology formally approved and documents the contingency plants to cover the risks that exceed the caps defined by the Board. It also issues the Capital Self-Assessment Report every year.

The main goal of the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee is to propose to the Board the strategy for managing market, rate, liquidity and credit risks, among others, as well as the global limits of exposure to these risks. Also, learning about each risk position and compliance with the policies set. The scope of its functions comprises the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank's risk management function is undergoing a permanent adaptation process to the regulatory requirements set by Basel and by the BCRA, which are dynamic and are updated on an ongoing basis. Based on these guiding principles, a series of procedures and processes that allow identifying, measuring and valuing the risks to which the Bank is exposed have been defined, always seeking consistency with the Bank's business model.

Risk management processes are communicated to the whole entity. They are in line with the guidelines set by the Board of Directors and top management of the Bank and its subsidiaries, which, through various committees, define the general objectives expressed in goals and limits to the business units in charge of managing risks.

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The risk management information system entitled "Risk Management Panel" provides the Board of Directors and top management with relevant information on the risk profile and the capital requirements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in a clear, accurate and timely manner. This information includes the exposure to all risks, including those arising from off-balance sheet transactions; that is to say, transactions not booked in the statement of financial position. In addition, the management function includes the assumptions and limits inherent in specific risk measures.

Based on the previous paragraph, the main aspects of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' risk management process are:

- Updating minimum annual credit risk management frameworks and processes (including securitization risk, country risk, counterparty risk and residual risk), liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk (including technological risk), interest rate risk, foreign exchange settlement risk, concentration risk, strategic risk and reputational risk.
- Reviewing the existing risk tolerance limits based on the assessment of the main risks faced by the Bank and its subsidiaries. The limits are monitored periodically and the results are informed to the Bank's and its subsidiaries' Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors.
- Generating periodic reports (Risk Management Panel) to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate the most significant risks assumed by the Bank, and reporting the results to the Bank's Board of Directors and top management.
- Preparing an annual capital self-assessment report using methods in line with the guidelines set out by Basel III and other specific guidelines issued by the BCRA to estimate the economic capital required by the Bank and its subsidiaries for each of the significant risks identified.
- Preparing and executing sensitivity tests (stress tests) to measure scenarios of various degrees of severity, for the purpose of assessing the potential impact of stress situations and preparing contingency actions to manage the various risks.

Risk measurement and reporting systems:

Risks are supervised and controlled primarily based on the limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the Bank's business strategy and market environment, as well as the risk level the Bank is ready to accept, with further focus on the industries selected. In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries control and measure the full risk it bears as regards the full risk exposure as to all types of risks and activities.

The different committees document their meetings in formal minutes transcribed into officially-stamped books that are submitted to the Board according to the frequency established, including the significant risk identified, if applicable.

The Bank and its subsidiaries actively use guarantees to mitigate its credit risk.

To avoid excessive risk concentrations, the Bank's and its subsidiaries' policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on keeping a diversified portfolio. The identified credit risk concentrations are controlled and

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managed accordingly. The selective coverage is used at the Bank and its subsidiaries to manage risk concentrations both in terms of products and industry branches.

In addition, it should be noted that the Bank complies with the provisions established by the BCRA regarding the maximum limits to the financing granted to specific debtor groups in order to atomize the portfolio, thus reducing credit risk concentration.

The following are the policies and processes aimed at identifying, assessing, controlling and mitigating each one of the main risks:

Credit risk

The credit risk is the existing risk regarding the possibility for the Bank and its subsidiaries to incur a loss because one or several customers or counterparties fail to meet their contractual obligations.

To manage and control credit risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries establish limits on the risk amount it is willing to accept in order to monitor the related indicators.

In addition, the Board of Directors approves the Bank's and its subsidiaries' credit policy and credit assessment in order to provide a framework for the creation of businesses to attain an adequate relationship between the risk assumed and profitability. The Bank and its subsidiaries have procedure manuals containing guidelines in the matter in compliance with current regulations and the limits established. Below are the objectives of those manuals:

- Achieving proper portfolio segmentation by type of client and economic sector.
- Boosting the use of the risk analysis and assessment tools that best adjust to the customer's profile.
- Setting consistent standards for granting loans, following conservative parameters based on the customer's solvency, cash flows and profitability.
- Setting limits to individual powers for granting loans depending on the amount, promoting the existence of specific committees that, according to their sphere of competence, will be in charge of defining assistance levels.
- Optimizing the quality of risks assumed, having appropriate guarantees according to the loan term and the level for the risk involved.
- Monitoring the loan portfolio and the level of customers' compliance permanently.

Credit risk is monitored by the Risk Management area. Such area is in charge of reviewing and managing credit risk, including environmental and social risks for all types of counterparties. The Bank employs specialized analysts who base their work on tools, such as credit risk systems, policies, processes and reports.

To evaluate the credit risk, based on the credit analysis and proposal prepared by the business officer, the Bank has established a credit quality review process aimed at the early identification of potential changes in the debtors' credit solvency. Debtors' limits are established using a credit risk classification method, which assigns a risk classification to each of them (rating). Such classifications are subject to periodic reviews.

Based on the above, the area in charge analyzes the customer's credit and repayment capacity and issues a report in which, among other aspects, mentions the main risks to which the company is exposed and that may

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affect its payment capacity and findings regarding any litigation deriving from the legal regulations of the financial system or from commercial activities, such as disqualifications, requests for bankruptcy, and litigation in progress. The purpose of the credit quality review process is to allow the Bank and its subsidiaries to evaluate the potential loss resulting from the risks to which it is exposed and to take corrective measures.

Based on the risk report, the business officer prepares a customer credit rating proposal, including the analysis of loans, other receivables, contingent obligations and guarantees granted, which is sent to the Credit Risk Committee in charge of analyzing and approving the related financing.

The Bank does not generate consumer credit portfolios directly; instead, it purchases consumer portfolios to leading companies in the retail sector. At the negotiation stage of the transaction, in addition to the general conditions related to the rate, amount, duration, guarantees, total term and types of credits to be assigned (among others), the specific conditions of the credits are defined to reduce its level of risk: relationship between installments and profits, payment method, review against the database of documents challenged, comparison to the debtor classification on the financial system, number of installments paid, maximum and minimum age and country, among others. Based on these parameters, a credit scoring is performed to choose the credits to be acquired. The assignor's risk is also analyzed. All the information is submitted to the Credit Risk Committee for its analysis and approval. This segment experienced a significant decrease in volumes over the last few fiscal years due to the risk appetite undertaken by the Board of Directors.

It is noteworthy that the Bank and its subsidiaries use the request for guarantees for its financing facilities to mitigate the credit risk. The main guarantees received are works certificates, joint and several sureties, bills of exchange and invoices. The Bank has the obligation to return the guarantees received to their holders at the end of the guaranteed financing.

The Bank's Operations Management monitors the market value of guarantees and requests appraisal revaluations frequently.

The classification and periodical monitoring of customers permit to protect the quality of assets and to take corrective actions in advance in order to maintain the Bank's and its subsidiaries' equity.

The main considerations to assess the impairment in value of loans include if there are principal or interest payments past due over 90 days or if there is any known difficulty in the counterparties' cash flows, reduced credit ratings or breach of the original terms of the agreement. The Bank assesses the impairment in value in two areas: provisions individually evaluated and provisions collectively evaluated.

The guarantees granted, letters of credit and obligations for foreign trade transactions are assessed and a provision is booked in the same manner as that of the loan portfolio. The credit risk in these transactions is defined as the likelihood of occurrence of a loss because one of the parties to a contingent transaction does not comply with the terms set out in the agreement. The risk for credit losses is represented by the amounts established in the respective instrument agreements.

The financing facilities granted to the nonfinancial government sector are excluded from the analyses of provisions.

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Until December 31, 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries classify all its financing facilities into five risk categories, depending on the degree of the risk of default in payment of each loan.

The classification of the Bank's debtors is made up of 5 categories which entail different provision levels, also considering the guarantees supporting the various transactions. Those classifications are assigned by the Bank based on objective or subjective assessments, based on the portfolio of each debtor.

The criterion used in classifying debtors related to the portfolio of consumer loans and commercial loans similar to consumer loans is based on an objective assessment on the debtor's current compliance based on the days in arrears according to the BCRA's objective segmentation defined in section 7(2) of the regulations on the classification of debtors of the consumer and home-mortgage portfolio, as revised.

As required by BCRA in section 6(5) of the regulations on debtor classification of the commercial portfolio, as revised, the classification is based on a subjective assessment that analyzes the debtor's current and future equity and financial position by conducting a comprehensive analysis of its cash flows, financial statements, post-balance sales and compliance with the BCRA and other financial institutions, among others.

The percentages per debtor classification level for each type of portfolio are disclosed below on a consolidated basis according to BCRA regulations as of December 31, 2024:

Portfolio/Status	1-Performing	2-Low risk	3-Moderate risk	4-High risk	5-Irrecoverable
Commercial	99.98 %	-	-	0.02 %	-
Consumption	100 %	-	-	-	-

The percentages per debtor classification level for each type of portfolio are disclosed below on an individual basis according to BCRA regulations as of December 31, 2024:

Portfolio/Status	1-Performing	2-Low risk	3-Moderate risk	4-High risk	5-Irrecoverable
Commercial	99.98 %	-	-	0.02 %	-
Consumption	100 %	-	-	-	-

Management is confident about its capacity to continue controlling and maintaining minimum credit risk exposure as a result of its portfolio of credits and financial assets because 99.98% of its loan portfolios are classified in the highest levels of the internal classification system.

