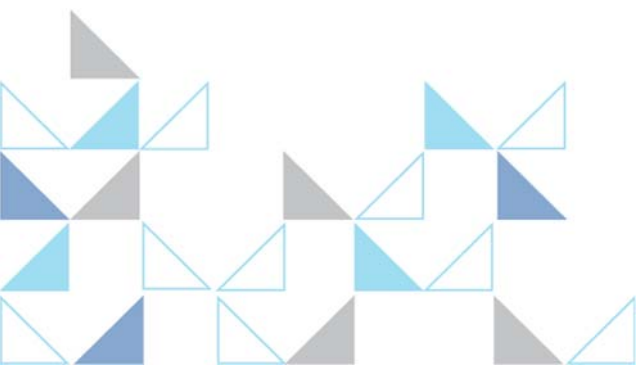


LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2021

CONTENTS

<u>TO THE SHAREHOLDERS</u>	3
<u>LETTER FROM JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN</u>	3
<u>BACKGROUND</u>	6
<u>FINANCIAL RATIOS</u>	12
<u>FUNDING MANAGEMENT</u>	14
<u>THE BANK</u>	27
<u>CONCLUSION</u>	36
<u>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</u>	36



To the Shareholders. In compliance with the provisions of Law No. 19550, as amended, and the bylaws, we are pleased to submit for the consideration of the Shareholders' Meeting, the Letter to Shareholders, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Income, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and its Equivalents, Notes and Exhibits, Auditors' Report and Statutory Audit Committee's Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.



**LETTER FROM JOSÉ IGNACIO MENDIGUREN,
CHAIRPERSON OF BICE (BANCO DE INVERSIÓN Y COMERCIO EXTERIOR)**

Almost two years after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the sharpest and most unexpected downturn in most of the world's economies in living memory, Argentina had a significant recovery in 2021. With a series of public policies aimed at sustaining and boosting companies and productive sectors, the country ended 2021 with indices that do nothing more than ratify that production and employment generation are the priority of public policy.

Argentina faced the health emergency in March 2020 with a recession that had been going on for two years. In addition to the difficulties experienced by all countries, we had previous macroeconomic imbalances as a result of policies focused on financial speculation and away from the real economy.

Last year's data show that the country has returned to the right direction: economic growth was about 10%, with a presence in almost all productive sectors; the use of installed capacity in industry was close to 70%; the trade surplus amounted to millions of USD 15,000, and the level of employment accounted for 17 uninterrupted months of new job creation.

Today the country needs to consolidate this road and BICE - in its role as a development bank - has the mission to make a significant qualitative contribution to boost this new cycle of growth through financial tools that promote business projects to transform Argentina's production matrix.

Companies that add value and contribute to changing the country's historical position as a supplier of raw materials to the world and importer of manufactured products. Reversing this equation is what will allow our country to stop facing recurring crises and to definitively move forward on the road to development.

This is why, since we assumed the management of BICE two years ago, we decided to put small and medium-sized enterprises back at the center of financing. First, we increased the number of SMEs receiving assistance by 50% and then, with the recovery already underway, we increased long-term loans for productive investment by 281%. We did so by stabilizing the Bank's finances and achieving positive results for the second consecutive year, after years of decline that had cast doubt on the institution's sustainability.

Another aspect on which we proposed to work was the promotion of exports, especially to Brazil, our main trading partner. The result was more than encouraging: in 2021, we increased export credits by 29% over the prior year.

To achieve these objectives, we worked closely with the government agencies that design the public policies driving growth:

- Together with the Ministry of Productive Development, we launched a line of productive investment with a subsidized rate from the National Fund for Productive Development (FONDEP). And, jointly with the Argentine Embassy in Brazil, we brought this benefit to MSMEs exporting to Brazil.
- Together with the Ministry of the Interior, we made available to the municipalities leases for the purchase of road, medical and computer equipment and utility vehicles, among other goods necessary for local development.
- With ANSeS, we moved forward in the recovery of the productive role of the Sustainability Guarantee Fund (FGS) through the implementation of a public trust fund called "Strategic Investment Program", which will aim to support strategic sectors for the national government that promote the generation of employment and strengthen the pension fund system.
- Jointly with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, BICE Fideicomisos set up the Fund for Direct Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking and Exploitation, which is made up of assets seized in proceedings related to the crimes of trafficking, exploitation and money laundering.

At the international level, in turn, we deepened our participation as a member of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), which aims to redirect global finance towards a more sustainable economy in the post-pandemic period, and we are promoting a financing agenda that pursues the Sustainable Development Goals and the agendas of the Paris Climate Agreement.

As a result, in November, we organized, together with ALIDE (Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development) and the IDFC, the Latin American chapter of the World Summit of

Development Banks (FICs or Finance in Common Summit) on sustainable finance, with the participation of development banks, multilateral organizations and government officials.

In 2022, the Bank will seek to continue growing efficiently in order to provide more and better assistance to SMEs.

To this end, we are making progress in several projects to digitalize all processes in order to achieve a more agile and dynamic management.

In the year of our 30th anniversary, we renewed our commitment to turn BICE into the investment bank needed by the country to transform its productive structure and move towards production and federal development.

BACKGROUND

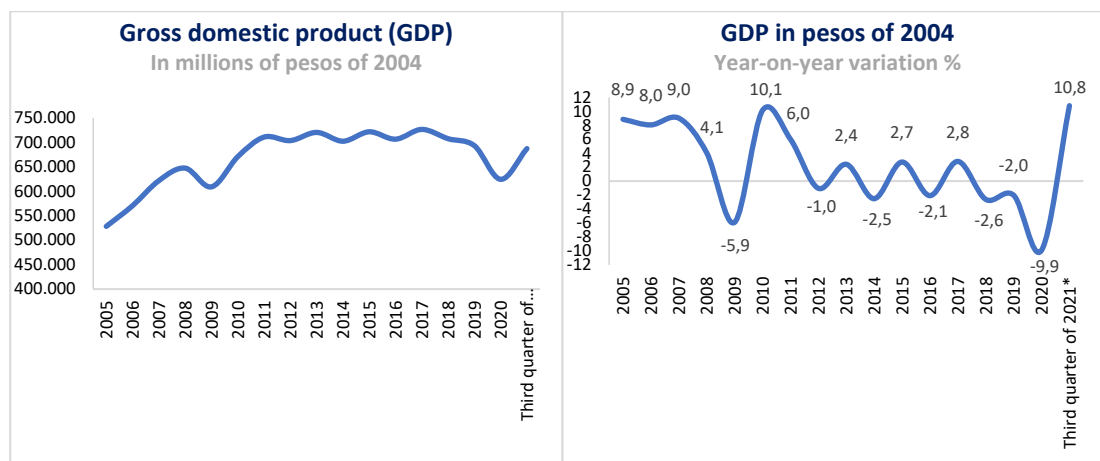
After the economic impact of the pandemic, in 2021, recovery was strong and fast.

The national government's financing policy, of which BICE is an integral part, played an important role in such process. The level of activity recovered the loss incurred along the prior year, thanks to investments, which could be seen in almost all economic sectors, especially in the industry.

Consequently, the unemployment rate has reached its minimum percentage since 2017. Trade surplus has been the second highest amount since 2009. Tax revenue improved considerably, contributing to the drop in the debt as a percentage of the GDP. As a future challenge, though foreign currency swings were not recorded, inflation increased as a consequence of a significant rise in international prices.

ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

After the strong economic impact of the pandemic, a recovery was expected in 2021. Still, there was uncertainty as to its fast spread and magnitude. Based on the information available up to the third quarter, reality exceeded any private and public projection: in the first nine months of the year, gross domestic product (GDP) recorded a year-on-year increase of 10.8%, and it is expected that the year will end with a year-on-year increase of more than 10%.



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As of the third quarter, in real terms, all the components of expenses showed positive variations; however, investment stood out since it was significant. Indeed, it recorded a year-on-year increase of almost 46%, contributing 6.5 percentage points to the GDP variation. This contribution was only exceeded by private consumption (6.7 percentage points), with a year-on-year variation of almost 10%. Likewise, public consumption and exports recorded a year-on-year variation of 6.7% and 5%, respectively, both contributing almost 1 percentage point to growth. Finally, as a consequence of the investment recovery, imports increased by almost 22% on a year-on-year basis, contributing negatively 4.7 percentage points to growth.

	Accumulated variation (%), 3rd quarter 2021	Contribution in percentage points
GDP	10.8	10.8
Private consumption	9.8	6.7
Public consumption	6.7	1.0
Investment	45.9	6.5
Exports	5.0	1.1
Imports	21.8	-4.7

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Regarding the sectors of the economic activity, all sectors -except for agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry- showed positive variations in 2021. Industry was the sector that contributed the most to the general growth with a year-on-year increase of 15.7%, while construction showed the highest variation rate with 27.5% on a year-on-year basis. Fishing, hotels and restaurants and trade also stood out, with a variation of two digits.

EMAE - Sectors	Annual variation % 2021	Contribution in percentage points
General rate	10.3	10.3
Agriculture, livestock, hunt and forestry	-0.3	0.0
Fishing	16.7	0.1
Mines and quarries	9.5	0.5
Manufacturing industry	15.7	3.0
Electricity, gas and water	3.4	0.1
Construction	27.5	0.9
Trade	13.0	1.6
Hotels and restaurants	21.5	0.3
Transportation and communication	7.2	0.4
Financial brokerage	1.0	0.0
Real estate activities	8.4	0.9
Public administration and defense	5.6	0.2
Teaching	3.9	0.1
Social and health services	6.3	0.2
Other services	29.3	0.9

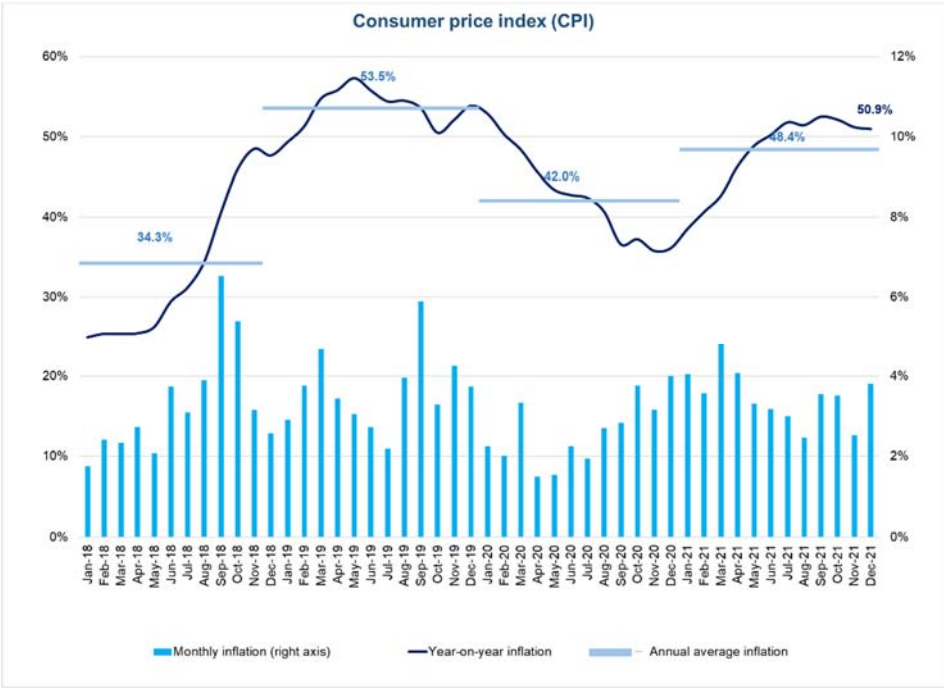
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The industrial sector also accounted for a general growth since all the sectors showed positive variations, most of them with two digits. Growth was especially strong in the following cases: clothing, leather and footwear, machinery and equipment, automotive and auto parts, other transport equipment, among others. The Bank focused on many of these sectors during this year.

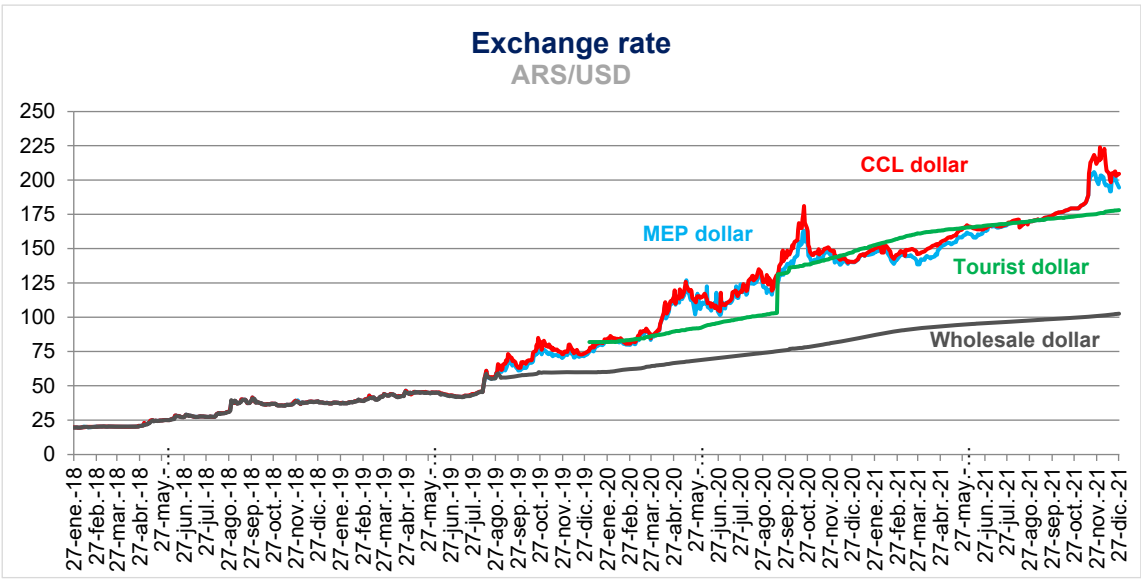
The labor market was in line with the level of activity. In the third quarter of the year, along with the activity rate, the employment rate exceeded the levels prior to the pandemic. Thus, the unemployment rate was 8.2% of the economically active population, below the percentage of the same quarter of 2020, 2019, 2018 and even 2017. Registered employment showed positive monthly variations over the whole year, exceeding the levels prior to the pandemic. Notably, during the first eleven months of the year, 450 thousand jobs were created.

PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATE

In the context of economic recovery and rises in international prices, in 2021, the year-on-year inflation was over 50%. This behavior occurred even though the variation in the exchange rate went down by slightly more than 22% until the end of the year.