The Bank decided to create additional provisions to the minimum provisions required by the BCRA (global provisions) to be able to bear potential deterioration of the portfolio.

The changes in the global provision are based on the disclosures made in point 5(2)4(iii) of the Bank's policy for classifying debtors and setting up provisions. This limit is monitored by the Board. This policy establishes that "Periodically, at least at the end of every six months, jointly with the General Management, it will be analyzed whether provision levels range between 1% and 4% of the total portfolio, based on an analysis of the economic and financial situation of the different sectors of the economy and the macroeconomic and microeconomic variables that may affect the loan portfolio. This policy should consider in advance the potential future deterioration in solvency levels and changes in the economic variables that may affect the Bank's credit portfolio. The Bank should frequently review its risk assets to ensure proper management, especially when the economic

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conditions or variables get worse, including the possibility of absorbing these global provisions to reflect the potential deterioration of the portfolio.

The Bank has completed the convergence process towards expected losses (IFRS). During 2019-2021, the Bank worked with an interdisciplinary team that included a specialized consulting company and Comprehensive Risk Management, Accounting Management and Credit Risk Management personnel. The estimates were made monthly according to the Bank's effective methodology, which is consistent with Communiqué "A" 6590, as amended and supplemented. In addition, the implementation of a system allowing to make such calculation automatically has been completed. As detailed in note 2, the Bank adopted the application of point 5.5 of IFRS 9 as from January 1, 2025.

Credit risk management in investments in financial assets:

The Bank and its subsidiaries assess credit risk by identifying each financial asset invested and the credit rating defined by the credit rating agency. These financial instruments are mainly concentrated on the amounts deposited in first-level financial institutions, government securities granted by the Argentine government and BCRA bills. The carrying amount of financial assets is the best way of representing the gross maximum exposure to credit risk.

As of December 31, 2025, risk is concentrated in Argentina or in countries rated in investment grades.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of guarantee required for financing facilities granted depend on an assessment of the counterparty's credit risk. The guidelines are implemented according to the capacity of acceptance of the types of guarantee and valuation metrics.

In addition, the Bank and its subsidiaries disclose in exhibit B "Classification of loans and other financing facilities and guarantees received" herein the breakdown of loans and other financing facilities per status and guarantees received.

Below we analyze the Bank's financial assets per activity branch (considering BRCA classification of economic activities) before and after considering the guarantees received, on a consolidated basis:

Activity branch/period	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024
A-AGRICULTURE, LOVESTOCK, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1.92 %	1.66 %	2.13 %	2.31 %
B-MINE AND QUARRY EXPLOITATION	10.31 %	7.45 %	7.96 %	7.86 %
C-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	23.16 %	23.05 %	29.82 %	27.73 %
D-SUPPLY OF POWER, GAS, STEAM AND COOLING	5.84 %	6.54 %	7.09 %	7.66 %
E-WATER SUPPLY; SEWAGE; WASTE MANAGEMENT, MATERIAL RECOVERY AND PUBLIC SANITATION	1.35 %	1.36 %	0.31 %	0.00 %
F-CONSTRUCTION	4.18 %	4.23 %	2.36 %	2.51 %

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Activity branch/period	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024
G-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL; REPAIR OR MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	16.64 %	17.57 %	6.22 %	6.07 %
H-TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE SERVICE	1.28 %	1.26 %	1.71 %	1.84 %
K-FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION AND INSURANCE SERVICES	30.32 %	32.61 %	32.97 %	35.63 %
N-ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1.98 %	2.16 %	3.00 %	3.24 %
NATURAL PERSON	1.14 %	0.49 %	2.78 %	1.57 %
Other	1.87 %	1.62 %	3.65 %	3.58 %
A-AGRICULTURE, LOVESTOCK, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1.92 %	1.66 %	2.13 %	2.31 %
TOTAL	100 %	100%	100%	100%

Notes

- The activity branches that do not exceed individually 1% of the portfolio are disclosed under "Other".
- "NET exposure" is the amounts of guarantees received net of "GROSS exposure".

Below we analyze the Bank's financial assets per activity branch (considering BRCA classification of economic activities) before and after considering the guarantees received, on an individual basis:

Activity branch/period	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024
A-AGRICULTURE, LOVESTOCK, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING	2.25%	1.80%	2.48%	2.51%
B-MINE AND QUARRY EXPLOITATION	7.21%	7.49%	7.68%	7.77%
C-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	23.38 %	21.91%	27.49%	26.72 %
D-SUPPLY OF POWER, GAS, STEAM AND COOLING	6.83%	7.10%	5.84%	5.91%
E-WATER SUPPLY; SEWAGE; WASTE MANAGEMENT, MATERIAL RECOVERY AND PUBLIC SANITATION	1.42%	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%
F-CONSTRUCTION	4.68%	4.59%	2.75%	2.74%
G-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL; REPAIR OR MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	18.59%	19.02%	6.45%	6.52%
H-TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE SERVICE	1.50%	1.36%	1.99%	2.01%
K-FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION AND INSURANCE SERVICES	30.11%	31.15%	38.05%	38.47%
N-ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2.32%	2.34%	3.49%	3.53%
Other	1.71%	1.76%	3.78%	3.82%

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Activity branch/period	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2025	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024	Gross exposure as of 12/31/2024
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank and its subsidiaries will not be able to meet their payment obligations efficiently at maturity under regular and stress circumstances without affecting their daily transactions or financial position. To limit this risk, the Board of Directors has agreed on the diversity of financing sources. Apart from its deposits base, Management manages assets considering liquidity and it controls expected cash flows and the availability of first guarantees which could be used to secure additional financing, if necessary.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have liquidity policies in place, the purpose of which is managing such liquidity effectively, optimizing costs and diversifying funding sources, in addition to maximizing the return on placements by managing liquidity in a prudent manner, ensuring sufficient funds for business continuity and complying with effective regulations.

The Bank's funds have historically been made up of deposits and, to a lesser extent, repo transactions and interbank loans, as well as funds from correspondents and multilateral financial institutions.

Although the deposits made by natural persons involve significant amounts, the most important sources of financing are corporate and institutional deposits.

The Bank has a sundry assets portfolio with high level of sale that are readily available should flows be interrupted suddenly. Also, the Bank obtained credit lines to which it accesses to meet its liquidity needs.

Concentration is inherent in the type of business conducted by the Bank and its subsidiaries, which is mitigated with the increase in the portion of resources allocated to liquid assets and the short-term collection of its assets. In addition, as from 2012, the Bank started issuing corporate bonds to diversify and stabilize its sources of financing.

The Bank uses the liquidity gap tool to monitor the maturities of its performing and nonperforming portfolio. The liquidity gap is a method consisting of projecting and allocating funds to assets, liabilities, equity accounts –such as dividends– and off-balance sheet transactions –such as derivatives– to various horizons or time bands. On the basis of that projection, the fund flow gap between the various assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet accounts may be determined for each band. The gap analysis between inflows and outflows in the different time bands allows calculating the amount of funds required for each period. To such end, the gap to be analyzed may be a single gap, that is, that related to a specific band, or the accumulated gap, which considers the aggregate of the previous gaps, whether positive or negative. It is calculated by significant currency; in this case, in Argentine pesos and US dollars.

In addition, liquid cash levels with respect to total deposits, the volatility and concentration of deposits and leverage levels are analyzed based on the following caps defined by the Bank's Board:

- Cash + overnight + Bills + listed government and private securities over total deposits Lower limit: 20 % Threshold: 10 %
- Deposit concentration: ten first depositors over total deposits. Cap: 65 % Threshold 5%.

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- Leverage. Cap: 7.50. Threshold: 20 %
- Leverage coefficient. Lower limit: 3 % Threshold: 10%
- Three-year cumulative GAP. Limit: +/- computable equity * 1.5. Threshold: 10%

The changes in the liquidity ratio (cash + overnight + BILLS + listed government and private securities over total deposits) over the past few years are disclosed below:

	2025	2024	2023	2022
31/12	81.50%	86.02%	58.33%	73%
Average	78%	82%	58%	69%
Maximum	86%	114%	73%	79%
Minimum	65%	58%	32%	58%

The Financial Committee makes liquidity decisions pursuant to the guidelines defined by the Board of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

To closely follow up the strategy, Finance Management uses reports prepared by Management Control based on proprietary and third-party information used to implement the portfolio and fund management decisions made by the Financial Committee, making adjustment, if needed, depending on the context or business. Management Control prepares a monthly management report that includes the due dates and an analysis of the residual term and rate breakdown. Daily reports are also available through the Bank's data warehouse.

Liquidity risk is followed up by the Compliance and Risk Management area reporting to the Bank's General Management, which gathers and handles objective information and prepares indicators to be subsequently submitted to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee at least every quarter.

Liquidity risk is managed through the centralized IBS (Interbanksys) tool; the Risk Management Panel is prepared every quarter based on the information stored in such application.

Liquidity risk management is a mature discipline within the structure of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

In the event of a liquidity crisis, the Bank contemplates the following mitigation measures within its contingency plan:

- Low level of leverage with respect to the Argentine financial system.
- The Bank's assets are structured in products which terms (which assets fall due within 90 days) are sufficient to settle a considerable portion of the payable and its deposits.
- Financing structure, including the corporate bond program.
- To a lesser extent, the Bank and its subsidiaries obtain financing from repo and call transactions conducted on the market at competitive rates, which are generally underused.
- Position of government securities and Argentine Treasury bills with high liquidity on the market, which are available as a liquidity cushion.
- Contingent line of international institutions.
- Paid-in capital surplus with respect to BCRA minimum capital requirement.

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The Bank discloses its financial assets and liabilities broken down by term in exhibit D “Breakdown by consolidated loan and other financing terms” and exhibit I “Breakdown of financial liabilities by remaining terms”, respectively, of these financial statements.

Concentration risk of funding sources

As regards liabilities concentration, the concentration of the Bank’s depositors and their financing sources could also adversely affect the Bank’s liquidity in the event of a trust crisis related to the financial system which may give rise to a bank run or a lack of credit.

We believe that the concentration of deposits and financing mainly affects the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ liquidity. Deposit concentration is a characteristic inherent of Banco CMF S.A.’s business and of the wholesale financial institutions having similar characteristics, so it was included in the “Liquidity risk management framework”. Both CMF S.A.’s Board of Directors and Management has always closely assessed or controlled the concentration risk by developing and implementing permanent mitigation strategies.

The Bank analyzes the concentration of deposits per customer with respect to total deposits, as well as with respect to total liabilities. Furthermore, concentration is analyzed per type of product or instrument in relation to total financing and total liabilities. Finally, the Bank analyzes the breakdown of assets and liabilities per significant currency to identify whether the Bank is able to bear a potential reimbursement of financings concentrated in certain currency.

In this regard, the main mitigating factor for returning deposits when and as due in the event that customers decided to make a significant withdrawal is the type of guaranteed assets. Banco CMF S.A. creates performing portfolios over very-short periods with identified and mostly self-liquidating flows.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments on or off the balance sheet fluctuate owing to changes in market variables related to interest rates, exchange rates and the prices of bonds and shares. The Bank and its subsidiaries have a framework for managing and mitigating this risk.

As part of market risk, the foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate owing to changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The Board of Directors established limits on the currency’s position. Positions are controlled on a daily basis by Finance Management and the natural hedging strategy (match of loans and deposits) guarantee that the positions are maintained within the limits established.

These risks arise from the size of the Bank’s net positions and/or the volatility of the risk factors involved in each financial instrument.

The Bank and its subsidiaries defined a policy and process for managing the trading portfolio. The trading portfolio management was designed based on the profile of risk, dimension, economic relevance and the nature and complexity of the related transactions.

The trading portfolio is made up of positions in financial instruments that are part of the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ equity for the purpose of trading them or hedging other items in that portfolio.

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A financial instrument may be charged to the trading portfolio if its trading is not subject to any restriction or if it is possible to obtain a full hedging of the instrument.

The trading portfolio is managed actively by the Bank's Financial Management in agreement with the Financial Committee's guidelines and the investment strategy defined annually by the Board in the business plan approved by such management body.

The different positions are valued on a daily basis with proper accuracy at fair market values.

As a general principle, all the financial instruments acquired will be added to the trading portfolio.

The Board has defined that it is not possible to transfer risks from the trading portfolio to the investment portfolio. Besides, risk transfers from the investment portfolio to the trading portfolio should be treated as exceptions (for example, due to changes in market conditions or the structure of the Bank's financial statements) by the Financial Committee, which should disclose the reasons for such decision and be challenged by the Board in the next meeting.

In line with the principles defined, the Bank and its subsidiaries assume a global risk strategy adequate to its specific business structure. The Bank and its subsidiaries keep a conservative policy within its global risk strategy, with proper efficiency levels recorded on a historical basis. It has a low debt-to-capital ratio, maintains good liquidity indicators, a good performance and appropriate profitability levels.

The main tool used by the Bank and its subsidiaries to calculate market risk capital (mainly resulting from its position in foreign currency and securities, in case of having position) is VaR (value at risk). VaR is defined as the maximum change that may be expected statistically in a specific term given a certain level of trust. The parameters used to calculate VaR are: trust level of 99% and 10 days to earmarking capital for the credit rather than investing in BCRA instruments. VaR is also used for comparison purposes with computable equity.

Below is the VaR as of the related cut-off dates:

VaR of trading portfolio	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2023	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Portfolio VaR/computable equity	9.76%	19.12%	0.69%	3.96%	0.93%
Securities trading portfolio VaR/computable equity	8.96%	7.79%	0.30%	3.87%	0.79%
Foreign currency portfolio VaR/computable equity	0.80%	11.33%	0.40%	0.08%	0.14%

Market risk management is a mature discipline within the structure of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Sensitivity to interest rate changes:

The interest rate risk is defined as the potential occurrence of changes in the Bank's and its subsidiaries' financial condition as a result of interest rate fluctuations with adverse consequences in net finance income and

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its economic value. The Board of Directors established limits on the exchange rate gaps for the periods considered. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have a framework and process for determining the controls to be adopted to follow up interest rate risk.

As from 2013, the minimum capital requirement related to the interest rate risk is no longer considered for the calculation of the minimum cash requirements, in accordance with Communiqué "A" 5,369. However, Banco CMF S.A. keeps calculating the capital requirement for this type of risk, and also keeps managing it in accordance with the policy, framework and process approved by the Board of Directors.

The minimum capital requirement related to interest rate risk decreased drastically due to the issuance of corporate bonds and other funding sources, positively increasing the accumulated gaps to one year and changing the funding terms and structure. Moreover, this situation improved coverage of the liquidity gap between assets and liabilities, decreasing the minimum capital requirement related to the interest rate risk.

The BCRA updated the "Guidelines for managing risks in financial institutions." This was based on the resolutions disclosed through Communiqué "A" 6397 (which replaced section 5 on interest rate risk management in investment portfolios and adjusted section 1 on the process for managing risks), Communiqué "A" 6459 (which added new sections to point 1(3)2 "Assessment" and incorporated considerations related to point 1(3)3 "Simplified methodology") and Communiqué "A" 6475 (which established the terms for enforcing these regulations, among other points). These regulations set forth that for measuring the interest rate risk in investment portfolios based on the economic value, financial institutions should use the standardized methodology described in point 5(4) (Δ EVE).

Under this regulation, the Bank calculates such risk pursuant to the standardized framework described in point 5(4) "Guidelines for managing risks in financial institutions", as revised.

The following six cases of perturbation of interest rates are used to capture parallel and nonparallel gap risk in the EVE:

- Parallel upward movement
- Parallel downward movement; slope steepening; decrease in short-term interest rates and increase in long-term interest rates
- Slope flattening; increase in short-term interest rates and decrease in long-term interest rates
- Increase in short-term rates
- Decrease in short-term rates

The maximum loss obtained comparing all these cases is EVE risk calculated based on its economic value.

In addition, atypical financial institutions are those which EVE risk exceeds 15% of Tier 1 capital calculated pursuant to the standardized framework of interest rate risk of the investment portfolio. Banco CMF is not an atypical financial institution.

In addition, Banco CMF S.A. makes its own capital requirement calculation related to the interest rate risk based on the impact that a change in this calculation may have on the Entity's equity.

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The main risk indicators are based on the assessment of interest rate gaps, which is a simple and basic method focused on the impact analysis of the potential changes in market interest rate levels on net finance income and expense during one year. The impact of interest rate changes (considering +/- 400 basis points) on the Bank's economic assets (assets less liabilities subject to interest rate changes) may also be analyzed. This analysis is performed by significant currency; in this case, in Argentine pesos and US dollars.

Interest rate risk is followed up by the Compliance and Risk Management area reporting to the Bank's General Management, which gathers and handles objective information and prepares indicators to be subsequently submitted to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee in the Risk Management Panel at least every quarter.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The Bank understands that in the process for settling foreign exchange transactions there is an inherent risk in the method chosen for their delivery.

The Bank, due to the volumes traded on the market, carries out most transactions by delivering a currency and receiving another one without simultaneity. Therefore, when it delivers a currency before receiving the other currency, it assumes a settlement risk that is accepted and monitored by the Board through the related management areas.

Financial Management, upon carrying out transactions under this method, verifies the quality of the counter party, whether it is a customer or market, and the amounts involved, and conducts the transaction if it meets the normal, habitual and approved management parameters. Otherwise, the transaction is contingent upon the special Board's approval.

The Bank adopts different processes for settling foreign exchange transactions involving a payment exchange to ensure the proper reimbursement and reception of the currencies involved.

To carry out these transactions, the Bank checks whether the counter party is authorized to perform the related transaction, and that the amount is contemplated in the credit rating.

The related settlements are made following the instructions received by customers or counter parties and there is a reconciliation process to ensure that abnormalities or differences, if any, are detected and redressed immediately.

The Bank and its subsidiaries consider the risk factors in the system for measuring foreign exchange settlement risk arising from:

- Principal risk
- Replacement cost risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk
- Legal risk

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The larger proportion of assets and liabilities kept are related to US dollars.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the loss risk resulting from failures in internal processes, human error or errors in the information systems or external events. This definition includes the legal risk but excludes the strategic and reputational risks. Within this framework, the legal risk—which may be verified at the Bank both endogenously and exogenously—covers, among other aspects, the exposure to fines, penalties or other economic and other consequences based on noncompliances of regulations and meet contractual obligations.