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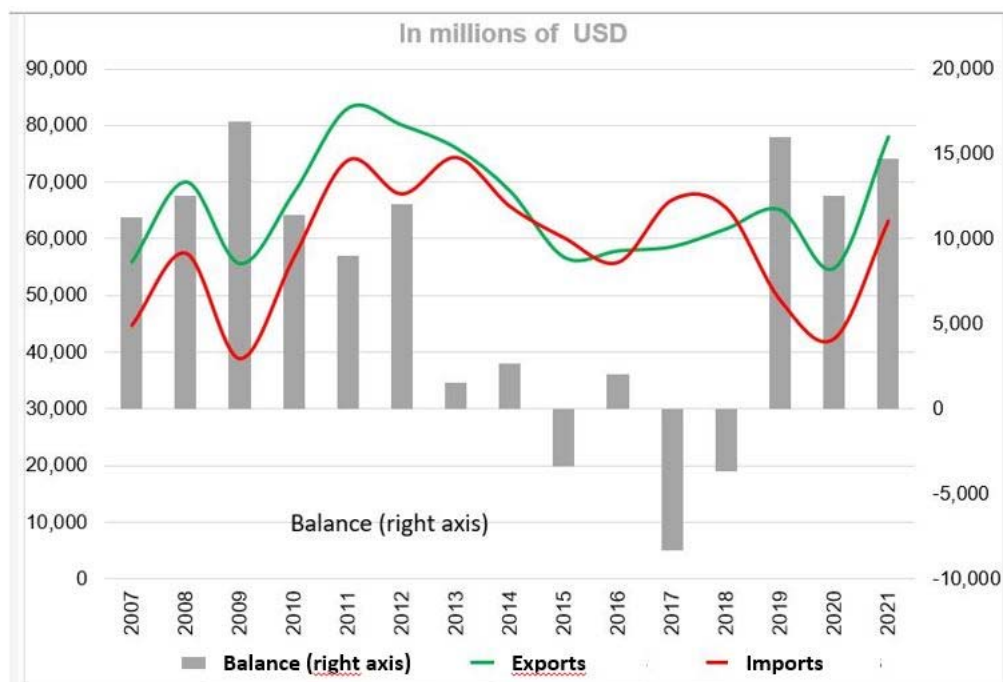


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BALANCE OF TRADE

This official exchange rate behavior was possible thanks to the trade surplus, which, in turn, enabled the Argentine Central Bank to adopt a buying position in the exchange market. In 2021, trade surplus amounted to millions of USD 14,750, the second highest amount since 2009.

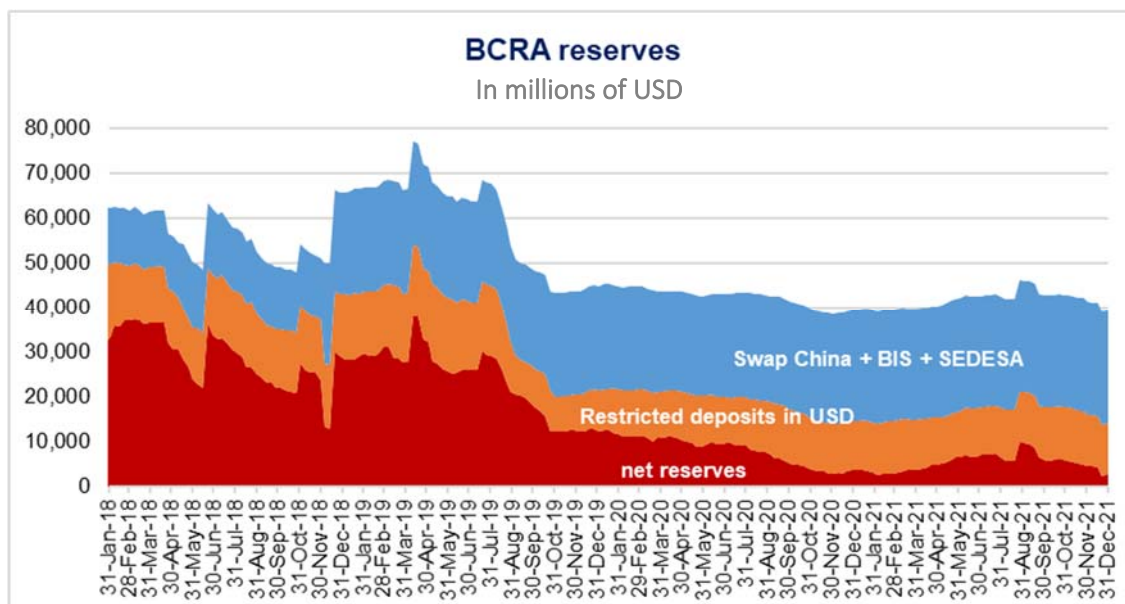
Exports exceeded millions of USD 77,900, which has been the highest amount since 2012. In turn, imports were slightly below millions of USD 63,200. Although trade flows increased both in prices and volume compared to the prior year, sales increased in terms of prices, while the rises in purchases were due to volume. However, the changes in exports of manufactured goods of industrial origin (MOI) are noteworthy since it was the sector that grew the most in 2021, mainly leveraged by.



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Thanks to this high trade surplus, the Argentine Central Bank could adopt a buying position in the exchange market for more than millions of USD 5,000 along the whole year. Nonetheless, the net result in the international reserves position was slightly negative due to the repayment of debts with international agencies and the exchange rate intervention.



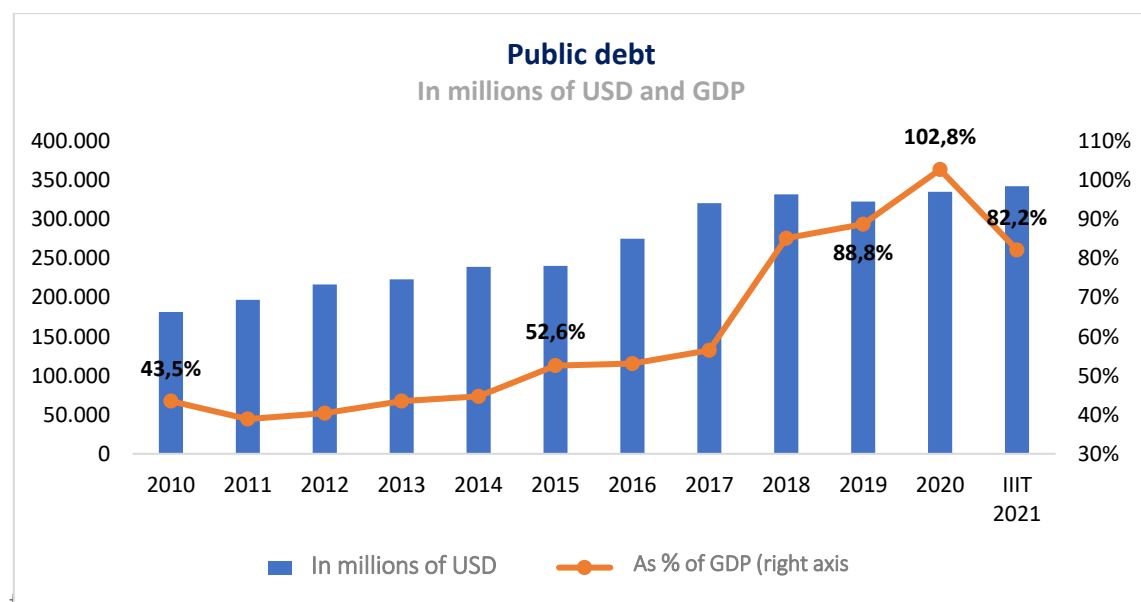
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TAX AND PUBLIC DEBT

As a consequence of the tax incentives granted in 2020 in the context of free movement restrictions due to the pandemic, the fiscal deficit was considerably reduced in 2021. In this way, the primary fiscal and financial deficit, which reached 6.5% and 8.5% of the GDP, respectively, in 2020, stood at 3% and 4.5% in 2021 (after excluding the extraordinary allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs)¹, but considering the Solidarity Contribution). This improvement occurred thanks to a 23% real increase in gain (in this case, considering SDRs) and a drop of 0.2% and 17.2% in primary expenses and interest, respectively. Finally, it is important to mention that the percentage of deficit financing improved as well, which was covered with the local capital market, whereas it reached 16% in 2020, it increased to 26% in 2021.

With this tax behavior, as of the third quarter of 2021, the Public Debt Stock amounted to millions of USD 342,620, that is, millions of USD 7,000 more than at the end of 2020. Regarding the GDP, this represented a decrease from 102.8% in 2020 to 82.2% by mid 2021, i.e. a difference of more than 20 percentage points.

¹ El 4 de agosto de 2020, el Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior (BICE) anunció la emisión de un bono de inversión en dólares por un monto de \$5,734 millones, el cual fue subastado exitosamente. Este bono fue emitido en el contexto de la pandemia por COVID-19, con el fin de apoyar el crecimiento económico y la generación de empleo. El bono fue emitido a una tasa de interés fija del 4.5% anual, con un vencimiento a 10 años. El bono fue emitido en el contexto de la pandemia por COVID-19, con el fin de apoyar el crecimiento económico y la generación de empleo. El bono fue emitido a una tasa de interés fija del 4.5% anual, con un vencimiento a 10 años.



Virus del COVID-19 y el impacto en la economía mundial | 1

LOCAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

The local financial system shows high liquidity and solvency levels, with relatively reduced profitability:

1. **Liquidity:** it remained at high and even growing levels, 66.3% in ARS and 81.8% in US dollars (data as of December 2021).
2. **Capitalization:** it continued to increase during 2021, registering the highest levels since 2013.
3. **Profitability²:** after registering the lowest levels at the beginning of the year, both ROA and ROE have recovered along the current year up to 1.1% and 7.3%, respectively, in December.
4. **Delinquency:** in December, it stood at 4.3% below the values prior to the pandemic.

² ROA and ROE ratios consider the inflation adjustment.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

MAIN RATIOS

The Bank's shareholders' equity at the end of December 2021 amounted to millions of ARS 32,202.55, showing an increase of 4.19% compared to the prior year.

- Financial gains accounted for millions of ARS 32,509.21 at the end of 2021, millions of ARS 4,546.62 higher than prior year's total, showing an increase of 16.26%.
- Disbursements reached millions of ARS 20,223.82 until December. The loans granted during 2021 account for 36.47% compared to the total loans in 2020³.
- The Bank's ROE is 0.92%.
- Loans reach all regional economies of the country, and 63.16% were granted outside the Metropolitan area.

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND INCOME/LOSS

The Bank's shareholders' equity at the end of December 2021 totaled millions of ARS 32,202.55, showing an increase of 4.19% with respect to 2020.

CHANGES IN EQUITY

<i>Stated in millions of pesos</i>	<i>Dec-21</i>	<i>Dec-20</i>
Cash and due from banks	8,102.47	14,834.55
Government and corporate securities	46,730.74	35,146.00
Loans	55,748.72	79,198.09
Other assets	16,547.39	24,358.26
TOTAL ASSETS	127,129.32	153,536.90
Time deposits	56,941.86	64,069.96
Liabilities from financial intermediation	17,744.58	33,230.28
Other liabilities	20,240.33	25,327.82
Net equity	32,202.55	30,908.85
Total liabilities + NE	127,129.32	153,536.90

³ In nominal terms.

As to net income, until December 2021, BICE records net gains in the amount of millions of ARS 1,165.24 4.

INCOME (LOSS)

Stated in millions of pesos	Dec-21	Dec-20
Financial Income	32,509.21	27,962.59
Financial Expenses	-11,693.09	-13,112.62
Gross intermediation margin	20,816.12	14,849.97
NET REVENUES FROM SERVICES	-207.54	54.61
Expenses	-7,157.02	-6,046.64
Other income (loss)	-308.56	-290.03
Loss on net monetary position (Inflation adjustment)	-10,062.19	-7,237.44
Income Tax	-1,915.58	1,318.14
Net income (loss)	1,165.24	2,648.62

Financial gains totaled millions of ARS 32,509.21 at the end of 2021, millions of ARS 4,546.62 higher than prior year's total, which accounts for an increase of 16.26%.

Expenses amounted to millions of ARS 7,157.02, an amount of millions of ARS 1,110.38 higher than in 2020, which shows an increase of 18.36%.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

Profitability ratios had an outstanding performance in 2021 with respect to the prior year, largely due to the political decision of the national government, in line with the proposal of the Bank's leadership, to absorb exchange gains/losses on foreign currency credit lines that had caused significant damage to the Bank.

Ratios	Dec-21	Dec-20
Liquidity		
Current Assets to Current Liabilities	131.8%	128.4%
Solvency		
Indebtedness (NE to Liabilities)	33.9%	25.2%
Leverage	3.95	4.97
Netted assets to Net equity		
Non-current Assets to Total Assets		
Non-current Assets to Total Assets	30.81%	32.64%
Profitability		
ROE (Profit (loss) for the year to Average net equity)	3.9%	9.7%
ROE (Profit (loss) for the year to Average assets)	0.92%	1.78%
Efficiency		
Expenses to Average Assets	5.89%	4.27%
Portfolio Quality		
Non-performing portfolio to Financing	4.06%	7.64%

⁴ This figure shows the addition of net income attributable to the parent company's owners of millions of ARS 1,163.87 and the net income attributable to noncontrolling interests of millions of ARS 1,37. BIFISA accounts for 20% of net income (millions of ARS 232.73).

CASH FLOWS

Stated in millions of pesos	Dec-21	Dec-20
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	13,142.46	18,533.50
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	-132.01	-52.74
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	-16,778.13	-10,604.60
Financial and holding gains (losses) from cash and cash equivalents	-2,964.41	-2,572.47
Total cash flows provided (used) during the fiscal year	-6,732.08	5,303.70

FUNDING MANAGEMENT

In line with the growth of the economy, which was leveraged by the boost in investment and industry, during 2021, the Bank's management focused on assisting SMEs through its different long-term productive investment lines, whose disbursements increased by 281% compared to 2020.

BICE focused on promoting the growth of the productive sectors through credit programs at competitive rates and terms.

In this regard, the joint work with the Ministry of Productive Development was key to provide products with a subsidized rate from the National Fund for Productive Development (FONDEP).

Thus, the amount of the line of credit for productive investment with a subsidized rate was extended to millions of ARS 7,000 with a specific

quota for SME exporters to Brazil. Additionally, the quota to finance the working capital of SMEs that perform or are to perform exports to such country was extended from millions of ARS 500 to ARS 1,000.

The promotion of foreign trade was another focus of financing during the year, with disbursements that grew by 29% with respect to 2020. BICE significantly lowered the rates of its comex lines, which were also subsidized by FONDEP in the case of export prefinancing for SMEs.

Lease, factoring and working capital tools, together with structured financing, the second-tier line and the coordinated work with reciprocal guarantee companies, completed the offer of instruments, in which the growth of the BICE Fideicomisos portfolio by 45% over 2020 also stands out.

STRATEGY

The Bank serves a government policy focused on medium and long-term investments for the productive development and inclusion of the country in the global economy by adding value. The Bank has the role of promoting the inclusive and integrated growth of the country to reduce sector and territory differences.

Its focus is placed on:

- generating financial instruments to be used by the small, medium and large companies all over the country,
- being part of national, regional global value chains.
- promoting the growth of productive sectors:

- A. The Bank focused on the economic recovery of the country upon the way out of the pandemic.
- B. It adjusted and generated new products in line with the real needs of the players of the real economy within the framework derived from the pandemic and carried out structural changes in its management within a very short term.
- C. In 2021, once the health situation stabilized, it focused on its strategic and historical products again:
 - Investment:
 - Foreign trade
 - Structuring of financing schemes in line with strategic projects.

LOANS GRANTED

During 2021, BICE disbursed millions of ARS 20,223.82 as credits, which accounted for a 36.47% increase compared to the prior year⁵.