On the other hand, the Bank and its subsidiaries have implemented an operational risk management system adjusting to BCRA guidelines established in Communiqué “A” 5398, as amended, and Communiqué “A” 5272 established minimum capital requirement under this provision effective February 1, 2012.

When controls fail, operational risks may have legal or regulatory impacts or lead to a financial loss. The Bank and its subsidiaries cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks but rather to be in a position to manage risks through a risk identification and control framework and to respond to those possible risks through the appropriate mitigating factors. Controls include effective function segregation, reconciliation procedures, appropriate authorization and access, staff evaluation and training procedures, including the involvement of the internal audit sector. Identification is based on process self-evaluation tasks, in which the individuals in charge evaluating the different activities contemplate their likelihood of generating losses.

The risk associated with information systems, information technology and the related resources is part of the operational risk whereby the IT Risk Management will be part of the Comprehensive Operational Risk Management.

Additionally, in compliance with BCRA requirements, the Bank reported the “Operational risk events database” and carried out tasks related to the follow-up of mitigation plans.

The risk is inherent to the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ activities but it is manager through an identification, measurement, and control process in progress subject to risk limits and other controls. This risk management process is fundamental for the Bank’s ongoing profitability and each of the persons working at the Bank and its subsidiaries is accountable for mitigating the risks related to their functions.

Operational risk indicators were defined for aspects related to accounting, asset laundering prevention, operations, audit, customer care, information assets protection, IT and HR.

Operational risk management, including monitoring the risk on a quarterly basis, is managed by the Compliance and Risk Management area reporting to the Bank’s General Management. The Bank’s process risks self-assessment is carried out on an annual basis, as well as the compilation, analysis, and reporting of the operations risk event base. Comprehensive Risk Management compiles and manages objective information, submitting it in the form of indicators to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee at the Risk Management Panel on a quarterly basis.

Operational risk management is a mature discipline within the structure of Banco CMF S.A. Based on the incorporation of operational risk management as a function of Compliance & Risk Management, the Bank

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assessed and updated the management of such risk. The Bank developed and implemented a methodology for managing technological risk based on IT assets management and its subsequent integration with operational risk whereby the residual risk of assets is transferred the business processes it supports. Both methodologies are periodically updated in order to reflect enforcement agency suggestions and process maturity aspects.

The operating risk management system is formed by:

- a) Organizational structure: the Bank and its subsidiaries have a staff area within General Management in charge of comprehensively managing all risks, including operational and IT risk, and a Comprehensive Risk Management Committee formed by 2 Directors, the General Manager, the Head of Compliance and Risk Management, the Credit Risk Manager, the Finance Manager, the Accounting and Information System Manager, the Commercial Manager, the Operations Manager and the Financial Institutions Manager. In special occasions, and depending on the issues to be addressed, the Systems Manager, the Information Asset Protection Area head and/or the Internal Auditor may be called.
- b) Frameworks and processes: The Bank and its subsidiaries have an operational Risk Management Framework and Process and Operational Risk Management Methodology approved by the Board of Directors and defining the main concepts, roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee of the Compliance and Risk Management area and of all the areas involved in managing such risk. Similar documentation was prepared to manage IT risk.
- c) Loss events booking: the Bank has in place a procedure to report loss events setting forth the guidelines for the booking thereof based on opening specific accounts thus associating the operational losses booked in such account to the related database.

The Bank also has a procedure establishing the guidelines to prepare risk self-assessments and in the cases of risks exceeding the admitted tolerance levels, guidelines to establish risk indicators and action plans.

- d) IT systems: The Bank has a comprehensive system to manage all the tasks involved in operating and IT risk management: risk self-assessments and action plans, as well as the administration of the operational losses database in a fully integrated manner.
- e) Database: the Bank has an operational events database prepared in conformity with the guidelines under Communiqué "A" 6677 and 7633, as amended and supplemented.

Especially regarding IT risk management, the IT Risk Management Methodology developed by Banco CMF was boosted, reviewed and approved by Management, which has demanded the joint involvement of the Compliance & Risk Management Unit, the IT Management and the Information Asset Protection sector to obtain the diagnosis (or IT systems risk situations) and the subsequent analysis thereof and it is formally the party in charge of making decisions on the treatment of the risks identified to protect Banco CMF's business goals compliance.

IT Risks Management Methodology considers the concepts defines in the MAGERIT methodology adapting to the actual status of the Bank.

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MAGERIT considers the risk as the “estimate of the degree of exposure to a threat that may occur on one or more assets causing damage to the Organization.” Risk analysis is “a systematic process for estimating the magnitude of the risks to which an organization is exposed.” And, finally, the management process per se will focus on resolving the risks identified. The structure of the methodology developed by Banco CMF is made up of two stages: Risk Diagnosis, and Simulation and Mitigation Plans. The IT risk assessment process is undertaken by Compliance and Risk Management.

Corporate governance transparency policy

The Bank and its subsidiaries understand that transparency is a pillar for good corporate governance and good management; therefore, it clearly, accurately, completely and sufficiently shares the information on policies, decisions, and activities for which it is accountable, including any known and probable impacts on society.

This policy is based on the following principles:

- Maximum access to information: aiming at maximizing access to all the information it generates or keeps, and which is key to the decisions made by the shareholders, the Board, Top Management, customers, and third parties in general. It provides the adequate means to establish a conversation between the interested parties, and the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Simple and wide access to information: enable access to information through the use of different dissemination channels (web site, notes to the financial statements, letter to the shareholders, intranet, etc.). The published information should be presented clearly and objectively.
- Clear and justified exceptions: Any dissemination exceptions will be based on applicable legal and contractual restrictions that are duly justified.
- Accountability and good corporate governance: it proposes strengthening its responsibility in the light of the shareholders, the Board of Directors, Top Management, customers and third parties in general, as well as applying specific standards in order to achieve good corporate governance and adequate risk management.
- Professionalism: it is indispensable to treat confidential information professionally in order to avoid any potential conflicts of interest.

The Bank and its subsidiaries shall provide access to any information deemed key for decision making and which may guarantee the transparency while conducting its operations.

The process whereby the Bank and its subsidiaries will release information will be carried out observing information confidentiality and criticality levels, and in order to grant access to information to the following parties:

- Shareholders and authorities
- Investors
- Enforcement agencies
- Clients
- Suppliers
- Employees
- the public in general

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

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JOSE A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit
Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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Accounting and Reporting Manager

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

It shall use the channels allowing all market participants mentioned above to access the necessary information in conformity with the role they have in connection with the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The main channels to disseminate information will be:

- Website (www.bancocmf.com.ar);
- Intranet;
- Notes to the annual financial statements
- Letter to the shareholders

The dissemination of information, as well as the channels whereby it is published will be managed by the Corporate Governance and Compliance Committee and will be approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

37. CHANGES IN THE ARGENTINE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, AND THE SITUATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL SYSTEM

The Argentine financial market has observed a prolonged period of volatility in the values of public and private financial instruments over the past few years, including a significant increase in the country-risk premium, a sharp devaluation of the Argentine peso and an acceleration of the inflation rate (see note 2 "Measurement unit"), and rising interest rates.

On December 10, 2023, the current Argentine Administration took office and issued a series of emergency measures under an economic policy proposal, mainly aimed at eliminating the fiscal deficit by reducing primary public spending both by the federal and provincial governments, and by resizing the federal government's structure, eliminating subsidies and transfers.

Upon taking office, the new administration adopted measures aimed at normalizing the foreign exchange and financial markets. On the one hand, the Argentine peso devaluation in the official foreign exchange market (primarily used for foreign trade) of nearly 55%, along with a complete overhaul of monetary and fiscal policies, significantly closed the gap between the values of currencies in the official and free exchange markets (transactions in the stock market) from a peak of 200% during Q4 2023. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, it stands at 1%. In April 2025, new measures were established aimed at easing regulations for accessing the foreign exchange market, including the establishment of floating bands (initially between ARS 1,000 and ARS 1,400, a range that was adjusted at a 1% monthly rate until December 2025 and, from January 2026, aligned with inflation trends) within which the dollar exchange rate can fluctuate in the foreign exchange market, the removal of foreign exchange restrictions applicable to individuals, authorization for companies to transfer dividends abroad to nonresident shareholders for fiscal years starting January 1, 2025, and greater flexibility for making payments abroad for imports of goods and services, among other regulations.

On the other hand, as part of the measures taken since the beginning of its administration, the Argentine Government and the BCRA restructured monetary and financial policies to drastically reduce the so-called quasi-fiscal deficit. This included swaps of BCRA obligations with banks, including put options on public securities held by financial institutions, and their transfer to the Argentine Treasury, along with the fiscal surplus

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

obtained by the country and the renewal of Argentine peso-denominated debt services, thereby significantly reducing both inflation (31.5% in 2025) and nominal interest rates, although the latter have shown greater volatility levels.