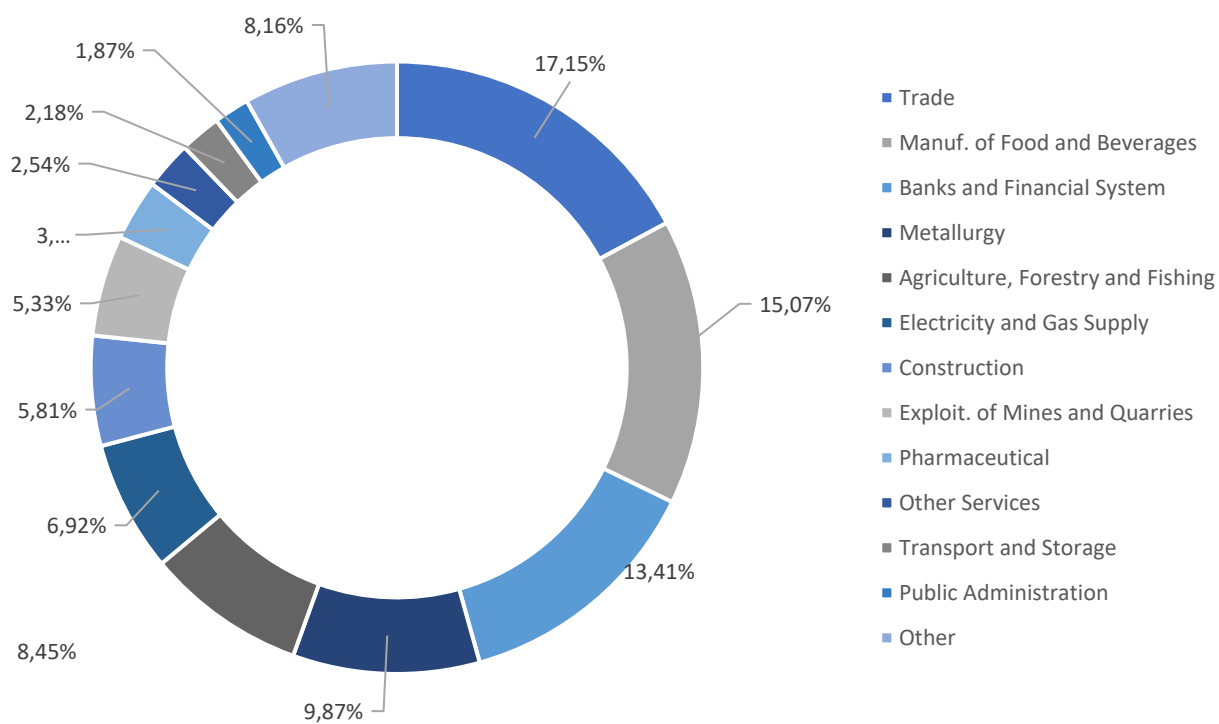
Stated in millions of pesos	2021	Interest	2020	Interest
Investment Projects	9,508.36	47%	2,498.30	17%
- Direct	6,875.62	34%	2,215.80	15%
- Indirect	2,632.74	13%	282.50	2%
Working Capital	1,436.21	7%	4,009.21	27%
Export Financing	5,846.62	29%	4,532.19	31%
Factoring	1,429.54	7%	1,521.90	10%
Capital Market	1,706.48	8%	27.50	0%
Checks discount	296.61	1%	2,230.02	15%
Total	20,223.82	100%	14,819.13	100%

Letter to Shareholders 2021 | BICE (Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior) 15

LOANS DISTRIBUTION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

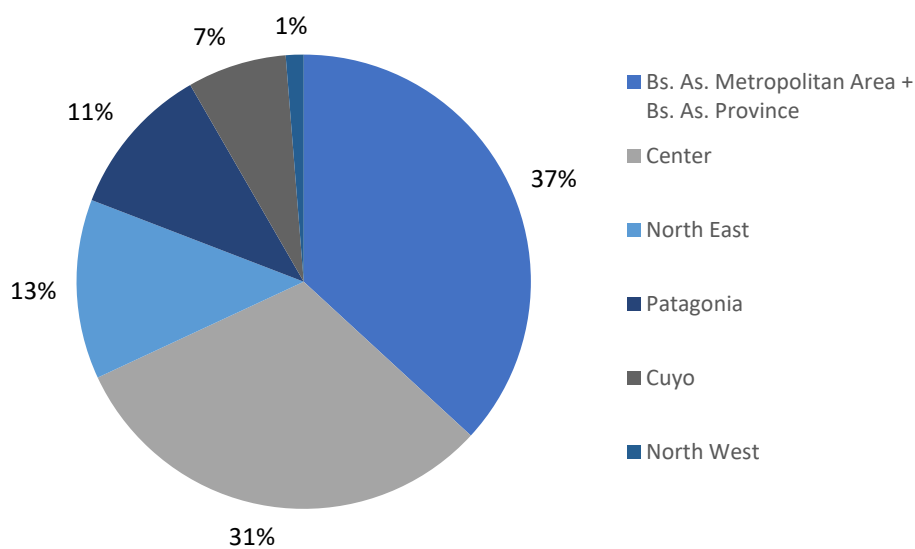
The following chart shows a clear multisector profile in BICE's loans. BICE's credit portfolio is made up of 44.96% credits granted to companies engaged in and/or related to labor intensive activities and the energy sector (trade, food and beverages, electric power and gas supply), while 37.14% were aimed at crop farming, forestry and fishing, metalworking, transport, banking and the financial system. The remainder is distributed among the activities of the construction, textile, chemistry, wood and pharmacy sectors, among others.

⁵ In nominal terms.



LOANS DISTRIBUTION BY REGION

Loans reach all the regional economies of the country, and 63.16% were granted outside the Metropolitan area, which evidences a policy of federal impact.



MAIN FINANCING LINES

INVESTMENT:

SMEs and large companies. Aimed at financing investment projects as well as the acquisition of capital goods, whether or not subject to registration, for the different economic activities performed in the goods manufacturing and services sectors. It also includes financing productive reconversion and modernization projects at different economic sectors, focused on improving competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets.

BICE focused on managing credits for SMEs belonging to all productive sectors, whether current customers or not, in order to encourage the post-pandemic production reactivation with the Productive Investment Financing campaign that had a subsidized rate of up to 12% from the National Fund for Productive Development (FONDEP) of the Ministry of Productive Development during the first three years.

Likewise, a specific campaign was defined with the purpose of supporting the national policy of making the bilateral trade with Brazil more dynamic and deepening the development of the national industry. The Productive Investment Financing for exporters to Brazil line included a subsidized variable rate of up to 14% from the FONDEP during the first three years for SMEs exporting to such country.

Focusing on the gender agenda, the Women Leaders line was encouraged for SMEs in which 51% of the shares are owned by one woman, or those that with a minimum of 25% also have at least one woman on the board or senior management, financing up to 100% of the projects submitted, with rates in both ARS and USD.

In relation to the environmental agenda, the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy - Green Climate Fund line was maintained for SMEs across the country and with financing terms of up to 15 years.

The Strategic Provincial Projects - FONDEP line was launched for long-term investment credits to finance provincial productive enterprises that have projects that generate local impact and are declared strategic by the Department of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Entrepreneurs. It includes a subsidized rate of 10% from the FONDEP within the first sixty months from financing.

Capital Lease. Aimed at financing the acquisition of capital goods, real property and intangible assets, whether or not subject to registration, for the different economic activities performed in the goods manufacturing and services sectors.

Different capital leases for SMEs and large companies were developed with different rates depending on the asset acquired, whether locally manufactured or imported, thus promoting the local industry.

In addition, in the post-pandemic context, a campaign Lease - Nonfinancial government sector was carried out to finance capital assets with the purpose of providing the necessary equipment for the local development of the municipalities across the country.

By means of the second-tier line Lease - Financial institutions under capital lease agreements, BICE continued operating through financial institutions and capital lease companies.

FOREIGN TRADE:

Pre and post-export financing. It is applicable to assets and services of SMEs and large companies across the country. It considers the issuance of international guarantees.

In order to encourage the foreign exchange generation and the post-pandemic production reactivation, the campaign Export Financing with a subsidized rate was launched to promote the exports of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises across the country. Competitive financial conditions were offered, giving priority to first-time exporters and then continuing to provide assistance to current customers.

Additionally, with the Long-term export financing (Forfaiting), local exporters were allowed to sell their products abroad and give the buyer a term of up to 10 years to repay the debt. Argentine companies are thus enabled to collect the export value in cash through BICE, and the importer assumes the commitment to paying back to the Bank.

Foreign trade guarantees. Were also made available, which consist of fulfillment guarantees, performance bonds and bidding guarantees, among others, received and issued from/to abroad.

WORKING CAPITAL:

Working capital. It finances daily activities of SMEs or large companies, such as the purchase of inputs, raw materials and fuel, among others.

The lines were differentiated according to the amount to be granted for SMEs and large companies, with a focus on the first two segments through competitive financial conditions.

Likewise, a specific campaign was defined with the purpose of supporting the national policy of making the bilateral trade with Brazil more dynamic and deepening the development of the national industry. The line Working capital financing for exporter companies to Brazil included a subsidized rate of 8 percentage points per year during all the term of the loan.

Factoring. Financing of credit instruments, including management collection and credit protection. It allows companies to stabilize cash flows and improve their position and competitiveness.

Products involved: deferred checks, discount of simple invoices, public works certificates, VAT refunds to exporters, and advances made for future agreements.

BICE also continued operating with Electronic Factoring through its 100% digital platform to discount invoices online.

RECIPROCAL GUARANTEE COMPANIES (SGR) AND GUARANTEE FUNDS

Currently, over millions of ARS 15,108 are distributed by 40 SGRs and Guarantee Funds which enables the assistance of final beneficiaries through the different financing lines offered by the Bank.

According to the Report of the Reciprocal Guarantee Companies System in Argentina prepared by the Department of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Entrepreneurs, BICE is the third largest bank in the financial system in terms of guarantees outstanding.

The strategic alliance with these companies and guarantee funds helped us reach new customers and expanded the number of companies assisted.

STRUCTURED FINANCING

BICE takes part in the development of special financing businesses requiring the creation of more complex structures and involving a different design for every case (amortization schemes, reserve accounts structures, guarantees or different tranches depending on terms and destinations), as well as the syndication of loans, which makes it possible to multiply the resources allocated through other entities.

In 2021, the financing for investment projects in the amount of millions of ARS 2,300 was approved. Considering the participation of other banks as part of the structures, total financing reached around millions of ARS 16,700.

The assets held by the Bank in terms of structured financing and syndicated loans reach millions of ARS 10,000 as of December 31, 2021.

CAPITAL MARKET

Through the capital market, the Bank continued providing assistance to SMEs by encouraging the extension of terms, having promoted the issuance of corporate bonds with series of longer tranches. The placement of corporate bonds during the year reached millions of ARS 1,900.

CAPITAL LEASE

This year lease operations were approved for more than millions of ARS 2,200.

The assistance to municipalities across the country was increased to finance essential goods for local development and community service. BICE is the only Bank granting this type of financing to municipal governments nationwide. As of December 2021, credits have been granted to 56 municipalities across the country.

According to the information provided by the Argentine Capital Lease Association, BICE is among the three entities with the highest portfolio in the capital lease market.

FACTORING

During 2021, transactions amounting to millions of ARS 1,600 were concluded with companies belonging mainly to the construction, industry, agricultural, trade and services sectors. The rating of customers in an amount higher than millions of ARS 5,000 was managed.

In relation to the discount of invoices and works certificates, support continued to be given to suppliers of several government agencies and state-owned companies, such as YPF, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Social Development, SOFSE and the National Roads Authority.

In respect of the private sector, a line to discount checks of deferred payment with terms higher than market was developed, especially designed for the agribusiness sector.

WOMEN LEADERS

In 2021, BICE led the concept "Woman Business Taxonomy" in the Gender Commission of the Sustainable Finance Protocol in Argentina. Additionally, Woman Business Identification was launched, a project to obtain information about the credit portfolio to be granted by gender segregation. For that purpose, a special group was created with a collaborative and cross-functional team.

Through the program Women Leaders, in 2021, BICE financed 39 companies in the amount of millions of ARS 724, i.e. more than the double of companies compared to 2019 (prior to the pandemic) as well as more than the quadruple of disbursements and the amount disbursed for the same year.

Additionally, if the companies that could be manually identified as owned by women, but which joined BICE through a credit line other than Women Leaders, are considered, the total amount disbursed is millions of ARS 3,950. In this sense, it is proved that the automatic identification facilitated by the project Women Business Identification is highly important to obtain more accurate quality information.

DIGITAL BANKING

In 2021, a diagnosis process of digital transformation and digital maturity was initiated in BICE with the aim to draw up an innovation and transformation plan.

The process is intended to enhance customer experience through digital solutions aimed at financing productive sectors, creating a collaborative and open digital ecosystem to meet the internal and external customers' needs better.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

By means of the second-tier line, micro, small and medium enterprises engaged in the exporting sector in U.S. dollars were financed in separate transactions to conclude investment projects and incorporate capital assets in Argentine pesos and U.S. dollars, mainly with funds received from multilateral credit organizations, such as the World Bank and the Green Climate Fund, jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank.

Through the second-tier line, more than millions of ARS 2,600 were disbursed for different transactions.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

BICE, as an agent of different markets, regularly performs different transactions in line with its strategic goals as a development bank. For that purpose, it participates in the MAE, BYMA, MATBA-ROFEX and MAV electronic markets, performing repo transactions, purchase and sale of securities, foreign exchange trading and arbitrage in spot and futures markets, in compliance with exchange regulations in force.

Additionally, the Bank has participated in bids of Treasury bills and bonds offered by the Ministry of Economy, whereby the financial instruments may be bought before they are traded on the market.

Regarding term deposits and investments received, based on the possibility given by Communication "A" 6589 of the BCRA, which allowed a reduction in the terms, BICE increased its presence as a recipient of funds in Argentine pesos and U.S. dollars and stood out as a broker for institutional investors.

Until the end of November 2021, the Bank has maintained significant liquidity in U.S. dollars applied to short-term financial operations of up to millions of USD 100, known as Overnight, with foreign financial institutions. Such liquidity made it possible the Plan of redenomination into Argentine pesos of the international credit lines with the Government as the creditor, whereby such liquidity became funds in Argentine pesos at concessional rates.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

In 2021, jointly with the Ministry of Productive Development, the enforcement authority of the trusts FONDEP and FOGAR, we worked on financing schemes and special guarantees to offer competitive financing alternatives with gender equality.

The initiatives undertaken in 2021 are described below:

FONDEP - Productive investment. Credit line created in 2020 to finance investment projects. The credit quota subject to an initial subsidized rate was millions of ARS 2,000 and, in 2021, as a consequence of the high demand for credits, the quota was increased to millions of ARS 7,000. The subsidized rate from FONDEP is up to 12% annually during the first three years of the credit as per the Bank's chart. The credit limit is up to millions of ARS 75. The special quota for companies led by women, the wine sector and productive innovation stands out as a promotion policy.

FONDEP - Productive investment. for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises exporters to Brazil. This investment line was created to promote exports to Brazil. The quota for the subsidized interest rate is millions of ARS 2,500. The subsidized rate is up to 14% annually during the first three years of the credit as per the Bank's chart.

FONDEP - Working capital for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises exporters to Brazil. This working capital line was created to promote MSMEs exporting to Brazil. The credit quota subject to a subsidized rate is millions of ARS 1,000. The subsidized rate is 8 percentage points annually during the full credit term as per the Bank's chart.

FONDEP – Productive investment for provincial productive enterprises BICE. This line was created to promote the productive investment of provincial productive enterprises (companies partially owned by any governmental jurisdiction). The credit quota subject to a subsidized rate is millions of ARS 1,000. The investment projects identified by FONDEP as strategic will have a subsidized rate of 10% as per the Bank's chart for state-owned companies. The subsidized rate is applied during the first 60-month term. The credit per company will have a minimum and maximum limit of millions of ARS 70 and ARS 250, respectively.

FONDEP - Export pre-financing. The export financing line was created in 2020 to promote exports and the inflow of foreign exchange into the country, with a credit quota subject to a subsidized rate of up to millions of USD 35. Beneficiaries were defined as regular exporters (i.e. companies that have successively exported during 2017, 2018 and 2019), sporadic exporters (i.e. companies that have not exported successively during 2017, 2018 and 2019) and first-time exporters (i.e. companies that have not exported during 2017, 2018 and 2019). Along this year, a series of improvements to the agreement executed with FONDEP were negotiated. Some of these improvements include an increase in the financing maximum limit for regular exporters that may operate up to the amount of USD 400,000, and the creation of the concept of regular exporter to Brazil that may take a credit of up to USD 500,000. FONDEP's subsidized rate is 1% as per the Bank's grid for export pre-financing.