Regarding national public debt, various voluntary swaps at the local level and agreements reached concerning commitments with the Paris Club and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) allowed the country to avoid defaults, and the BCRA made progress in normalizing commercial debt with foreign entities and accumulating international reserves from the external trade surplus and the Capital Amnesty System under Law 27,743. Among the various financing agreements, it should be noted that in April 2025, the IMF Board of Directors approved an EFF (Extended Fund Facility) for a total amount of about USD 20 billion, also approving an immediate initial disbursement of USD 12 billion and an additional USD 2 billion disbursement in August 2025. In addition, on the same date the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank approved the granting of financial assistance to Argentina within the related multi-year programs for USD 12 billion and USD 10 million, respectively. Lastly, on October 20, 2025, the BCRA announced the execution of an exchange stabilization agreement with the US Department of Treasury for an amount of up to USD 20 billion for carrying out bilateral swap transactions between both parties. On December 15, 2025, the BCRA announced its USD 17 billion international reserve accumulation goals for 2026 to be achieved by their purchasing of foreign currency in the single and free foreign exchange market.

On a broader scale, the Federal Government's program includes reforms to both the economic framework and other areas of government activity. On December 20, 2023, Emergency Decree No. 70/2023 was issued establishing a significant number of reforms in a broad number of areas, some of which were brought to justice by the affected sectors through constitutional rights protection actions and requests for unconstitutionality declarations in order to stop their enforcement. Subsequently, part of the challenged measures was incorporated into other initiatives that were approved by Congress and enacted by the Federal Executive. On July 8, 2024, Law 27,742 was published in the Official Bulletin, enacted by the Federal Executive through Presidential Decree No. 592/2024, which includes, among its points, delegated powers to the Federal Executive, tax, labor and social security reforms, among others. Finally, on October 26, 2025, the Argentine legislative elections were held, the results of which will lead to an increase in the ruling party's representation in Congress. In the days that followed, a significant increase was observed in the price of Argentine financial assets and a reduction in the country-risk premium, while the Argentine Government announced a call to the other political forces to seek consensus in order to advance its package of economic, labor, and tax reforms, among others. Finally, in December 2025, the Argentine Congress passed the 2026 Budget with goals related to growth and a reduction in expected inflation levels.

Although the national macroeconomic and financial situation has evolved favorably in recent months, some sluggishness and heterogeneity in the recovery of activity levels in the country, along with a relatively uncertain international context, require ongoing monitoring of the situation by Bank Management to identify any issues that may affect its financial and equity position, which may need to be reflected in the financial statements for future periods.

38. EVENTS OCCURRED AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING FISCAL YEAR

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**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

No events took place between the fiscal year-end and the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements that could materially affect the financial position or results of operations of the fiscal year which have not been disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

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**CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	HOLDINGS					POSITION		
	Identification	Fair value	Fair value	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2025	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2024	Position without options	options	Final position
DEBT SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS								
Argentine								
Government securities								
Argentine Treasury bond in dual currency maturing on September 15, 2026 (TTS26)	9,321	-	1	35,729,628	-	35,729,628	-	35,729,628
Capitalization bonds in pesos at 2.4% Maturity: May 31, 2027	9,370	-	1	15,142,500	-	15,142,500	-	15,142,500
CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bond in Argentine pesos maturing on December 15, 2027 (TZXD7)	9,250	-	1	31,273,200	-	31,273,200	-	31,273,200
Capitalization bills maturing on April 17, 2026 (S17A6)	9,367	-	1	14,493,255	-	14,493,225	-	14,493,255
Capitalization bills maturing on May 29, 2026 (S29Y6)	9,333	-	1	5,220,000	-	5,220,000	-	5,220,000
Province of Córdoba bond 9.75% maturing July 2, 2032 in USD	92,507	-	1	7,708,105	-	7,708,105	-	7,708,105
Bopreal 3% in USD maturing on October 31, 2028.	84,449	-	1	4,895,730	-	4,895,730	-	4,895,730
US dollar-linked Argentine Treasury bills maturing on January 30, 2026 (D30E6)	9,354	-	1	15,139,950	-	15,139,950	-	15,139,950
Buenos Aires City bond 7.8% maturing on November 26, 2033	84,874	-	1	4,281,117	-	4,281,117	-	4,281,117
Capitalization bills maturing on June 18, 2025 (S18J5)	9,288	-	1	-	47,932,751	-	-	-
Capitalization bills maturing on August 29, 2025 (S29G5)	9,296	-	1	-	41,790,377	-	-	-
Capitalizable Treasury bond maturing on February 13, 2026 (T13F6)	9,314	-	1	-	28,579,100	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	19,463,976	148,556,881	19,463,976	-	19,463,976
Private securities								
PLUSPETROL SA 8.5% corporate bonds in USD maturing on May 30, 2032	84,413	-	1	13,735,807	-	13,735,807	-	13,735,807
YPF SA 8.25% corporate bonds in USD maturing on January 17, 2034	57,606	-	1	6,418,718	-	6,418,718	-	6,418,718
TECPETROL S.A. 7.625% corporate bonds in USD maturing on March 11, 2030	98,240	-	1	6,236,480	-	6,236,480	-	6,236,480
PAMPA ENERGIA SA 7.875% corporate bonds in USD maturing on December 16, 2034	84,122	-	1	5,155,417	-	5,155,417	-	5,155,417
VISTA OIL & GAS ARGENTINA corporate bonds 7.50% maturing on March 7, 2030	58,509	-	1	4,564,121	-	4,564,121	-	4,564,121
VISTA OIL & GAS ARGENTINA 5.50% corporate bonds in USD maturing on June 10, 2033	83,675	-	1	4,514,053	-	4,514,053	-	4,514,053
YPF SA 8.75% corporate bonds in USD maturing on July 22, 2030	58,793	-	1	4,452,680	-	4,452,680	-	4,452,680
PAMPA ENERGIA SA 7.75% corporate bonds in USD maturing on November 14, 2037	84,856	-	1	4,281,381	-	4,281,381	-	4,281,381
Vista Oil & Gas Argentina corporate bonds maturing on December 10, 2035	97,530	-	1	56,262	8,488,490	56,262	-	56,262
CLISA corporate bonds maturing on July 25, 2027 (CLSIO)	81,976	-	1	-	2,536,665	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1	11,315,985	15,224,242	11,315,985	-	11,315,985
Foreign								
Government securities								
Brazil government bond 4.75% maturing on January 14, 2050	81,514	-	1	5,481,406	4,805,739	5,481,406	-	5,481,406
Private securities								

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On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

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Accounting and Reporting Manager

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Enbalg Group Corp. corporate bonds (Mendel S.A.)	-	-	2	1,935,954	-	1,935,954	-	1,935,954	
Petróleos Mexicanos corporate bonds 10% in USD maturing on February 7, 2033	97,048	-	1	750,450	631,922	750,450	-	750,450	
Other	-	-	2	729,708	-	729,708	-	729,708	
DEBT SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		-	-	222,975,883	298,546,167	222,975,883	-	222,975,883	

**EXHIBIT “A”
(Contd.)**

**CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Identificatio n	Fair level	HOLDINGS			POSITION		
			Fair value level	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2025	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2024	Position without options	options	Final position
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES								
Measured at amortized cost								
Argentine								
Government securities								
CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bond in Argentine pesos maturing on March 31, 2027 (TZXM7)	9,264	33,750,000	1	33,797,305	-	33,797,305	-	33,797,305
TAMAR bills in ARS maturing on February 27, 2026 (M27F6)	9,345	14,100,000	1	14,027,139	-	14,027,139	-	14,027,139
Argentine Treasury bond in dual currency maturing on September 15, 2026 (TTS26)	9,321	11,560,000	1	11,005,718	-	11,005,718	-	11,005,718
CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bond in Argentine pesos maturing on June 30, 2026 (TZX26)	9,240	14,539,840	1	14,457,497	-	14,457,497	-	14,457,497
Capitalizable Argentine Treasury bond maturing on January 30, 2026 (T30E6)	9,316	2,771,800	1	2,776,149	-	2,776,149	-	2,776,149
Argentine Treasury bond in Argentine pesos in dual currency maturing on March 16, 2026 (TTM26)	9,319	8,909,050	1	8,709,659	-	8,709,659	-	8,709,659
CER-adjustable Argentine Treasury bond in Argentine pesos maturing on December 15, 2027 (TZXD7)	9,250	-	1	-	13,277,303	-	-	-
Argentine Treasury bond maturing on August 23, 2025 (TG25) in Argentine pesos	9,196	-	1	-	8,778,291	-	-	-
Other	-	3,231,530	1	3,058,184	6,972,164	3,058,184	-	3,058,184
Private securities								
Genneia S.A. Class 49 corporate bond (GN490)	84,883	15,459,000	1	14,491,851	-	14,491,851	-	14,491,851
Trans. de Gas del Sur 7.75% corporate bond maturing on November 20, 2035 (TSC40)	84,870	15,770,000	1	14,473,176	-	14,473,176	-	14,473,176
Class 11 CAPEX corporate bonds maturing on June 17, 2028 (TLCAO)	58,728	8,293,500	1	8,343,211	-	8,343,211	-	8,343,211
Class 12 CAPEX corporate bonds maturing on June 4, 2029 (CACDO)	59,048	6,098,553	1	5,969,143	-	5,969,143	-	5,969,143
Pampa Energía S.A. 7.75% corporate bonds maturing on November 14, 2037 (MGCRO)	84,856	10,696,000	1	10,027,996	-	10,027,996	-	10,027,996
Fideicomiso Financiero Granja Tres Arroyos	10,001	7,856,620	2	7,856,620	6,898,562	7,856,620	-	7,856,620
Class R Petroquímica corporate bond CG in USD maturing on October 22, 2028 (PQCRO)	58,155	2,625,800	1	2,808,418	-	2,808,418	-	2,808,418
O.N. Class 37 Cia. Gral. de Combustibles 7% corporate bond in USD maturing on March 10, 2026 (CP370)	58,525	4,446,050	1	4,395,774	-	4,395,774	-	4,395,774