FOGAR - Direct guarantee for foreign trade transactions (COMEX 100%). The Bank executed an agreement with FOGAR in order to be incorporated in a guarantee regime to secure loans granted by the Bank to sporadic exporters or first-time exporters in the framework of export pre-financing with FONDEP's subsidized rate.

Department of Industry – PRODEPRO. Line of credit for investments of strategic companies focused on the development of suppliers of certain strategic chains for the PRODEPRO, which includes a subsidized rate from the Department of Industry, Knowledge Economy and External Commercial Management. Companies from the industrial sector or industrial services are eligible. Subsidized rate of up to 14% for investment projects of up to millions of ARS 200, and working capital up to 15% of the investment project. Eligibility is granted by the PRODEPRO.

Department of Industry - Collaborative production. Continuance of the line of credit to finance innovative projects which combine at least two different knowledge economy activities that promote reactivation, supported by advances in science and technology. Through the Department of Industry, Knowledge Economy and External Commercial Management, a subsidized rate of up to 25% on the interest rate applicable to investment projects disbursed by the Bank is offered. The credit per company may not exceed the amount of millions of ARS 50. The investment project may not exceed the amount of millions of ARS 100.

FUNDING AND ADDENDA SIGNED WITH INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES TO EXTEND THE OFFER OF FINANCIAL LINES IN LOCAL CURRENCY

World Bank. On May 31, 2021, an addendum to the Subsidiary Agreement was signed between BICE, the former Ministry of Economy and the former Ministry of Production, related to the Loan Agreement 8659-AR between the Republic of Argentina and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BIRF), which is part of the World Bank. The addendum included the following amendments:

- Discharge liabilities of USD 1,814,032.21 due as of January 15, 2021 at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication "A" 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the date when the payment is actually made.

- Give the treatment described below to the current debt balance and future liabilities arising from funds received so far in the amount of USD 28,000,000:
 - A refund of USD 18,000,000, plus the interest accrued, will be calculated at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication "A" 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the date when each payment is actually made. This is related to the portion already applied and that is expected to be used in USD prior to the next request for disbursements.
 - The remaining balance of funds received of USD 10,000,000, plus the interest accrued, will be calculated at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication "A" 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the signing of this addendum.

This proposal is based on the fact that it is the date on which BICE will redenominate the funds into Argentine pesos so that the Bank may lend them in transactions in Argentine pesos.

- Enable BICE to request future disbursements of USD 16,500,000 to the Ministry of Productive Development, whether in Argentine pesos or in U.S. dollars, as required by BICE, thus maintaining business flexibility in the face of potential market needs. Based on the foregoing, debt services arising from disbursements in U.S. dollars made on and after the date when the addendum is signed will be payable in Argentine pesos at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication "A" 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the date when each payment is actually made. Should Argentine pesos be received, BICE will repay in Argentine pesos under the same terms and conditions of rate and term as set forth in the loan agreement.

Within the framework of the Long-term financing project for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (Project BIRF No. 159515), in accordance with the Loan agreement No. 8659-AR, executed on April 20, 2018, between the World Bank and the Republic of Argentina, BICE has received funds in the amount of millions of USD 45 that enabled the Bank to grant loans to MSMEs through financial institutions (BICE in its role of second-tier line bank). Currently, thanks to this project, 125 lines of credit were granted for more than millions of USD 35.2, and more than 15 lines of credit are pre-approved in the amount of millions of USD 5, aimed to cover working capital needs in order to finance exports and investment projects at four-year terms on average.

The Project has contributed to boost BICE's role as a development bank, financing the implementation of risk management tools: the AisFinRisk software, which implied incorporating a tool that allows managing various aspects of comprehensive risk management, and the SCACS Credit Risk Management software, which allows to keep qualitative data, balance sheets, ratio calculations, rating matrices and entity statistics in a safe environment and with enormous potential to introduce improvements in the future. The purchase of equipment (servers and notebooks) and VPNs was also financed. Looking ahead, the Bank expects to finance the purchase of new management systems and trainings for key personnel.

Likewise, BICE, as the Executing Unit of the Project, has assisted the Department of Entrepreneurs and SMEs in the execution of various initiatives aimed to introduce structural reforms that will improve MSMEs access to the financial system. Such is the case of the review of the insolvency framework, the implementation of the Electronic Credit Invoice, the development of the Argentine SMEs Platform and the implementation of a Single Financial File that will facilitate the link between the SMEs, the Ministry of Productive Development and the financial system.

European Investment Bank (EIB). On December 1, 2021, an addendum to the Transfer Agreement was signed between BICE, the former Ministry of Economy and the former Ministry of Production, related to the Financing Agreement (86706) between the Republic of Argentina and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The addendum included the following amendments:

- Agree to discharge liabilities of USD 14,167,500.54 due as of September 15, 2021 in Argentine pesos at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication "A" 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the date when the payment is actually made.

- Convert to local currency the outstanding debt balance in the amount of USD 60,485,143 and future liabilities (as from September 16, 2021), arising from the funds disbursed. For the purposes of redenomination into Argentine pesos, the weighted average exchange rate of ARS 39.26, prevailing when the disbursements were received for each stage of the loan, will be applied.

IDB-PROCER II. On December 2, 2021, an addendum to the Subsidiary Agreement was signed between BICE and the former Ministry of Production and Labor, regarding the “Program to boost the competitiveness of regional economies” (hereinafter, “PROCER II”) related to the Loan Agreement No. 3174/OC-AR between the Republic of Argentina and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The addendum included the following amendments:

- Payment of balances accrued for principal, interest and commissions as of September 15, 2021 in the amount of USD 2,793,825.00 at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication “A” 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the date when BICE paid the Ministry of Productive Development.
- The payment of the outstanding debt balance (USD 30,852,479.80) and future liabilities arising from balances transferred will be converted to Argentine pesos at the weighted average exchange rate of ARS 69.11 prevailing when the disbursements were received.
- The payment of the debt balance and future liabilities arising from the outstanding disbursements that the Ministry of Productive Development will transfer to BICE in the local currency will be made in such currency and under the same terms and conditions of rate and term as set forth in the Loan Agreement No. 3174/OC-AR.
- The payment of the debt balance and future liabilities arising from outstanding disbursements that the Ministry of Productive Development will transfer to BICE in U.S. dollars will be converted at the exchange rate set by BCRA Communication “A” 3500 prevailing on the day prior to the date the payment is made.

IDB GCF. On September 21, 2021, an addendum to the Subsidiary Agreement was signed, which enables BICE to receive disbursements from the program in Argentine pesos and, accordingly, allows BICE to lend money in local currency.

After receiving such news, IDB proposed that BICE disburses USD 25,000,000 to grant loans in Argentine pesos (BICE will receive funds in Argentine pesos at a fixed rate of 1.25%). This implies that the funds received may be loaned over 6 months, plus the Pari Passu clause equivalent to USD 15,000,000, i.e. a total amount of ARS 4,000,000,000.

PROCER. BICE’s appointment as a sub-executor agency of Sub-component 3.1: “Access to credit”. As of December 2021, 69% of the total line has been executed, which resulted in credits granted to over 450 SMEs across the country to foster competitiveness in different regional value chains. On December 2, 2021, an addendum to the Subsidiary Agreement was signed, which governs the relationship between BICE and the Ministry of Productive Development, facilitating the granting of loans in Argentine pesos to Argentine SMEs and, thus, fostering the execution of the line.

GREEN CLIMATE FUND. On April 22, 2019, the former Ministry of Economy, the former Ministry of Production and Labor, BICE and the IDB entered into a loan agreement in the amount of millions of USD 100 to be allocated to the “Project for promoting risk mitigation instruments and financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments”.

The loan is channeled through BICE directly or through financial institutions, and the ultimate beneficiaries are Argentine SMEs investing in renewable energy projects (biogas and biomass) and energy efficiency.

This is the first transaction of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for a financial institution in Argentina, in which the IDB is the implementing agency. In addition, BICE is the project executor and will co-finance it with an additional amount of millions of USD 60.

In September, the Department of Strategic Affairs, the Ministry of Productive Development and BICE signed an addendum to the Subsidiary Agreement, which allowed BICE to grant SMEs credits in local currency.

In turn, in November 2021, an advance of millions of USD 25 was requested, which BICE received in Argentine pesos in December. These funds will allow to grant credits in 2022 to projects eligible by the line at concessional rates.

Finally, due to the impact caused by the pandemic, the GCF extended the term to complete the project over two years.

TRUSTS

PORTFOLIO MANAGED BY THE BANKING UNIT

As of December 31, 2021, BICE holds a total portfolio of 27 trusts, out of which 18 are managed by BICE Fideicomisos and the remainder is managed by the Bank. Out of the 9 managed by the Bank, 6 are in liquidation proceedings since the purpose of each contract or its term has been fulfilled.

It is to note that the Bank worked hard to regularize the issuance of financial statements, which had not been issued in prior administrations. As of December 31, 2021, a total of 78 financial statements have been approved, 38 of which were issued for fiscal years approved by the Board of Directors.

Additionally, collection efforts regarding fees from trust services pending payment over millions of ARS 3.4 and USD 50,000 were made. The fees invoiced were also reviewed and an adjustment over millions of ARS 3 in favor of the Bank was determined.

Trusts	Total managed as of 2020	Portfolio incorporated in 2021	Total managed as of 2021	Quantity 2020	Quantity 2021
Optical fiber	1,028	1.60	1,030	6	6
Infrastructure	19,586	406	19,992	1	2
Communications	15	0	15	1	1
Total	20,629	407.6	21,037	8	9

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Below are the most representative trusts in the portfolio:

Public Trust Fund of the Strategic Investment Program. On September 22, the trust agreement of the "Public Trust Fund of the Strategic Investment Program (PROINE)" was executed, which becomes the most significant trust managed by the Bank in the amount of millions of ARS 100,000. It is aimed at making investments in strategic sectors for the national government that foster the generation of employment, strengthen regional economies and/or promote environmental sustainability, and to manage the recovery of such investments through the placement of debt securities issued by the trust.

Trust "Fondo para el Desarrollo de Energías Renovables". The Bank is the trustee of the trust "Fondo para el Desarrollo de Energías Renovables" (FODER). It is intended to grant financing and provide payment guarantees to renewable energy projects within the RenovAr program. Currently, FODER guarantees 185 renewable energy projects nationwide, which have a capacity of power delivery of approximately 4,725 MW to the Argentine Interconnection Grid (SADI).

Since June 2019, this trust is managed by BICE Fideicomisos.

FONINVEMEM. Since 2006, the Bank is the trustee of Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Manuel Belgrano and Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Timbúes. FONINVEMEM is made up of these thermoelectric power stations. Its objective is to create a financial vehicle for the construction and maintenance of the referred stations.

Subsequently, in 2011, the agreements of Fideicomiso Central Vuelta de Obligado and Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Guillermo Brown were signed. These projects were incorporated to FONINVEMEM.

The four thermoelectric power stations built through the trusts have a capacity of net power delivery of approximately 2,700 MW to the Argentine Interconnection Grid (SADI).

The first two trusts have been managed by BICE Fideicomisos since February 2019, whereas the second two trusts have been managed since December 2019.

PORTFOLIO MANAGED BY BICE FIDEICOMISOS S.A.

As of December 31, 2021, BICE Fideicomisos started acting as the trustee of 59 trust agreements in force, and as the manager of 18 trusts where the Bank is the trustee. The total portfolio as of December 2021 amounted to millions of ARS 1,692,075, 55% above the portfolio in 2020.

It is to note that BICE's ownership interest in BICE Fideicomisos is 99.46%.

Trusts	Total managed as of 2020	Portfolio incorporated	Total managed as of 2021	Quantity 2020	Quantity 2021
Nuclear power plants	91,818,433	-26,604,496	65.213.937	11	10
Generators and transport	-	-	-	-	-
Interconnections	22,647,517	6.564.072	29,211,589	12	11
Energy sector studies	850,763,281	381.895.275	1.232.658.556	17	17
Optical fiber	16,235,369	4.547.625	20.782.994	1	1
Guarantee	67,200,688	93.598.153	160.798.841	3	3
Loans	18,355,719	111.472.758	129,828,477	12	12
Other	24,846,499	28.733.747	53.580.246	18	23
Total	1,091,867,506		1,692,074,640	74	77

Below are the most representative trusts that contributed to the national economic reactivation through the execution of instruments that facilitated access to financing for productive development and investment in public works:

FOGAR (Argentine Guarantee Fund). Public fund within the scope of the Ministry of Productive Development, where BICE Fideicomisos acts as the trustee, as appointed by Law No. 27444 and Decree No. 628/18. The purpose is improving credit access conditions by granting preferred guarantees (BCRA "A" preferred guarantees), either partial or full, through the banks and reciprocal guarantee companies with which it operates. The investments policy follows the guidelines established by BCRA regulations applicable to "Public Guarantee Funds". In 2020, four funds of specific allocation would have been created within FOGAR. During 2021, other three new funds of specific allocation were added (Santa Fe, Salta and Santa Cruz). As of December 31, 2021, the trust portfolio reached millions of ARS 157,167. During 2021, 42,703 guarantees in the total amount of millions of ARS 4,194 were honored.

FONDEP (Argentine Fund for Productive Development). Public fund within the scope of the Ministry of Productive Development, created by Decree No. 606/2014, as amended by Decrees Nos. 174/2018 and 439/2018. Its purpose is to facilitate financing access to projects promoting investments in strategic sectors, regional economies and cutting-edge productions through different vehicles, such as direct loans, non-reimbursable contributions, subsidized interest rates and other types of instruments. As of December 31, 2021, a total amount

of millions of ARS 2,598 was disbursed for 247 direct credits. A capital contribution to Industria Metalúrgica Pescarmona S.A. was made and 63.72% of the total capital stock of the company was subscribed. In addition, since September, the subsidized rate in connection with zero-rate credits 2021 started to be paid. In the current year, millions of ARS 8,195 were paid in relation to subsidized interest rates.

Fideicomiso de Administración y Financiero FONDCE (Trust Fund for the Development of the Entrepreneurial Capital). It was created as a management and financial trust by Entrepreneurial Capital Support Law No. 27349. It is aimed at financing undertakings and entrepreneurial capital institutions registered as such, in the manner and conditions established by the regulations. The Entrepreneurs and SMEs Department of the Ministry of Productive Development is the enforcement authority and trustor. By virtue of Decree No. 711/17, BICE was appointed the trustee. Subsequently, by virtue of Decree No. 1165/18, BICE Fideicomisos was appointed successor trustee of the fund. During 2021, two invitations took place: "Redes Para Empezar" with an allocated amount of millions of ARS 400 and "Escalar" with an allocated amount of millions of ARS 1,000, out of which millions of ARS 308 were disbursed for 29 projects.

Trust Fund for Social Housing. It was created through section 59, Law 27341, within the scope of the Department of Housing and Environment of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing, to finance current social housing and basic infrastructure programs with government and private funds and through international, multilateral or trilateral agencies. The trustor is the Department of Housing and Environment. During 2021, 14,155 housing units from 21 provinces were subject to construction, infrastructure, improvement and measurement works.

Fideicomiso de Administración y Financiero FISU (Socio-urban Integration Fund). Public fund within the scope of the Socio-urban Integration Department of the former Ministry of Social Development, created by Decree No. 819 of December 5, 2019. It is aimed at financing all the activities deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of Law 27453 (Socio-urban integration regime of Poor Neighborhoods). Two hundred and eighty two (282) projects under way were recorded in the total amount of millions of ARS 52,349. During 2021, millions of ARS 17,753 have been paid.