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Series I Class 1 Hattrick Energy corporate bond CG in USD maturing on August 21, 2028 (HT11M)	58,836	4,076,313	1	3,968,529	-	3,968,529	-	3,968,529
Other	-	20,084,974	-	16,843,266	55,062,831	16,843,266	-	16,843,266
Provisions	-	(2,194,424)	-	(2,194,424)	(485,707)	(2,194,424)	-	(2,194,424)
Foreign								
Government securities								
US Treasury Bill maturing on January 20, 2026	84,696	14,572,724	1	14,572,724	-	14,572,724	-	14,572,724
US Treasury Bill USA maturing on January 27, 2026	84,705	6,529,928	1	6,529,928	-	6,529,928	-	6,529,928
US Treasury Bill USA maturing on 01/02/2026	84,461	2,618,894	1	2,618,894	-	2,618,894	-	2,618,894
US Treasury Bill maturing on January 23, 2025	8,509	-	1	-	210,004	-	-	-
US Treasury Bill maturing on October 02, 2025	83,324	-	1	-	206,741	-	-	-
Other	-	6,388,143	1	6,388,143	1,375,068	6,388,143	-	6,388,143
TOTAL OTHER DEBT SECURITIES		208,047,985	-	204,924,900	92,295,257	204,924,900	-	204,924,900

EXHIBIT “A”
(Contd.)

CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Identification	HOLDINGS				POSITION		
		Fair level	Fair value level	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2025	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2024	Position without options	Options	Final position
EQUITY INSTRUMENTS								
Measured at fair value through profit or loss								
Enbalg Group Corp. (Mendel S.A.)	-	-	2	-	1,801,741	-	-	-
A3 Mercados (formerly known as MAE)	1130525698412	-	2	8,138,303	746,308	8,138,303	-	8,138,303
Unipar Indupa book-entry in ARS	571	-	2	569	749	569	-	569
SEDESA	1130682415513	-	2	2	2	2	-	2
TOTAL EQUITY INSTRUMENTS		-	-	8,138,874	2,548,801	8,138,874	-	8,138,874

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**CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES
PER STATUS AND GUARANTEES RECEIVED
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
CORPORATE PORTFOLIO		
Performing	618,722,409	477,202,654
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	59,014,721	36,780,836
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	8,887,431	6,032,449
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	550,820,257	434,389,369
Subject to special monitoring	11,407,879	-
In observation	11,407,879	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	137,839	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	11,270,040	-
In negotiation or under refinancing agreements	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
Under special treatment	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
Troubled	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
With high risk of insolvency	1,376,789	74,158
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	75,561	72,648
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	1,510
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	1,301,228	-
Irrecoverable	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
TOTAL	<u>631,507,077</u>	<u>477,276,812</u>

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PER STATUS AND GUARANTEES RECEIVED
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	<u>12/31/2025</u>	<u>12/31/2024</u>
CONSUMER AND HOME-MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO		
Performing	47,380,108	36,626,353
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	1,350,321	367,271
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	890,380	273,236
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	45,139,407	35,985,846
Low risk	58,801	26,406
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	58,801	26,406
Low risk. Special treatment	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
Medium risk	285,016	2,707
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	285,016	2,707
High risk	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
Irrecoverable	-	-
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	-
TOTAL	47,723,925	36,655,466
GRAND TOTAL (1)	679,231,002	513,932,278

(1) This exhibit discloses the contractual amounts in accordance with BCRA regulations. The reconciliation with the interim consolidated statement of financial position is broken down below:

- Loans and other financing	503,711,755	358,954,382
- Loans to personnel	(47,061)	(116,283)
- BCRA	-	(154,846)
- Provisions	17,030,370	10,260,201
- Adjustment to IFRS	530,219	558,555
- Corporate bonds and debt securities from financial trusts at amortized cost	89,177,984	61,961,392
- Contingent - Other guarantees provided	38,641,383	42,709,914
- Contingent - Other covered by debtor classification standards	30,186,346	39,758,963
	679,231,002	513,932,278

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

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with our report dated 03/11/2026
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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 1 - Fo. 13

JOSE A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 296 - Fo. 157

ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT “C”

**CONSOLIDATED CONCENTRATION OF LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Number of customers	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Outstanding balance	% of total portfolio	Outstanding balance	% of total portfolio
10 largest customers	169,140,473	25%	165,736,864	32%
50 next largest customers	299,800,234	44%	201,797,550	39%
100 next largest customers	163,310,820	24%	113,846,886	22%
Rest of customers	46,979,475	7%	32,550,978	7%
Total (1)	679,231,002	100%	513,932,278	100%

(1) See (1) in exhibit B.

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Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT “D”

**CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN BY LOAN AND OTHER FINANCING TERMS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Matured	Terms remaining to maturity						Total as of 12/31/25
		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 to 24 months	Over 24 months	
Nonfinancial government sector	-	-	-	522	68	-	-	590
Financial sector	-	14,579,045	17,322,516	8,536,768	7,511,678	-	-	47,950,007
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	<u>1,941,059</u>	<u>263,445,380</u>	<u>120,266,679</u>	<u>84,483,681</u>	<u>83,872,429</u>	<u>54,841,999</u>	<u>107,846,121</u>	<u>716,697,348</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,941,059</u>	<u>278,024,425</u>	<u>137,589,195</u>	<u>93,020,971</u>	<u>91,384,175</u>	<u>54,841,999</u>	<u>107,846,121</u>	<u>764,647,945</u>

Item	Matured	Terms remaining to maturity						Total as of 12/31/24
		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 to 24 months	Over 24 months	
BCRA	-	154,846	-	-	-	-	-	154,846
Financial sector	-	8,350,947	13,503,522	4,326,501	-	-	-	26,180,970
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	<u>30,244</u>	<u>201,284,613</u>	<u>121,706,820</u>	<u>56,451,642</u>	<u>75,398,890</u>	<u>39,323,850</u>	<u>43,965,089</u>	<u>538,161,148</u>
TOTAL	<u>30,244</u>	<u>209,790,406</u>	<u>135,210,342</u>	<u>60,778,143</u>	<u>75,398,890</u>	<u>39,323,850</u>	<u>43,965,089</u>	<u>564,496,964</u>

This exhibit discloses the reduction in certain contractual flows, including interest and related charges to be accrued upon the maturity thereof.

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT “F”

**CHANGES IN BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additi ons	Deletion s	Depreciation				Residual value at end of year 12/31/2025
					Accumulate d	Retirem ent	For the year	At end	
Real property	34,068,091	50	-	-	(3,300,983)	-	(434,297)	(3,735,280)	30,332,811
Furniture and fixtures	438,964	10	-	-	(254,533)	-	(34,693)	(289,226)	149,738
Machinery and equipment	3,289,009	5	93,441	(2,332)	(2,956,321)	(50,024)	(235,411)	(3,141,708)	238,410
Rights to use leased real property	876,409	1	422,774	-	(811,162)	-	(181,062)	(992,224)	306,959
Rights to use leased personal property	1,504,943	5	-	-	(1,203,954)	-	(300,989)	(1,504,943)	-
Total	40,177,416		516,215	(2,332)	(8,526,953)	(50,024)	(1,186,452)	(9,663,381)	31,027,918

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additi ons	Deleti ons	Depreciation				Residual value at end of year 12/31/2024
					Accumulate d	Retirem ent	For the year	At end	
Real property	33,453,448	50	614,643	-	(2,854,811)	-	(446,172)	(3,300,983)	30,767,108
Furniture and fixtures	438,964	10	-	-	(133,001)	-	(121,532)	(254,533)	184,431
Machinery and equipment	3,210,950	5	81,127	(3,068)	(2,083,425)	(2,455)	(875,351)	(2,956,321)	332,688
Rights to use leased real property	876,409	1	-	-	(560,915)	-	(250,247)	(811,162)	65,247
Rights to use leased personal property	1,504,943	5	-	-	(902,965)	-	(300,989)	(1,203,954)	300,989
Total	39,484,714		695,770	(3,068)	(6,535,117)	(2,455)	(1,994,291)	(8,526,953)	31,650,463

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GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
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Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A)
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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT “H”

**CONSOLIDATED DEPOSIT CONCENTRATION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Number of customers	12/31/2025		12/31/2024	
	Outstanding balance	% over total portfolio	Outstanding balance	% over total portfolio
10 largest customers	276,563,739	32%	200,722,209	33%
50 next largest customers	336,404,682	39%	252,143,141	42%
100 next largest customers	127,621,396	15%	71,323,240	12%
Rest of customers	127,114,470	14%	79,625,612	13%
Total	867,704,287	100%	603,814,202	100%