Fideicomiso Financiero y de Administración "National Fund for Fire Management". The national government through the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is the trustor. Its purpose is to apply the trust equity to the financing of all the activities deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of Law 26815 (Federal Fire Management System). The assets held in trust will be used as follows: the acquisition of goods and services deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of Law 26815; the engagement and training of temporary personnel to extinguish forest and rural fires; the execution of the necessary infrastructure works for better prevention, control and performance of the tasks related to personnel initiatives; the promotion of activities to ensure a better dissemination and knowledge of the causes and consequences of the losses in the areas affected by forest and rural fires, such as the organization of congresses, exhibitions, shows, advertising campaigns or other in support of that end; the teaching of courses, the development of studies and research; personnel expenses, general expenses and investments required for the operation of the Federal Fire Management System, and to pay for the logistics in case of firefighting. In 2021, millions of ARS 1,514 were destined to pay the suppliers of air services, the purchase of fireproof clothing and a bodywork truck.

THE BANK

As the mass vaccination campaign against COVID-19 progressed, the Bank's personnel gradually started to go to the different offices, complying with health protocols, whereas the epidemiological development was constantly monitored.

One of the pillars of the internal management was the training offered to all the teams at the different levels; 57% more courses were given compared to 2020. The training in gender and diversity was triggered by the Gender Committee, which also promoted policies and initiatives throughout all the organization.

The current year, a diagnosis process of digital transformation was initiated with the aim to draw up an innovation plan that will improve the customer experience and the access to BICE's services by means of IT solutions.

Process improvement and customer satisfaction were encouraged on the basis of the certification of a Quality Management System and by fostering sustainable finances focused on investments and socially responsible policies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In the Unanimous Annual and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on January 24, 2020, and in the Unanimous Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on February 3, 2020, regular directors were appointed for fiscal year 2020/2021. The positions of Vice-chairperson (01/24/2020) and Chairperson (02/03/2020) were accepted in each of those meetings.

The Board of Directors was made up of José Ignacio de Mendiguren (Chairperson), Miguel Gustavo Peirano (Vice-chairperson), Fabián Eduardo Musso, Nicolás José Scioli, Carlos Ramón Brown, and Raquel Cecilia Kismer.

In the Board Meeting held on January 28, 2020, Gabriel Martin Vienni was appointed General Manager of the Bank.

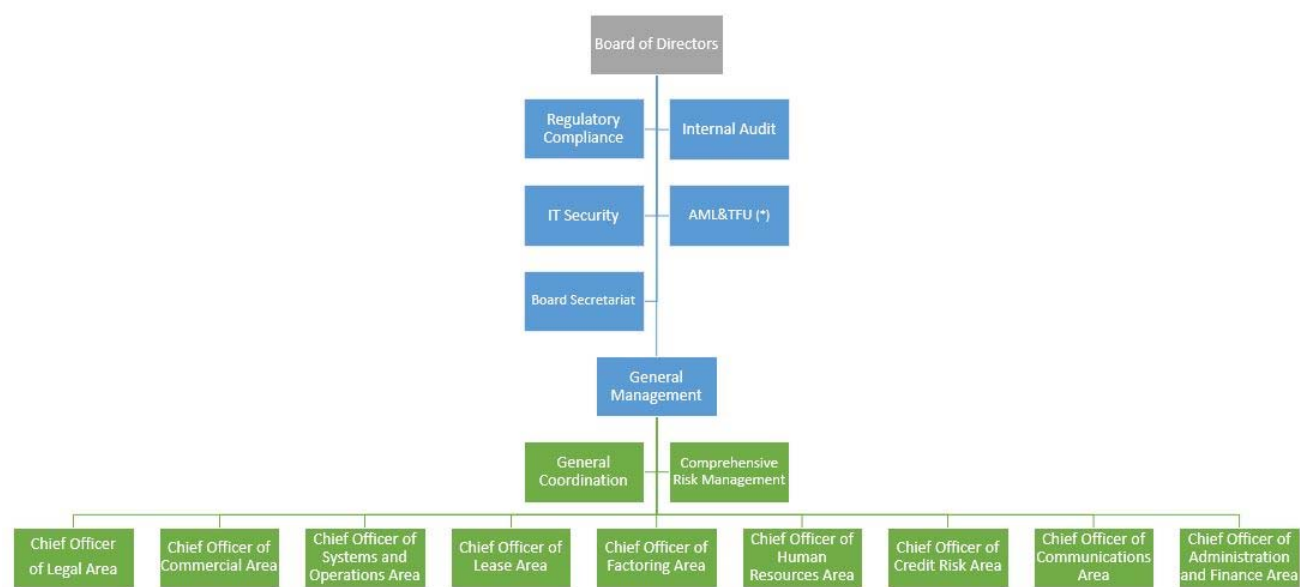
Afterwards, in the Unanimous Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on February 4, 2021, new regular directors were appointed for fiscal year 2020/2021, and such positions were accepted on that same date. Therefore, the Board of Directors was made up of José Ignacio de Mendiguren (Chairperson), Miguel Gustavo Peirano (Vice-chairperson), Fabián Eduardo Musso, Nicolás José Scioli, Carlos Ramón Brown, Raquel Cecilia Kismer, Julián Maggio and Carla Betina Pitiot.

On November 30, 2021, through Minutes of Board Meeting No. 1188 (Section 1), the Board of Directors accepted the resignation submitted by Miguel Gustavo Peirano from his position of Regular Director and Vice-chairperson and, through Board Meeting held on 12/16/2021 (Minutes No. 1190 - first meeting), the Board of Directors accepted the resignation submitted by Fabián Eduardo Musso from his position of Regular Director.

In the Board of Directors’ Meeting held on January 20, 2022, directors were appointed for fiscal year 2022, José Ignacio de Mendiguren being reelected as Chairperson, and Raquel Cecilia Kismer being elected as Vice-chairperson.

In the Unanimous Annual Shareholders’ Meeting held on March 2, 2022, in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 64/2022, José Ignacio de Mendiguren, was designated as Chairman, whose position was approved based thereon, and Julián Maggio, Carla Betina Pitiot, Carlos Ramón Brown, Nicolás José Scioli, Raquel Cecilia Kismer and María de los Angeles Sacnun were designated as Regular Directors for the terms of office of fiscal years 2022 and 2023. In the Board Meeting held on the same date, the positions of regular directors of the persons listed above were accepted, whereas the positions of Chairperson and Vice-chairperson, as approved in the Board Meeting held on January 20, 2022, were ratified.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



(*) Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Unit

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SUPERVISION BODIES

As established in its bylaws, BICE’s oversight is conducted by a Statutory Audit Committee made up of 3 statutory auditors and 3 alternate statutory auditors proposed by the SIGEN in accordance with section 114 of Law No. 24156.

The Statutory Audit Committee is made up as follows:

- Regular statutory Auditors: Graciela M. Gonzalez Escot, Walter A. Pardi and Adrián M. Rois.
- Alternate statutory Auditors: Claudia B. Villavicencio, Sandra F. Azpelicueta and Norma M. Vicente Soutullo.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BICE is being led by a professional Board promoting compliance with the highest ethics and integrity standards, always focusing on the best interest of the Bank and always in compliance with the rules set for such purposes by the Argentine Securities Commission (CNV), the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina), and other market authorities.

The Board is engaged in different Corporate Governance communication strategies aimed at outlining an ethics work culture and setting forth the vision, mission and principles of the Bank on a permanent basis. For such purposes, and for the purpose of the annual review conducted by means of the "Report on the degree of compliance with the Corporate Governance Code", the Board promotes corporate values following an educational component constantly embedded in all areas, thus achieving a better application of governance practices, always strengthening integrity and ethics.

In addition, the Board is in charge of setting the necessary grounds to secure the Bank's success, by fostering sustainable finances: investments and socially responsible policies.

MONEY LAUNDERING

In 2021, the Bank focused on upgrading its IT systems to prevent money laundering. Work was also focused on the regulatory updates issued by the controlling authorities, especially with respect to final beneficiaries.

From the customer point of view, controls over those who request assistance with medium and high money laundering risks were reinforced in order to ensure the correct analysis and detection of possible suspicious transactions.

With regard to the reviews performed by the Independent External Reviewer, high levels of efficiency have been maintained in this area, complying with regulatory requirements and working towards the implementation of the improvement of the recommendations issued in 2020.

COMPLIANCE

At the Board meeting held on July 8, 2020, it was decided to create a Compliance Area reporting directly to the Board, as proposed by the General Management. So the Regulatory Compliance area was created, as per the Missions and Functions in force, in line with best practices and principles in aspects, such as independence, access to information, identifying possible violations of compliance and integrity policies, and free access to the Board to present any identified findings.

In addition, as provided for by the Committee of Integrity, Control and Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, internal regulations on integrity, particularly integrity policies, were thoroughly reviewed.

PEOPLE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

By the end of December 2021, BICE's headcount reached 461 people, showing a 3.2% reduction with respect to 2020, when headcount reached 476 people.

The average age of staff is 42 years, where 68% is aged 30 to 50. The average seniority is 9 years, 56% are men and 42% are women. In addition, 68% are professionals or students. Besides, 3% of our staff are individuals with disabilities.

The organizational structure is consolidated as follows: 8% management positions, 18% mid-management positions and 74% analysis and operating staff.

In addition, BICE Fideicomisos ended the year with a 139 headcount, with an average age of 38 years and 5 years of seniority. Gender distribution is 49% women and 51% men.

Some landmarks reached during the year in Human Resources management include:

People Analytics. During 2021, the area placed emphasis on decision-making and deepened its work on People Analytics, by issuing more reports with greater impact and exposure, such as the Monthly Management Report (Turnover, Absenteeism, Diversity, Personnel Management and Development), COVID-19 Situation and New Normality Report, and the Report on Indicators with a Gender Perspective.

Digitalization and remote work - COVID 19. The digital transformation of management and the digitization of most Human Resources processes made it possible to immediately adapt the internal client service through remote work, thus obtaining high efficiency standards.

Training. In order to contribute to the achievement of institutional goals as a development bank, a plan with training priorities was implemented, aimed at providing people with tools, methodologies, knowledge and skills in order to contribute to their career development, meet the defined objectives and perform successfully in their role.

- The key actions on which the plan was developed are based on:
 - **BUSINESS MANAGEMENT:** ensuring the achievement of the business objectives and the Bank's mission through the required knowledge, skills and behaviors, detected by means of the survey of each area.
 - **BEHAVIORAL:** this plan allowed for the development of capabilities and the acquisition of skills so that every person can successfully achieve the defined goals.
 - **DEVELOPMENT:** the skills and knowledge of the staff were promoted for the sake of the country's productive and economic development in an agile, digital and sustainable manner.
- The implementation of the plan was carried out through the learning model 70:20:10. This methodology is based on an experience that is supported by the following 3 pillars:
 - 10% formal education,
 - 20% exposure of people to other teams, and
 - 70% focus on on-the-job learning experience.
- During 2021, a total of 105 trainings were carried out (57% more compared to 60 in 2020), out of which 6% were mandatory trainings according to regulations. Most of the training is given to analysts-professionals who do not have staff accountable to them.
- The "Learn online" program continued to be 100% remote, a program of free and remote training that allows the Bank to keep up to date with the different fields.
- The Mental Health and Work Efficiency Program was reinforced to support employees in favor of team communication and work dynamics during the pandemic.
- The training in gender and diversity was increased by 100%. More than 95% of the employees complied with the mandatory training: Ley Micaela – Training on gender and violence against women.
- The Internal Trainer Program was implemented by BICE's School. An experience aimed to consolidate an internal community of people who are a source of knowledge and trainers of others, stimulating a learning environment and a culture based on curiosity, innovation and continuous improvement.
- In addition, the Leadership Program was launched, which developed a comprehensive training program for mid-management, managers and senior management positions in order to achieve the desired leadership model for the organization supporting the efficiency in obtaining business results.

Implementation of prepaid medical insurance in BICE Fideicomisos. The benefit of prepaid medical insurance was extended to the entire staff of BICE Fideicomisos, including the primary family group.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

During 2021, several actions with a positive impact on the community were developed. These actions are aligned with the social investment strategy and the contribution to the achievement of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations and focused on these priority areas: gender and diversity, labor development for inclusion, financial education, and community support.

Gender and Diversity. In the area of gender and diversity, sensitization, awareness-raising and continuous training were encouraged, both through communication as well as through events and voluntary professional internships.

The gender and diversity agenda, which promotes inclusive leadership as a Human Resources policy and formalizes goals and objectives for the selection and promotion of women, was incorporated into the entire management of the Bank, thus making progress on the glass ceiling. For the periods 2016 and 2022, concrete improvement results were obtained: 33% in the Board of Directors -being a woman elected as the Vice-chairperson for the first time in the Bank's history- and a 12% increase of women in management positions.

In addition, during the Women's Month, the internal event "For an egalitarian future" was held, with statements from the appointed directors and a series of internal and external communications. In 2021, gender equality training was also included in the organization's annual training plan and an event exclusively for BICE's men was held.

Together with UN Women, the participation of BICE volunteers in Community of Practice on different topics was also promoted as well as the support, jointly with the commercial area, of the financial inclusion project for women entrepreneurs in different parts of the country.

Tolerance 0 to Gender Violence. A Commitment Minutes was signed with the Ministry of Productive Development to implement active policies that contribute a gender perspective to productive development, because this agenda is one of the strategic pillars of the national government that is materialized and becomes relevant with the promotion of mainstreaming in public policies and is carried out in coordination with other bodies and agencies.

Campaigns and initiatives. Among the actions implemented there are different projects to promote labor inclusion (Digitalizá tu proyecto, Hogar San José and Taller de Tecnología para mujeres, among others) carried out together with BICE's volunteers and in coordination with civil society organizations. In turn, it is worth mentioning the training courses for women entrepreneurs and the training course on financial inclusion.

In relation to solidarity initiatives, the "Solidarity Disbursement" campaign aimed at assisting small civil society organizations, in coordination with the Bet El organization, and the support to the Cascos Verdes Civil Association through the "Tearing Down Barriers" project, stand out.

Third Annual Sustainability Report. The third BICE Sustainability Report was prepared and published in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards, which reflects the economic and financial results of the period 2020 together with the Bank's economic, environmental and social impacts. In addition, the report communicates BICE's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs, from its role as a development bank.

Fundación BICE. In the meeting held on June 17, 2021, the Board of Directors decided to approve the creation of "FUNDACION BICE" with the following purpose: - Bring the financial system closer to companies and economic players in all the sectors and regions of the country. - Contribute to the generation of inclusive and sustainable finances that trigger inclusive economic and social development. - Promote greater financial inclusion, taking into account existing structural inequalities to access financial services. - Promote gender equality and diversity, especially in financial and economic matters. - Promote the training of people who hold managerial positions in SMEs or are entrepreneurs, so that they can develop their ventures, contributing to job creation and social

integration. - Promote the development of regional economies, fostering the development and formation of local productive units. - Promote the diversification of exports, particularly of SMEs and entrepreneurial microenterprises for their contribution to employment and value added. - Promote the debate and research on the changes in working conditions imposed by the new economic and social contexts. - Encourage the development of socially and environmentally sustainable ventures and companies. - Promote the development of Argentine products and alliances with local and international players. - Motivate the collaborative articulation of Argentine companies. - Improve the quality of life of the communities with which the Foundation interacts.

The first Board of the Foundation was made up as follows: Chairperson: José Ignacio de Mendiguren; Vice-chairperson: Raquel Cecilia Kismer; Secretary: Carlos Ramón Brown; Treasurer: Carla Betina Pitiot; Regular Member: Julián Maggio.

QUALITY

In March 2021, IRAM audit was conducted for the first maintenance audit of the 2020-2023 cycle of the Quality Management System certified according to the ISO 9001:2015 Standard. The scope of such certification includes the design, analysis, approval, implementation and disbursement of credit operations; planning, creation and administration of infrastructure trust businesses; creation and administration of deposit and investment operations.

The result was positive and the certification was successfully maintained. Accordingly, BICE continues down the path started in 2013 to promote the improvement of its processes and provide quality services for customer satisfaction.

SYSTEMS

Efforts during the year were focused on the five pillars of the area: business support, operational continuity, automation, application integration and regulatory compliance.

Based on the strategic line indicated by the Bank's Management, the Systems Management focused on supporting the productive sector, through the granting of loans (Productive Investment Lines, SME Productive Investment, and Working Capital, among others), and the developments related to the Bank's Digital Transformation: the Digital Channel, the Customer Relationship Module (CRM), the Document Manager and the Information Repository (DWH), which, in this period, included the implementation of:

- Digital Comex Project: digital platform that allows customers to make inquiries and transactions related to the Foreign Trade product.
- Digital Maturity Diagnosis: survey of the Bank's internal capabilities and opportunities in the different dimensions (Strategy, Customer Value Proposition, Technology, Processes and Culture).
- Progress was made in the execution of the document digitalization project Document Manager. Digitalization and management of documents used in the Bank, avoiding the use of paper and providing a single repository for all the areas.
- CRM Renewable Energies: to provide the CRM installed in the Bank (Dynamics 365 product) with the information required by the reporting regime of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Green Climate Fund.
- CRM - Woman Business: progress was made in the impact analysis, understanding of the scope and preparation of the project roadmap. It is planned to build integrations between CRM and BANTOTAL and information indicators segregated by gender, so as to be able to make accurate diagnoses on the nature of the financial market and improve the design of products and the scope of BICE's policies with a gender perspective MQL.
- Data Warehouse: implementation of new functionalities on the Data Warehouse with 360° view of the customer. Development of new dashboards and indicators and new parameterizations.

- TRADE 10 Securities Module (SGM) completing the 4 modules foreseen for the Finance and Treasury system (Foreign Exchange, Futures, Money Market and Securities).
- Chatbot - BICENTE: install and implement an automatic response tool on a collaborative platform, to allow HR queries with predefined answers.

Other projects and initiatives during the year with an impact on customers and users were:

- Implementation of the splitting of the monthly BANTOTAL process, thus eliminating the restriction that existed for the use of the system on the first business day of the month.
- Leasing Direct Debit was implemented through the Coelsa network, which includes most private and public banks. The customer may indicate an account held in another local bank in order to debit the installment.
- The rescheduling of loans Covid-19 BCRA 6949 and its amendments - Bantotal and SISLEA was implemented. Processes were developed for the rescheduling of those loans that have been in default since March 2020.
- Consolidation of Data Centers - Stage I was carried out: Unification of DPC and SAP processing sites. Transfer of ARSAT (Electronic Factoring, Comex Digital and GESDOC) and Nación Servicios (traditional factoring) to the Bank's DPC.
- Migration of the BANTOTAL server (P7 to P9).
- The Credit Risk Management system was implemented (2 phases): it allows managing the credit risk assessment that accompanies the administration, analysis and follow-up to operations in this area.
- Progress was made in understanding the needs of Cuentas a la Vista.
- Acquisition of notebooks: the bid for the acquisition of notebooks for employees -a project financed through the World Bank- was approved and awarded.
- Return to the offices: in June 2021, the personnel started to go to work to the offices. Workstations were equipped and made available.

IT SECURITY

Incident monitoring and control. One of the biggest challenges was to deepen the control and analysis of information security incidents. New controls were developed and proposed, evaluating the possible safeguards necessary to comply with BICE's regulations and best practices in information security and compliance with the provisions of systems related regulation 4609.

Information leakage. Containment measures were applied in order to identify confidential information sent outside the organization and to be able to determine such data and evaluate the lockout of the output or just a detection alert.

Account lockouts. As a control measure, lockouts were monitored, which enabled the identification of the equipment where the lockout occurred as well as the immediate resolution of the incident.

Mail traffic. We were able to verify the origin of the sender of the mail, ensuring that it belonged to BICE, reducing the risk of identity theft.

Antivirus in the cloud. It was acquired to perform a migration of all the laptops that may be exposed to risk outside the Bank's network.

Management of IT asset vulnerabilities. A tool was acquired to identify and manage the vulnerabilities of the technological assets in order to maintain the systems with the security updates installed and reduce the risk of an intrusion or infection attempt.

Awareness. The second awareness campaign at the organization level was carried out to evaluate the behavior of employees in the event of a potential phishing incident, more precisely, theft of credentials. Thanks to the

work performed during the year, statistics show the commitment of the majority of the employees, who analyze the emails received and, in case of suspicion, duly report them to IT Security.

AUDIT

Quality Management System. In early March 2020, BICE's Internal Audit successfully passed the review to retain Quality Certificate No. 13 under IRAM 9001:2015 standards, in compliance with the Board of Directors' commitment to implement quality management requirements. Retaining this certificate adds value for the entire organization.

IT solution implementation. This year, the comprehensive use of the IT solution to manage Internal Audit good practices continued. The observations follow-up function was not only applied to follow up findings between auditors and audited parties online, but also all the transactions; generating standardized reports with a 100% digital process.

COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING

Communication was aimed at supporting the institutional and commercial objectives set by the Bank for the year 2021. Within this framework, the website was regularly updated and the Bank's presence in social networks was boosted, which grew by 200% on average compared to the prior year (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram).

As to the presence in the media, BICE maintained a constant presence throughout the year with news on commercial and institutional developments.

Internal communication. Improvements were implemented in the design and functionality of the intranet and a weekly newsletter was sent via e-mail with the most relevant information. During 2021, the highlights were the gradual return to the offices to work, the projects of the different teams of the Bank and the participation of members of the Board of Directors and staff in activities outside the organization.

Regarding internal communication, the annual survey - answered by 63.53% of the payroll - showed that more than 8 out of 10 employees are satisfied with the Intranet as a communication channel. The Intranet proved to be once again the most chosen channel when it came to learning about the Bank's news.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Finance for sustainable development: a new international economic architecture BICE organized this international event together with ALIDE (Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development). The meeting was held in a hybrid format from BICE's headquarters and took place within the framework of the Finance In Common summit, which convened in Rome in October presidents, officials and development banks from all over the world, at the request of the Italian presidency of the G20. The "Finance in Common" coalition brings together 500 development banks from around the world that channel 10% of global finance.

The initiative was attended by the Minister of Economy, Martín Guzmán; the Minister of Productive Development, Matías Kulfas; the Chairperson of BICE, José Ignacio de Mendiguren; the Government Cabinet Deputy Chief, Jorge Neme, and the President of Banco Provincia and Grupo Provincia, Juan Cuattromo. It was also attended by representatives of Latin American development banks: the President of Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, Jeannette Ruiz; the President of Banco República Oriental del Uruguay, Salvador Ferrer; the Finance Director of BNDES (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social, Brazil), Bianca Nasser, and the Deputy General Director of Corporate Banking NAFIN/Bancomext, Marian Aguirre.

Activities within the IDFC framework. In October 2019, BICE became a member of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), an association that brings together 27 national and regional banks around the world.

Throughout 2021, BICE worked on different initiatives and took part in several meetings, together with other development banks, where gender and sustainable development issues were addressed. In addition, it co-chaired the "Cooperation for Development" working group whose objective is to compile and present IDFC's collaborative initiatives.

Second Global Summit of Public Development Banks. This second edition was held from October 19-20, 2021 in Rome, Italy, and was organized by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP) and the National Institution for Promotion and Financial Institution for Development Cooperation of Italy, in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The objective of the summit was to reflect on the central role of development financial institutions, both in their immediate and counter-cyclical responses to the COVID-19 crisis, and in the long term through their contributions in the implementation of international commitments in favor of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Within the framework of the summit, BICE participated in the panel "Gender equality, climate change and financing", held with the aim of highlighting the Bank's commitments and contributions to this priority agenda.

The summit was attended by Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Werner Hoyer, President of the European Investment Bank (EIB); Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director General of the World Trade Organization; Matías Cormann, Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and António Guterres, Secretary General of the United Nations, among others. Representatives of over 500 banks and financial institutions worldwide participated in the meeting.

United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 26). Within the framework of the COP 26 held in Glasgow, Scotland, BICE participated in the panel "Gender and climate nexus from the perspective of development banks". The objective of the session was to highlight the role of these entities as key players to finance climate projects that incorporate the gender perspective and promote the fulfillment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The panel also included representatives from the French Development Agency (AFD); the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey (TSKB), and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

CONCLUSION

PROSPECTS FOR 2022

Argentina must consolidate the economic growth achieved in 2021 by boosting investment.

It will have to accomplish it through a project that will allow the deployment of productive activities of all economic sectors. From its role, BICE will deepen its support to SMEs that create jobs, add value and export.

To this end, the Bank will continue to articulate its work together with the Ministry of Productive Development and the public and private institutions that demand the generation of development oriented credit instruments. In this sense, it will maintain its strategic financing objectives: the promotion of long-term investment and exports.

In order to make progress in the first place, the Bank will continue to prioritize lines with competitive rates and terms that take into account the environmental protection and gender equity. The lease will continue to be a financing alternative for companies and municipalities that need to renew and upgrade their equipment.

Second, the Bank will promote the development of high value-added exports. In this sense, it will maintain its lines to exporters and the forfaiting tool, which provides long-term financing for the placement of Argentine products abroad.

During this year, companies with foreign trade lines approved by the Bank will be able to operate them through "BICE digital", which is the 100% online platform aimed at streamlining the customer experience.

Likewise, and as it did at the beginning of the health emergency, the Bank will offer its short-term tools (working capital and factoring) to SMEs in need of liquidity for the purchase of supplies and raw materials. In turn, through BICE Fideicomisos, the Bank will maintain its participation in the management of important projects related to the execution of public policies that are essential for the country.

The Bank's technical team will visit the provinces to learn about the financing needs of the different regions and economic sectors, as well as hold periodic meetings with business chambers, provincial and municipal governments.

In 2022 BICE will be 30 years old. These three decades ratify the importance of having a national financial institution that pursues the mission of promoting projects that definitively change the productive matrix of the country and bring it closer to development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Board of Directors thanks all the Bank's personnel, the Statutory Audit Committee and the Auditors for their performance during the year. It emphasizes the trust and support of its customers, financial institutions, reciprocal guarantee companies and public agencies.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 12-31-2021**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 12-31-2021

CONTENTS

- ✓ Consolidated statements of financial position
- ✓ Consolidated statements of income
- ✓ Consolidated statements of other comprehensive income
- ✓ Consolidated statements of changes in equity
- ✓ Consolidated statement of cash flows
- ✓ Notes to the consolidated financial statements
- ✓ Exhibits to the consolidated financial statements
- ✓ Independent auditors' report
- ✓ Statutory Auditors' Report

**Quantitative and qualitative information about “Market discipline” is available
at www.bice.com.ar**

Registered office: Bartolomé Mitre 836 - City of Buenos Aires
Expiration date of the articles of incorporation: See note 1.4.

Name of the undersigned auditors:	Diego Martín Fernandez and Fernando Quiroga Lafargue
External auditors	Auditoría General de la Nación and KPMG
Report on consolidated financial statements as of 12/31/2021	Code: 1

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020**

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

ASSETS	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS		8.102.467	14.834.547
Cash		110	91
Financial institutions and correspondents			
- BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)		3.357.919	12.974.345
- Other in Argentina and abroad		4.487.563	1.860.111
Other		256.875	-
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	A	13.601.281	13.037.994
DERIVATIVES	8.1	640	1.238
REPO TRANSACTIONS	5	26.797.934	14.982.023
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	14.1	1.336.237	1.171.410
LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	B/C	55.748.721	79.198.085
- Nonfinancial government sector		480.800	586.897
- BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)		-	-
- Other financial institutions		4.774.424	9.985.001
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		50.493.497	68.626.187
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	A	12.096.058	17.652.053
FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE	4	1.354.747	1.042.650
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSETS	17.1	160.632	198.922
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	A	4.815.506	5.883.176
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	13.1/F	871.163	1.043.486
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	13.3/G	123.950	119.960
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS	17.1	1.442.061	3.485.102
OTHER NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	14.3	677.920	886.253
TOTAL ASSEETS		127.129.317	153.536.899

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

..... CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN ADMINISTRATION MANAGER	..... Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI GENERAL MANAGER	..... Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN CHAIRPERSON
SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES DATED MARCH 10, 2022 KPMG CPCECABA Vol. 2 Fo. 6	SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICAITON PURPOSES DATED MARCH 10, 2022	SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES DATED MARCH 10, 2022 AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)
..... FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116	..... CPA WALTER A. PARDI BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE	..... CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

LIABILITIES	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
DEPOSITS	H	56.941.857	64.069.957
- Nonfinancial government sector		47.039.202	55.140.896
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		9.902.655	8.929.061
DERIVATIVES	8.1	230	332
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	14.2	17.284.316	23.207.607
FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	15	17.744.354	28.996.716
CORPORATE BONDS ISSUED	32	-	4.233.228
CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES	17.1	-	32.591
PROVISIONS	16/J	398.047	352.416
OTHER NONFINANCIAL LIABILITIES	14.4	2.557.963	1.735.206
TOTAL LIABILITIES		94.926.767	122.628.053

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
CAPITAL STOCK	K	11.880.229	11.880.229
CONTRIBUTIONS NOT CONVERTED INTO EQUITY		-	1.764
CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT		19.245.233	85.886.730
RETAINED EARNINGS		-	5.111.956
UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS		-	(74.400.841)
OTHER ACCUMULATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(98.655)	(227.118)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1.163.866	2.645.624
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY'S OWNERS		32.190.673	30.898.344
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS		11.877	10.502
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		32.202.550	30.908.846

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	127.129.317	153.536.899
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Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
KPMG
CPCECABA Vol. 2 Fo. 6

.....
FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

.....
Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES
DATED MARCH 10, 2022

.....
CPA WALTER A. PARDI
BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

.....
Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)

.....
CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

STATEMENTS OF INCOME	Notes/exhibits	Accumulated at 12/31/2021	Accumulated at 12/31/2020
- Interest income	Q	19.389.745	21.555.893
- Income from adjustments	Q	105.672	76.144
- Interest expense	Q	(11.693.091)	(13.112.620)
INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE) NET		7.802.326	8.519.417
- Commission income	19.1 / Q	81.087	167.093
- Commission expense	Q	(288.625)	(112.483)
COMMISSION INCOME (LOSS) NET		(207.538)	54.610
- Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Q	5.665.823	2.670.469
- Gain/Loss on assets written off measured at amortized cost		-	(1.375)
- Difference in quoted prices of foreign currency	19.2	5.885.071	4.192.840
- Other operating income	19.3	3.210.841	2.768.137
- Allowance for loan losses	R	(1.747.938)	(3.299.515)
NET OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)		20.608.585	14.904.583
- Employee benefits	19.4	(3.228.602)	(3.078.283)
- Administrative expenses	19.5	(1.359.399)	(1.211.669)
- Depreciation and impairment in value of assets	F/F BIS/G	(308.558)	(290.028)
- Other operating expenses	19.6	(2.569.014)	(1.756.683)
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		13.143.012	8.567.920
GAIN/LOSS FROM NET MONETARY POSITION		(10.062.191)	(7.237.436)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		3.080.821	1.330.484
INCOME TAX	17.1	(1.915.580)	1.318.135
NET INCOME		1.165.241	2.648.619

NET PROFIT /(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY'S OWNERS	1.163.866	2.645.624
NET PROFIT /(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON CONTROLLING INTERESTS	1.375	2.995