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

**CONSOLIDATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES BROKEN DOWN BY REMAINING TERMS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Terms remaining to maturity						Total as of 12/31/25
	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 Up to 24 months	Over 24 months	
Deposits	833,019,127	27,339,769	2,463,189	5,985,700	5,719	-	868,813,504
- Nonfinancial government sector	3,391	-	-	-	-	-	3,391
- Financial sector	2,355	-	-	-	-	-	2,355
- Nonfinancial private sector	833,013,381	27,339,769	2,463,189	5,985,700	5,719	-	868,807,758
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	33,526,647	-	-	-	-	-	33,526,647
Derivatives	216,884	131,308	-	-	-	-	348,192
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	41,039,505	-	-	-	-	-	41,039,505
Other financial payables (1)	124,930,098	2,204,371	746,261	1,944,728	2,101,356	867,069	132,793,883
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions (1)	4,474,865	4,848,028	7,918,616	29,298,147	14,884,015	14,865,673	76,289,344
Corporate bonds issued	-	11,465,007	-	32,838,914	-	-	44,303,921
TOTAL	1,037,207,126	45,988,483	11,128,066	70,067,489	16,991,090	15,735,742	1,197,114,996

Item	Terms remaining to maturity						Total as of 12/31/24
	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 Up to 24 months	Over 24 months	
Deposits	596,251,415	3,497,475	1,400,850	2,862,471	724,267	-	604,736,478
- Financial sector	11,962	-	-	-	-	-	11,962
- Nonfinancial private sector	596,239,453	3,497,475	1,400,850	2,862,471	724,267	-	604,724,516
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,416,385	-	-	-	-	-	5,416,385
Derivatives	8,963	7,710	1,281	-	-	-	17,954
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	21,084,396	-	-	-	-	-	21,084,396
Other financial payables (1)	173,767,048	495,360	584,192	153,738	57,375	15,091	175,072,804
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions (1)	2,027,602	2,615,506	22,505,428	1,447,157	150,735	75,101	28,821,529
Corporate bonds issued	-	-	27,770,631	-	-	-	27,770,631
TOTAL	798,555,809	6,616,051	52,262,382	4,463,366	932,377	90,192	862,920,177

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GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Partner
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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

- (1) As provided by the BCRA, interest from financing received from financial institutions is included under other financial liabilities.
This exhibit discloses the reduction in certain contractual flows, including interest and related charges to be accrued upon the maturity thereof.

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Class	Shares			Capital stock as of 12/31/25		
	Quantity	Nominal value	Votes per share	Issued and outstanding	In portfolio	Paid-in
Common book-entry	323,900,000	1	5	323,900	-	323,900
Total	<u>323,900,000</u>			<u>323,900</u>		<u>323,900</u>

Class	Shares			Capital stock as of 12/31/24		
	Quantity	Nominal value	Votes per share	Issued and outstanding	In portfolio	Paid-in
Common book-entry	323,900,000	1	5	323,900	-	323,900
Total	<u>323,900,000</u>			<u>323,900</u>		<u>323,900</u>

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT “L”

CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN CURRENCY BALANCES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

ITEMS	Head Office and subsidiaries	Total as of 12/31/25	US dollar	Pound sterling	Swiss francs	Euro	Other	Total as of 12/31/24
ASSETS								
Cash and deposits with banks	218,699,110	218,699,110	218,197,462	131,826	51,771	303,695	14,356	131,208,066
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	109,650,576	109,650,576	109,650,576	-	-	-	-	71,749,612
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	38,594,119	38,594,119	38,594,119	-	-	-	-	59,589,863
Other financial assets	112,110,176	112,110,176	112,110,176	-	-	-	-	22,351,854
Loans and other financing	176,619,479	176,619,479	176,619,479	-	-	-	-	97,363,427
Other debt securities	102,375,394	102,375,394	102,375,394	-	-	-	-	44,335,634
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	824,279	824,279	824,279	-	-	-	-	1,297,802
Investments in equity instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,801,742
Investments in associates and joint ventures	306,225	306,225	306,225	-	-	-	-	247,902
Total assets	759,179,358	759,179,358	758,677,710	131,826	51,771	303,695	14,356	429,945,902
LIABILITIES								
Deposits	563,281,256	563,281,256	563,281,256	-	-	-	-	282,410,980
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,878,444	2,878,444	2,878,444	-	-	-	-	5,416,385
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,960
Other financial liabilities	61,484,081	61,484,081	61,432,949	-	-	51,132	-	36,746,212
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	75,470,946	75,470,946	75,470,946	-	-	-	-	28,236,901
Other nonfinancial liabilities	11,695,709	11,695,709	11,695,709	-	-	-	-	7,169,230
Corporate bonds issued	32,510,377	32,510,377	32,510,377	-	-	-	-	27,200,840
Total liabilities	747,320,813	747,320,813	747,269,681	-	-	51,132	-	387,639,508

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

**CONSOLIDATED CREDIT ASSISTANCE TO RELATED PARTIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Situation Normal	Total	
		12/31/2025	12/31/2024
1. Loans and other financing	15,462,923	15,462,923	11,045,605
Cards	17,825	17,825	8,089
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	17,825	17,825	8,089
Other	15,445,098	15,445,098	11,037,516
With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	11,742,703	11,742,703	10,535,724
Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	3,702,395	3,702,395	501,791
TOTAL	15,462,923	15,462,923	11,045,605
PROVISIONS	30,925	30,925	110,456

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EXHIBIT "P"

**CONSOLIDATED CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value hierarchy		
		Initially measured at fair value or subsequently under IFRS 9, point 6(7)1	Mandatory measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Cash and deposits with banks	273,652,227	-	-	-	-	
Cash	12,318,761	-	-	-	-	
Financial institutions and correspondents	261,333,466	-	-	-	-	
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	222,975,883	-	222,975,883	-	
Derivatives	-	-	1,328,832	1,113,968	214,864	
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	38,594,119	-	-	-	-	
Other financial institutions	38,594,119	-	-	-	-	
Other financial assets	174,167,348	-	-	-	-	
Loans and other financing	503,711,755	-	-	-	-	
Financial government sector.	590	-	-	-	-	
Other financial institutions	42,246,584					
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	461,464,581	-	-	-	-	
Overdrafts	134,589,702	-	-	-	-	
Documents	101,894,080	-	-	-	-	
Mortgage loans	4,903,413					
Collateral loans	762,385	-	-	-	-	
Finance leases	10,032,862	-	-	-	-	
Other	209,282,139	-	-	-	-	
Other debt securities	204,924,900	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	5,837,980	9,792,826	-	9,792,826	-	
Investments in equity instruments	-	8,138,874	-	-	8,138,874	
Total financial assets	1,200,888,329	240,907,583	1,328,832	233,882,677	8,353,738	

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EXHIBIT “P”
(Contd.)

CONSOLIDATED CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value hierarchy		
		Initially measured at fair value or subsequently under IFRS 9, point 6(7)1	Mandatory measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Deposits	867,704,287		-	-	-	-
Financial sector	2,355		-	-	-	-
Nonfinancial government sector	3,391		-	-	-	-
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	867,698,541		-	-	-	-
Checking accounts	211,019,573		-	-	-	-
Savings accounts (*)	461,357,335		-	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit and term investments	164,947,460		-	-	-	-
Other	30,374,173		-	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,526,647	-	33,526,647		-
Derivatives	-	-	348,192	71,384	276,808	
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	41,039,505		-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	125,861,615		-	-	-	-
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	76,289,344		-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds issued	42,567,444		-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,153,462,195	33,526,647	348,192	33,598,031	276,808	

(*) Including special checking-accounts aimed at artificial persons for 132,720,517.

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
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EXHIBIT “P”
(Contd.)

CONSOLIDATED CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value hierarchy		
		Initially measured at fair value or subsequently under IFRS 9, point 6(7)1	Mandatory measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Cash and deposits with banks	132,792,755	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	21,877,046	-	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions and correspondents	104,135,400	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,780,309					
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	298,546,167	-	298,546,167	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	720,304	720,304	-	-
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	59,589,863	-	-	-	-	-
BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial institutions	59,589,863	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	126,914,210	-	7,901,785	7,901,785	-	-
Loans and other financing	358,824,032	-	-	-	-	-
BCRA	154,846	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial institutions	23,655,793	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	335,013,393	-	-	-	-	-
Overdrafts	100,540,141	-	-	-	-	-
Documents	102,329,426	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral loans	238,510	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	2,102,214	-	-	-	-	-
Other	129,803,103	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt securities	92,295,257	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	-	15,785,714	-	15,785,714	-	-
Investments in equity instruments	-	2,548,801	-	-	2,548,801	-
Total financial assets	651,236,392	316,880,682	8,622,089	322,953,970	2,548,801	

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

Signed for identification purposes
with our report dated 03/11/2026
PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN Y ASOCIADOS S.A.
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 1 - Fo. 13

JOSE A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT “P”
(Contd.)

CONSOLIDATED CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value hierarchy		
		Initially measured at fair value or subsequently under IFRS 9, point 6(7)1	Mandatory measur- ement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES						
Deposits	603,814,202	-	-	-	-	-
Financial sector	11,962	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	603,802,240					
Checking accounts	96,425,747	-	-	-	-	-
Savings accounts (*)	411,457,961	-	-	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit and term investments	73,452,752	-	-	-	-	-
Other	22,465,780	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,416,385	-	5,416,385	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	17,954	17,954	-	-
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	20,625,435	458,961	-	458,961	-	-
Other financial liabilities	174,023,793	-	-	-	-	-
Financing received by the BCRA and other financial institutions	28,819,296	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds issued	27,167,251	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	854,449,977	5,875,346	17,954	5,893,300	-	-

(*) Including special checking-accounts aimed at artificial persons for 174,592,195.