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

<p>.....</p> <p>CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN ADMINISTRATION MANAGER</p> <p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>DATED MARCH 10, 2022 KPMG</p> <p>CPCECABA Vol. 2 Fo. 6</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI GENERAL MANAGER</p> <p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>DATED MARCH 10, 2022</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN CHAIRPERSON</p> <p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>DATED MARCH 10, 2022 AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)</p>
<p>.....</p> <p>FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner</p> <p>CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)</p> <p>C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>CPA WALTER A. PARDI BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)</p> <p>C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133</p>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
 Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	Notes/exhibits	Accumulated at 12/31/2021	Accumulated at 12/31/2020
NET INCOME		1.165.241	2.648.619
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit for the year:			
GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (IFRS 9, point 4.1.2a)			
- Gains or losses on financial instruments carried at fair value through OCI	Q	214.646	(256.575)
- Income tax	17.1	(74.869)	80.933
GAINS (LOSSES) ON HEDGE INSTRUMENTS - CASH FLOW HEDGE (IFRS 9, 6.1.1)			
- Profit (loss) for the year from the hedge instrument	8.2	-	28.806
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)		139.777	(146.836)

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1.305.018	2.501.783
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TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY’S OWNERS	1.303.643	2.498.788
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	1.375	2.995

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

<p>.....</p> <p>CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN ADMINISTRATION MANAGER</p> <p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>DATED MARCH 10, 2022 KPMG</p> <p>CPCECABA Vol. 2 Fo. 6</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI GENERAL MANAGER</p> <p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>DATED MARCH 10, 2022</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN CHAIRPERSON</p> <p>SIGNED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES</p> <p>DATED MARCH 10, 2022 AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)</p>
<p>.....</p> <p>FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner</p> <p>CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)</p> <p>C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>CPA WALTER A. PARDI BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)</p> <p>C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133</p>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the years ended December 31, 2021, and 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Changes	Capital stock	Contributions not converted into equity		Adjustments to equity	Other comprehensive income (loss)			Retained earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity attributable to controlling interests as of 12/31/2021	Total shareholders' equity attributable to nocontrolling interests as of 12/31/2021	Total shareholders' equity as of 12/31/2021
	Outstanding	Additional paid-in capital	Other		Accumulated gains or losses from postemployment defined benefit plans	Accumulated gains or losses from financial interest at fair value through OCI	Accumulated gains or losses from hedge instruments	Legal reserve	Optional reserve				
Balances at beginning of year	11.880.229	1.764	-	85.886.730	(51.476)	(175.642)	-	2.636.251	2.475.705	(71.755.217)	30.898.344	10.502	30.908.846
- Retroactive adjustments and restatements (Note 3.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated amounts at beginning of year	11.880.229	1.764	-	85.886.730	(51.476)	(175.642)	-	2.636.251	2.475.705	(71.755.217)	30.898.344	10.502	30.908.846
- Total comprehensive income (loss)													
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.163.866	1.163.866	1.375	1.165.241
- Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	139.777	-	-	-	-	139.777	-	139.777
- Absorption of accumulated losses approved by the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 29, 2021 (Note 1.3)	-	(1.764)	-	(66.641.497)	-	-	-	(2.636.251)	(2.475.705)	71.755.217	-	-	-
- Reversal of reserves	-	-	-	-	-	(11.314)	-	-	-	-	(11.314)	-	(11.314)
Amounts at end of year	11.880.229	-	-	19.245.233	(51.476)	(47.179)	-	-	-	1.163.866	32.190.673	11.877	32.202.550

Changes	Capital stock	Contributions not converted into equity		Adjustments to equity	Other comprehensive income (loss)			Retained earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity attributable to controlling interests as of 12/31/2020	Total shareholders' equity attributable to nocontrolling interests as of 12/31/2020	Total shareholders' equity as of 12/31/2020
	Outstanding	Additional paid-in capital	Other		Accumulated gains or losses from postemployment defined benefit plans	Accumulated gains or losses from financial interest at fair value through OCI	Accumulated gains or losses from hedge instruments	Legal reserve	Optional reserve				
Balances at beginning of year	11.535.033	1.764	85.199	85.665.837	(51.476)	(144.594)	(39.216)	2.409.514	2.103.032	(73.314.774)	28.250.319	7.507	28.257.826
Retroactive adjustments and restatements (Note 3.2)	-	-	-	-	-	5.767	-	-	-	(5.767)	-	-	-
Restated amounts at beginning of year	11.535.033	1.764	85.199	85.665.837	(51.476)	(138.827)	(39.216)	2.409.514	2.103.032	(73.320.541)	28.250.319	7.507	28.257.826
Total comprehensive income (loss)													
- Total comprehensive income (loss)													
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.645.624	2.645.624	2.995	2.648.619
- Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(175.642)	28.806	-	-	-	(146.836)	-	(146.836)
- Distribution of unappropriated retained earnings approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of May 29, 2020.													
- Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226.737	-	(226.737)	-	-	-
- Optional reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372.673	(372.673)	-	-	-
- Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Dividends in shares	259.997	-	-	220.893	-	-	-	-	-	(480.890)	-	-	-
- Conversion into equity of irrevocable contributions	85.199	-	(85.199)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Reversal of reserves	-	-	-	-	-	138.827	10.410	-	-	-	149.237	-	149.237
Amounts at end of year	11.880.229	1.764	-	85.886.730	(51.476)	(175.642)	-	2.636.251	2.475.705	(71.755.217)	30.898.344	10.502	30.908.846

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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 CPCECABA Vol. 2 Fo. 6

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 FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
 Partner
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 C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

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 CPA WALTER A. PARDI
 BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

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 ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

.....
 Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
 GENERAL MANAGER

.....
 Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
 CHAIRPERSON

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Profit for the year before income tax		3.080.821	1.330.484
Adjustments from total monetary gain/loss for the year		10.062.191	7.237.436
Adjustments to determine cash flows provided by operating activities		(9.324.603)	(3.226.171)
Amortization, depreciation and impairment in value	F/F BIS/G	308.558	290.028
Allowance for loan losses	R	1.747.938	3.299.515
Other adjustments		(11.381.099)	(6.815.714)
Net increases from operating assets:		21.370.868	6.158.608
Securities at fair value through profit or loss		(2.999.711)	(7.579.087)
Derivatives		598	(1.166)
Repo transactions		(11.815.911)	(1.594.441)
Loans and other financing facilities			
Nonfinancial government sector		106.097	202.003
Other financial institutions		5.264.007	7.524.065
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		20.772.448	17.788.437
Other debt securities		9.090.570	(11.338.479)
Financial assets delivered in guarantee		(312.097)	1.976.983
Investments in equity instruments		1.067.670	(340.831)
Other assets		197.197	(478.876)
(Net decreases) / net increases from operating liabilities:		(12.046.813)	7.088.835
Deposits			
Nonfinancial government sector		(8.101.694)	18.865.512
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		973.594	(12.104.905)
Derivatives		(102)	(11.176)
Other liabilities		(4.918.611)	339.404
Income tax payments		-	(55.693)
TOTAL OPERATING ACTIVITIES		13.142.464	18.533.499

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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PURPOSES

DATED MARCH 10, 2022

AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Payments:			
Purchase of bank premises and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	F / G	(132.213)	172.797
Other payments related to investing activities		(20.769)	(258.377)
Collections:			
Sale of bank premises and equipment, intangible assets and other assets		-	1.105
Other collections related to investing activities		20.969	31.734
TOTAL INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(132.013)	(52.741)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments:			
Unsubordinated corporate bonds		(4.456.769)	(5.559.544)
BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)		(402)	(1.066)
Financing received from financial institutions		(12.311.016)	(5.046.980)
Other payments related to financing activities		(9.939)	-
Collections:			
Other collections related to financing activities		-	2.995
TOTAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(16.778.126)	(10.604.595)
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN THE EXCHANGE RATE		2.063.459	4.467.946
EFFECT OF CASH FLOWS MONETARY GAINS/LOSS		(5.027.864)	(7.040.413)
TOTAL CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS		(6.732.080)	5.303.696
NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH		(6.732.080)	5.303.696
RESTATED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	20	14.834.547	9.530.851
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	20	8.102.467	14.834.547

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to D, F to L and O to R to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Note 1 - CORPORATE INFORMATION

Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. (the “Bank” or “BICE”) is a stock corporation organized in Argentina. It was created in 1991 through Presidential Decree No. 2703 in order to conduct lending, borrowing and service transactions like those provided by commercial development banks as established by Law No. 21526 as amended, and the provisions issued by the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) for this type of financial institutions.

The Bank was organized to act as a financial institution legally organized under Argentine General Business Associations Law and Financial Institutions Law, with its own legal status, different from the Argentine government. Unlike other government banks, the private nature of stock corporations prevails in the Bank’s legal structure, and it is subject to the control of various external regulatory agencies.

Since it is a financial entity governed by Financial Institutions Law No. 21526, it should meet BCRA provisions because it is its regulator.

The Bank’s main activities are described in note 22.

On March 10, 2022, the Bank’s Board of Directors approved the issuance of these financial statements.

1.1. The Bank’s operations

The Bank’s mission is to grant medium- and long-term financing for productive investments and foreign trade, focusing on small- and medium-sized enterprises and regional development.

In its role as a development bank, BICE provides short, mid-and long term financing, focused on sectors engaged in production, small- and medium-sized enterprises and territory integration.

To comply with such task, its management is based on two main objectives:

- Promoting the financing of SMEs.
- Creating a long-term credit market.

Based on these guidelines, BICE provides a wide array of products aimed at the productive sector, which is addressed both directly and indirectly.

It also provides integral assistance to exporters, supports the business opportunities within the value chain for the improvement of competitiveness, and it designs and manages trusts aimed at strategic infrastructure works for the country.

1.2 Merger

On June 18, 2019, the Bank’s Board of Directors approved the preliminary merger agreement, which stipulated the merger of its subsidiaries BICE Leasing S.A. and BICE Factoring S.A. (merged companies) subject to the definitive approval of the Special Shareholders Meeting, which provided its approval on August 6, 2019, as well as the Annual Shareholders’ Meetings of BICE Leasing S.A. and BICE Factoring S.A.

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DATED MARCH 10, 2022
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DATED MARCH 10, 2022
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

In August 2019, the resolution adopted was published in the Official Gazette, as set forth in section 83(3), Law No. 19550.

The effective merger date, September 30, 2019, was confirmed by signing the final merger agreement on September 6, 2019. That merger implied the incorporation of all of the merged companies' assets and liabilities into BICE's equity, as well as registrable assets and other rights and obligations held by them. Thus BICE undertakes all the activities, rights and obligations of BICE Leasing S.A. and BICE Factoring S.A., for legal and tax purposes at the merger effective date.

On October 16, 2019, through Joint Resolution No. RESFC-2019-20500-APN-DIR#CNV, the CNV (Argentine Securities and Exchange Commission) approved the above-mentioned merger pursuant to section 82 and subsequent sections under Companies Law No. 19550, as revised in 1984 and as amended. The registration thereof is subject to the prior registration of certain administrative proceedings that BICE had to complete and that were pending as CNV Docket No. 1602/2018, No. 1930/2018 and No. 466/2019 (about capital increases and amendments to bylaws). Such proceedings were concluded and the definitive registration of the merger was received on February 25, 2021.

1.3. Equity interest

The Bank's capital stock includes different classes of shares and is held by the Ministry of Production, Banco de la Nación Argentina (BNA) and Fundación BNA.

Thus, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and as of the date of approval of these financial statements, the capital structure is as follows:

Holder:	Shares of Common stock (*)	Shares of Preferred stock (**)
BNA	54,468	4,524,568
BNA (***)	2,555,608	-
Ministry of Production Development	4,742,874	-
Fundación Banco de la Nación Argentina (****)	2,711	-
	7,355,661 (1)	4,524,568 (1)

(*) book-entry shares of common stock with a face value of ARS 1000 each, one vote each.

(**) book-entry shares of preferred stock with a face value of ARS 1000 each, with no voting rights, and with fixed, cumulative equity rights equivalent to 1% of the nominal value of the shares of preferred stock issued, to be paid with the annual distribution of dividends up to the value assessed.

(***) book-entry shares of common stock with a face value of ARS 1000 each held by Banco de la Nación Argentina in bare ownership, the usufructuary and voting rights of which are held by the Ministry of Production Development – formerly Ministry of Production – (Resolution No. 847/00-ME and Presidential Decree No. 527/16).

(****) Merged companies' minority shareholders. See Note 1.2.

(1) See exhibit K.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
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Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

On April 29, 2021, the Shareholders' Meeting decided to approve the total absorption of unappropriated retained losses in the amount of thousands of \$ 47,538,388 (in constant currency thousands of \$ 71,755,217), which resulted after the deduction of earnings for year 2020 in the amount of \$ 1,752,749 (in constant currency thousands of \$ 2,645,628). To that end, the Bank used: the optional reserves in the amount of thousands \$ 1,640,174 (in constant currency thousands of \$ 2,475,705), the legal reserve in the amount of \$ 1,746,537 (in constant currency thousands of \$ 2,636,251), additional paid-in capital in the amount of thousands of \$ 1,764 (in constant currency thousands of \$ 2,663) and thousands of \$ 44,149,913 (in constant currency thousands of \$ 66,640,598) out of the balance of the adjustment to equity account. Thus the shareholding existing to date has not been changed.

1.4. Expiration date of the articles of incorporation

As provided for by the Companies Law, it is informed that on October 26, 1995, the Special Shareholders' Meeting decided to change the corporate life, which was extended to ninety nine years as from April 18, 1995.

NOTE 2– CRITERIA FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were prepared pursuant to BCRA regulations, whereby it is stated that entities under its supervision shall submit the financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences), subject to the following exceptions ("BCRA accounting framework"):

a) In accordance with BCRA Communication "A" 6938, the Bank has applied the regulations described in Note 3.2 for the recognition of credit losses in these financial statements. Based on such regulations, the BCRA set forth that the Group "B" Financial Institutions shall start applying the provisions about impairment in Financial Assets included in paragraph 5.5 of IFRS No. 9, for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021. By means of Communication "A" 7181, the BCRA extended the effective date for the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and by means of Communication "A" 7427, the BCRA defined that Groups "B" and "C" Financial Institutions that are not branches or subsidiaries of foreign banks rated as systematically important may (irrevocably) opt for deferring up to January 1, 2023 the adoption of the provisions included in paragraph 5.5 of IFRS No. 9 and the prorating methodology. On December 28, 2021, by means of a Note, the Bank informed the BCRA that it would irrevocably opt for applying the impairment model as from January 1, 2023. To such end, IFRS 9 provides for an expected credit loss model, whereby financial assets are classified into three impairment stages based on the changes in the credit quality since initial recognition. This indicates how an entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest method. It should be noted that by means of Communication "A" 6847, the BCRA set forth the special criterion for measuring debt instruments of the nonfinancial government sector, which implies the temporary exclusion of such instruments from the scope of IFRS 9, impairment in value. To the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank is quantifying the effect of the application of section 5.5 "impairment in value" mentioned above, therefore, this effect should be considered upon interpreting the information disclosed by the Bank in the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

b) As provided for by Communication "A" 7014 issued by the BCRA on May 14, 2020 and to be effective as from such date, the debt instruments of the government sector received as swap are measured upon initial recognition at the book value at such date of the instruments delivered for replacement purposes. Consequently, the referred swap does not affect the consolidated statement of income.

As the securities received were classified as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss in the amount of thousands of \$313 and income in the amount of thousands of \$ 361,804 (thousands of \$ 546,113 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively, would have been recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)". Additionally, income and loss in the same amounts would have been recognized in the statement of income as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in the statement of income. Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss would have been recognized in the amount of thousands of \$ 142,299 and thousands of \$ 666,229 (thousands of \$ 1,005,617 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively.

NOTE 3– BASIS FOR PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1. Functional and presentation currency

The Bank considers the Argentine peso as its functional and presentation currency. Figures are stated in thousands of pesos, unless otherwise stated.

3.2. Changes in significant accounting policies applied

As of December 31, 2020, and as provided for by BCRA Communication "A" 6849, the net monetary position related to financial assets recognized at fair value through Other comprehensive income (loss) was presented in the "Statement of other comprehensive income (loss)", which implied a departure from IFRS.