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

**CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Arising from the measurement of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Profit from government securities	75,449,473	115,239,650
Profit (loss) from private securities	11,535,107	(9,429,831)
From investments in equity instruments	2,106,440	-
Profit (loss) from derivatives		
Forward transactions	(1,479,380)	9,632,580
Options	14,259	(1,939,372)
Total arising from the measurement at fair value through profit or loss	87,625,899	113,503,027
Interest and adjustment from application of the effective interest rate on financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Interest income		
From private securities	12,238,475	14,310,419
From government securities	50,870,653	97,497,644
From loans and other financing		
To the financial sector	4,510,982	2,701,452
Overdrafts	62,785,886	63,459,318
Documents	66,823,609	42,759,918
Mortgage loans	288,817	927
Collateral loans	139,340	160,361
Finance leases	4,175,655	2,339,493
Other	15,406,016	11,741,921
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	4,912,023	79,376,552
Total	222,151,456	314,348,005
Interest expense		
From deposits		
Checking accounts	(55,515,403)	(110,867,809)
Savings accounts (*)	(4,423,207)	(3,963,021)
Certificates of deposit and term investments	(29,595,052)	(24,745,410)
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	(531,556)	(2,353,919)
Repo transactions and short-term borrowings with securities pledged as collateral	(29,206,220)	(3,458,664)
Corporate bonds issued	(4,934,323)	(4,861,166)
From other financial liabilities	(5,497,406)	(369,714)
Total	(129,703,167)	(150,619,703)
Total interest and adjustment from application of the effective interest rate on financial assets/liabilities measured at amortized cost	92,448,289	163,728,302

(*) Including disbursements related to deposits in special checking-accounts aimed at artificial persons.

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Director

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Accounting and Reporting Manager

**CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025, AND 2024**

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Commission income		
Commissions from corporate bonds	983,851	693,257
Commissions from receivables	2,684,008	2,338,146
Commissions from loan commitments and financial guarantees	1,868,930	1,667,891
Commissions from transactions in the securities market	4,695,813	3,371,700
Commissions for collection management services	906,615	697,620
Commissions from foreign exchange transactions	561,204	462,348
Credit card commissions	152,769	-
Total	11,853,190	9,230,962
Commission expense		
Commissions from transactions involving securities	(502,879)	(3,440)
Commissions from foreign exchange transactions	(705,552)	(213,025)
Other		
Commissions on services	(4,922,793)	(1,952,190)
Total	(6,131,224)	(2,168,655)

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

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GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

EXHIBIT "R"

ADJUSTMENT DUE TO LOSSES. CONSOLIDATED LOAN ALLOWANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Item	Balances at beginning of year	ECL for the next 12 months	ECL for the remaining useful life of the financial asset		Monetary loss from the allowance	12/31/2025	December 31, 2024
			Financial noncompliance with significant increase in credit risk	Financial noncompliance with credit impairment			
Loans and other financing	10,260,201	8,830,750	-	1,587,647	(3,648,228)	17,030,370	10,260,201
Other financial institutions	875,300	1,168,942	-	-	(343,164)	1,701,078	875,300
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	9,384,901	7,661,808	-	1,587,647	(3,305,064)	15,329,292	9,384,901
Overdrafts	3,514,379	2,284,586	-	1,587,647	(1,284,225)	6,102,387	3,514,379
Documents	3,866,796	2,124,469	-	-	(1,168,478)	4,822,787	3,866,796
Mortgage loans	-	222,839	-	-	(25,401)	197,438	-
Collateral loans	8,647	27,229	-	-	(5,178)	30,698	8,647
Credit cards	8,159	36,712	-	-	(6,142)	38,729	8,159
Finance leases	21,710	45,005	-	-	(10,337)	56,378	21,710
Other	1,965,210	2,920,968	-	-	(805,303)	4,080,875	1,965,210
Other debt securities	485,707	1,881,880	-	-	(173,163)	2,194,424	485,707
Contingent commitments	130,350	(12,691)	-	-	(31,261)	86,398	130,350
TOTAL PROVISIONS	10,876,258	10,699,939	-	1,587,647	(3,852,652)	19,311,192	10,876,258

(1) Including the loss from the revaluation of the loan loss allowances related to the financing portfolio in US dollars, which is disclosed under "Foreign exchange difference".

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH
Director

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JOSE A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting Manager

BANCO CMF S.A.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025
RATIFICATION OF PRINTED SIGNATURES**

We hereby ratify the printed signatures appearing in the preceding sheets, from page 1 to 111, of Banco CMF's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

JOSÉ A. BENEGAS LYNCH
Chairperson

PISTRELLI, HENRY MARTIN
Y ASOCIADOS S.A.
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 1 - Fo. 13

FRANCISCO J. BENEGAS LYNCH GABRIEL GAMBACORTA
Director On behalf of Statutory Audit Committee Partner

SEBASTIAN OSEROFF
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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ALEJANDRO VICENTE
Accounting and Reporting
Manager

AUDIT REPORT ISSUED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Directors of

BANCO CMF S.A.

CUIT (Argentine taxpayer identification number): 30-57661429-9

Registered office: Macacha Güemes 150

Buenos Aires City

I. Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of BANCO CMF S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise: a) the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, (b) the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, of changes in equity, and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended, and (c) explanatory information on the financial statements, including significant accounting policies, and other explanatory information included in supplementary notes and exhibits.
2. In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BANCO CMF S.A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025, as well as comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) accounting information framework, as indicated in "Responsibility of the Bank's Board of Directors and Management for the financial statements."

Grounds for the opinion

3. We conducted our work in accordance with auditing standards established in technical Resolution No. 37 of the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences) and the "Minimum standards on external audits for financial institutions" issued by the BCRA. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the section "Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements." We are independent from the Bank and we have complied with the other ethics responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Professional Council in Economic Sciences of the City of Buenos Aires and FACPCE Technical Resolution No. 37. We believe that the judgmental evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis-of-matter paragraph on certain issues disclosed in the financial statements

4. We would like to point out the information contained in note 2 “Basis of presentation of financial statements and accounting policies - Accounting standards applied” to the financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1 where the Bank states that (a) according to the temporary exception established by BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) Communiqués “A” 6847, section 5(5) “Impairment in value” of IFRS 9 “Financial instruments” to the financial assets comprising government securities was not applied, and (b) it is quantifying the effects of the full application of IFRS 9 on the financial statements.

This issue does not change the opinion stated in paragraph 2, but should be taken into account by the users of IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standard Board) for interpreting the financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1.

Information not included in the financial statements or in the related audit report (“Other information”)

5. “Other information” comprises the information included in the Summary of Events, filed to comply with CNV (Argentine Securities Commission) regulations, and the Letter to the Shareholders. This information is not included in the consolidated financial statements or in our related audit report. The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude, within our competence, that there is a material misstatement in other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other matters

6. We issued a separate report on the separate financial statements of BANCO CMF S.A. as of that same date and for the same period mentioned in paragraph 1.

Responsibility of the Bank’s Board of Directors and Management for the financial statements

7. The Bank’s Board of Directors and Management are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting framework established by the BCRA

which, as indicated in note 2 to such financial statements, is based on IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and adopted by the FACPCE, only subject to the temporary exceptions established by the BCRA explained in such note. In addition, the Bank's Board of Directors and Management are responsible for the internal control they may deem necessary to allow the consolidated financial statements to be prepared free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board and Management are also responsible for assessing the Bank's capacity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as the case may be, the matters related to this issue and using this basis of accounting unless the Board either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high degree of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with FACPCE Technical Resolution No. 37 and the "Minimum standards on external audits" issued by the BCRA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit performed in accordance with FACPCE Technical Resolution No. 37 and the "Minimum standards on external audits" issued by the BCRA, we applied our professional judgment and we maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is a material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, or if those disclosures are not appropriate, to express a qualified opinion. Our conclusions are based on the evidence obtained through the date of our audit report. However, future conditions and events may be a reason for the Bank to cease to operate as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence relating to the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for managing, supervising and conducting the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors and Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

II. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In compliance with current legal requirements, we further report that:

- a) Except as stated in note 2 to the accompanying financial statements, the financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1 have been transcribed into the Inventory and Financial Statements Book of BANCO CMF S.A. In our opinion, they were prepared in all material respects in conformity with the applicable Argentine General Business Associations Law provisions and CNV regulations.
- b) The separate financial statements of BANCO CMF S.A., except as mentioned in note 2 to the accompanying financial statements, have been transcribed into the Inventory and Financial Statements Book of BANCO CMF S.A. and arise from books kept, in all formal respects, in

conformity with current legal regulations and with the terms and conditions established in CNV Resolution 815/EMI dated February 17, 2000.

- c) As of December 31, 2025, liabilities accrued in employer and employee contributions to the Integrated Pension Fund System resulting from the Bank's accounting books amounted to ARS 344,405,761, none of which was due and payable as of that date.
- d) As stated in note 29 to the financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1, the Bank carries equity and a contra account to eligible assets that exceed the minimum amounts required by relevant CNV regulations for these items as of December 31, 2025.
- e) During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, we have billed fees related to audit services rendered to BANCO CMF S.A., representing 93% of the total amount billed to BANCO CMF S.A on any and all accounts, 74% of the total audit fees billed to BANCO CMF S.A and the subsidiaries, and 70% of the total amount billed to the issuer and the subsidiaries on any and all accounts.

Buenos Aires City,
March 11, 2026

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Partner
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