In accordance with BCRA Communication "A" 7211, as from January 1, 2021, it has been recognized as provided for by IAS 29. Therefore, the net monetary position amount arising from applying such presentation criterion is thousands of \$ 5,767 as of December 31, 2019, with no impact as of December 31, 2020. Such impact is presented as "Retroactive adjustments and restatements" in the "Statement of changes in equity" at such dates.

Additionally, Communication "A" 7245 issued on March 25, 2021 provided for a progressive adjustment to the arrears period admitted to classify debtors of the consumer and home loan portfolios in 1, 2 and 3 situations up to May 31, 2021. As from June 1, 2021, the classification of debtors is conducted in accordance with the general arrears criteria previously in force.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

3.3. Comparative information

These financial statements are presented comparatively with those of the prior fiscal year (December 31, 2020).

3.4. 2.7) Significant accounting policies

The main valuation and disclosure criteria applied to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows.

3.4.1. 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 (loss) for each year under "Difference in quoted prices of gold and foreign currency".

3.4.2. Financial Instruments:

- Initial recognition and measurement:

The Bank recognizes a financial instrument when it comprises the contractual clauses.

Purchases or sales of financial assets requiring the delivery of assets within the term generally established by regulations or market conditions are recorded on the transaction negotiation date, i.e. on the date when the Bank agrees 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 carried at fair value through profit or loss were carried 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 the Bank and its subsidiary determine that the fair value, upon initial recognition, differs from the consideration received or paid, the fair value of the financial instrument is estimated. If this fair value is based on a valuation technique that only uses observable market data, any amount additional to the consideration will be an expense or a lower profit, unless it meets the requirements to be recognized as any other type of asset ("day 1" outcomes). 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 provided that it arises from a change in any factor (including time) that the market participants would consider upon determining the price of the asset or liability, or when the instrument is derecognized.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

- Subsequent measurement:

Business model:

The Bank established three categories for classifying and measuring its financial statements based on the Bank's business model for managing them, and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows thereof.

- a) Amortized cost: the business purpose is to obtain the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.
- b) 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.
- c) Fair value through profit or loss: the business purpose is to generate profit from the purchase and sale of financial assets.

Consequently, the Bank measures its financial assets at fair value, except for those that meet the following two conditions and are thus valued at amortized cost:

- They are held within a business model aimed at obtaining contractual cash flows.
- The contractual conditions of the financial assets give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows only consisting of repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

The Bank defines 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 on an instrument-by-instrument basis but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios, and it is based on observable factors, such as:

- The liquidity requirements at a certain date.
- The life, terms and conditions of the instrument.
- The business model defined by the Bank's Board of Directors.

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, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets maintained in such business model but it considers such information to assess recent purchases or acquisitions.

- Solely payments of principal and interest test:

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

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is 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 uses its own judgment and considers relevant factors, such as the currency in which the financial asset is stated and the term for which the interest rate was set.

On the contrary, the contractual terms introducing an more than minimum exposure to risk or volatility in the contractual cash flows unrelated 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.

Based on the paragraphs above, financial assets were classified into the following categories: "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 measured at fair value through profit or loss:

This category is divided into two subcategories: financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value held for trading, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value upon initial recognition by Management in accordance with IFRS 9, paragraph 6.7.1.

The Bank classifies 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.

Management only designates an instrument at fair value through profit or loss, 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; or (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 recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement under "Net gain 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 the associated credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recognized under other comprehensive income and they are not reclassified through profit or loss. Interest income and expenses as well as dividends are charged to "Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" under the terms of the agreement or when the right to the payment has been established.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The fair value of these instruments is calculated using the listed prices at each year-end in active markets, if representative.

If there was no active market, 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. The fair value estimate is further explained in section "Accounting opinions, estimates and assumptions" under this note.

▪ **Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when: (i) the instrument is held in a business model whose objective is reached by obtaining contractual cash flows and the sale thereof, and (ii) the contractual terms meet the condition whereby cash flows should solely consist of repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value. Profit and loss arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income under "Gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income". Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment in value are recognized in profit or loss as well as the financial assets measured at amortized cost, and they are charged to "Interest income", "Difference in quoted prices of gold and foreign currency" and "Allowance for loan losses", respectively.

Upon derecognition, accumulated profit (loss) previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement.

▪ **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 solely consisting of repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are recognized in the statement of financial position at amortized cost using the Effective interest method, less the allowance for loan losses, if any.

Interest income and impairment in value are recognized in the income statement under "Interest income" and "Allowance for loan losses", respectively. The changes in the allowance is disclosed in Exhibit R "Adjustment due to losses. Allowances for loan losses".

The Effective interest method uses the rate that allows the discount of 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 the instrument. Upon applying such method, the Bank identifies interest basis points, commissions, premiums, discounts and the direct and incremental costs of the transaction as an integral part of the effective interest rate.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

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.

3.4.3. Cash and deposits with banks:

They were measured at nominal value, plus accrued interest at each year-end, if appropriate. Accrued interest was charged to profit (loss) for each year under "Interest income", if any.

3.4.4. Repo transactions (purchases and sales with repurchase agreements):

The purchases of financial instruments with the nonoptional repurchase commitment at a determined price (repos) are recognized in the statement of financial position as a financing granted under "Repo transactions".

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 method and charged to the income statement under "Interest income".

3.4.5. Loans and other financing facilities:

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

Loans and other financing facilities are recognized when funds are disbursed to customers. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and other financing facilities are valued at amortized cost using the Effective interest method, less the allowance for loan losses. 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 income statement under "Interest income". Impairment losses are included in the income statement under "Allowance for losses" and the changes thereof are disclosed in Exhibit R "Adjustment due to losses. Allowances for loan losses." The impairment estimate is further explained in section "Accounting opinions, estimates and assumptions" under this note.

The guarantees granted and contingent obligations are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements (off-balance sheet) when the documents supporting these credit facilities are issued and they are initially recognized at the fair value of the commission received under "Other financial liabilities" in the statement of financial position. After the initial recognition, the liability for each guarantee was recognized at the highest value between the amortized commission and the best estimate of the expense incurred to settle any financial payable arising from the financial guarantee.

Any increase in the liability related to a financial guarantee is recognized in profit (loss). The commission received is recognized under "Commission income" in the income statement based on the amortization calculated by the straight-line method during the term of the financial guarantee granted.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

3.4.6. Financial liabilities:

After initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective interest method. Interest is charged to income under "Interest expense".

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

3.4.7 Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss:

They represent a residual interest in another entity's net assets. These instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value.

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive the payment is established.

3.4.8. 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. Transactions are measured at the fair value of agreements and are performed by the Bank for the purposes of intermediation for its own account, except for those that are designated in hedging relationships (see Note 8). The resulting profit (loss) is charged to income (loss) for each year under "Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

3.4.9. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset (or a portion of a financial asset or a portion of a group of similar financial assets, where applicable) is derecognized when: (i) the contractual rights to the financial asset have expired; or (ii) the Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive the cash flows generated by the asset, or assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows received to a third party immediately through a transfer agreement.

In certain transfer agreements, the Bank retained its contractual rights to receive the cash flows from a financial asset –the original asset–, but it has assumed the contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more entities (i) but it has no obligation to pay cash flows to the potential beneficiaries unless it collects an equivalent amount from the original asset, (ii) it is prohibited from selling or pledging the asset and (iii) it has an obligation to remit any cash flows collected on behalf of the potential beneficiaries without material delay.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either: (i) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset considering that control is transferred only if the assignee has the practical ability to sell the asset in full to an independent third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally without imposing any additional restrictions to the transfer

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

If the Bank has not transferred or substantially retained all the risks and rewards inherent to the property of a transferred asset, and has retained control over it, it will continue recognizing the asset transferred provided that it is exposed to changes in the value of the asset transferred:

- When the Bank's continuing involvement takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is the lower of (i) the amount of the asset and (ii) the maximum amount of the consideration received that the Bank could be required to repay ("the guarantee amount").
- When the Bank's continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Bank may repurchase. However, in case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.
- When the Bank's continuing involvement takes the form of a cash-settled option or similar provision on the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is measured in the same way as that which results from non-cash settled options.

When the Bank continues to recognize an asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The associated liability is measured in such a way that the net carrying amount of the transferred asset and the associated liability is: (a) the amortized cost of the rights and obligations retained by the Bank, if the transferred asset is measured at amortized cost; or (b) equal to the fair value of the rights and obligations retained by the Bank when measured on a stand-alone basis, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

In addition, a financial liability is derecognized when the payment obligation specified in the related agreement is extinguished, is settled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another one of the same borrower under significantly different conditions, or conditions are materially changed, such replacement or change is considered as a derecognition of the original liability and a new liability is recognized. The difference between them is charged to income for each year under "Other operating income".

3.4.10. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities:

Neither the Bank nor its subsidiary 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, 2021 and 2020, neither the Bank nor its subsidiary made any reclassifications.

3.4.11. Finance leases:

The Bank grants loans through finance leases and recognizes the current value of lease payments as an asset, which are recognized in the statement of financial position under "Loans and other financing facilities". 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 method, which shows a constant rate of return and charged to income under "Interest income". Impairment losses are included in the income statement under "Allowance for loan losses" and the changes thereof are disclosed in Exhibit R "Adjustment due to losses. Allowances for loan losses." The impairment estimate is further explained in section "Accounting opinions, estimates and assumptions" under this note.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

3.4.12. Bank premises and equipment

The Bank and its subsidiary chose the cost model for all the assets included in this account.

These assets are recorded 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 recorded in the income statement. Any material improvement and refurbishment 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 in proportion 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 at each year-end, the estimated useful lives of the assets are reviewed to detect significant changes therein, which, if occurred, will be adjusted through the related adjustment to the depreciation expense. The depreciation expense is recognized in profit (loss) under "Depreciation and impairment in value of assets"

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

3.4.13. Intangible assets:

Intangible assets include software and licenses.

Intangible assets separately acquired are initially stated at cost. Following initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income in the fiscal year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets by applying annual rates.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Below is a summary of the accounting policies applied to the intangible assets:

	Software and licenses	Leasehold improvements
Useful lives	From 2 to 5 years	Based on the lease agreement
Amortization method used	Full month of addition	Full month of addition
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

3.4.14. Investment properties

Investment properties are recognized in the statement of financial position measured under “Other nonfinancial assets” and are measured initially at their restated acquisition cost, less the related accumulated depreciation and impairment in value, if applicable.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the income statement in the year of derecognition under “Other operating income”.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to a bank premises and equipment item, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value of the asset at the date of change in use. If an item of bank premises and equipment becomes an investment property, the Bank accounts for such asset in accordance with the policy stated under property and bank premises up to the date of change.

3.4.15. impairment in value of nonfinancial assets:

At least at each year-end, the Bank and its subsidiary evaluate whether there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the value of nonfinancial assets can be impaired or whether there are indications that a nonfinancial asset can be impaired. If there is any indication 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 indications that the impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss previously recognized is reversed solely if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable value of the asset from the recognition of the latter impairment loss. In such a case, the carrying amount of the asset increases to its recoverable value.

The Bank and its subsidiary have made these estimates and, given that the recoverable value of assets (value in use) exceeds their carrying amount, they have determined that no adjustment whatsoever is required to be recognized for impairment in value.

3.4.16. Provisions:

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

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

In order to assess the provisions, the existing risks and uncertainties were considered taking into account the opinion of the external and internal legal counsel of the Bank and its subsidiary. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax market rate that reflects, where appropriate, the liability specific risks. Based on the analysis carried out, the Bank recorded a provision in the amount considered to be the best estimate of the potential disbursement required to settle the current obligation at each year-end, as appropriate.

The provisions recorded by the Bank and its subsidiary are reviewed at each year-end and they are 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, or (b) it is probable that a disbursement of resources by the Bank or its subsidiary 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.

3.4.17. Recognition of income and expenses:

a) 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 declared.

b) Borrowing commissions:

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

c) Service commissions, fees, and similar items:

They are recognized when (or as) the Bank meets every performance obligation by transferring the services undertaken for an amount that reflects the consideration that the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for such services.

At the beginning of each agreement, the Bank assesses the services undertaken and classifies as a performance obligation each commitment to transfer a different service or a series of different services that are substantially equal and share the same transfer pattern.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

d) Nonfinancial income and expenses:

They are accounted for based on the conditions of recognition provided for in the conceptual framework, such as the requirement that income (loss) must be accrued.

3.4.18. Income tax:

Income tax is assessed based on the Bank's and its subsidiary's separate financial statements.

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement, except when the items should be recognized directly in "Other comprehensive income (loss)". In this case, each item is presented before calculating its income tax impact, which is detailed in the related item.

The current income tax expense is related to the sum of expenses of the different Group companies, which were determined by applying the tax rate to taxable income 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 the amounts of assets and liabilities for accounting and tax purposes. Assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate expected to be applied to taxable profit in the years in which 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 subsidiary expect to recover or calculate the value of their assets and liabilities at each period-/year-end, as appropriate.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured by their undiscounted nominal amounts, 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.

3.4.19. Segment reporting:

The Bank considers as a business segment the group of assets and transactions committed in providing services subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. For those segments, there is separate financial information, which is periodically evaluated by those in charge of making the main operating decisions related to the resource assignment and performance evaluation. Segment reporting is disclosed in note 22.

3.4.20. Investment management and trust activities:

The Bank and its subsidiary 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 the financial statements, since they are not assets owned by any of the two entities. Fees arising from these activities are included in the account "Other operating income" in the income statement. The information on trust activities is disclosed in note 25.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

3.4.21. Significant judgment, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires that the Management of the Bank and its subsidiary make and consider the significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported figures of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the assessment and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The Company's recordings are based on the best estimate of the likelihood of different future events. Accordingly, the uncertainties associated with the estimates and assessments adopted might lead to the fact that future results may differ from the estimates and require significant adjustments to the balances informed of assets and liabilities involved.

The most significant estimates included in the accompanying financial statements are related to the allowance for loan losses, the measurement of financial instruments at fair value, the provisions and the income tax expense.

3.4.22. Going concern:

The Bank assessed its capacity to continue as a going concern and it satisfies itself that it has the resources needed to continue as a going concern in the near future. At the date of these financial statements, there are no uncertainties as to events or conditions that may cast doubts on the possibility that the Bank may continue operating normally as a going concern. Therefore, these financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.23. Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

When the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities recognized 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 involves 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 21.

3.4.24. Allowance for loan losses and provision for contingent commitments:

They were set up based on the estimated uncollectibility risk of the Bank's credit assistance, which results from assessing borrowers' compliance and the guarantees supporting the related transactions in conformity with BCRA Communication "A" 2950, as supplemented, and the Bank's allowance-setting policies.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

In the case of loans with specific allowances that are settled or generate the reversal of allowances set up during this year, and if the allowances set up in prior years exceeded those deemed necessary, the surplus in the allowance will be reversed with an impact on income (loss) for the current year.

3.5. Basis for consolidation

These financial statements comprise the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of BICE Fideicomisos S.A. Intercompany transactions have been eliminated. Profit (loss) and each component of "Other comprehensive income (loss)" are attributed to the parent company and to noncontrolling interests, even if this causes the latter to have a negative balance.

Changes in the subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary are recognized as equity transactions. However, if the Bank loses control over the subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, the noncontrolling interest and other components of capital, whereas any resulting profit or loss is recognized as a gain or loss, and any investment retained is recognized at fair value at the date when control is lost.

The accounting information related to BICE Fideicomisos S.A. has been prepared as of the same dates and for the same fiscal years as those of the Bank, and the accounting policies have been consistently applied. If applicable, the accounting information of BICE Fideicomisos S.A. is adjusted so that its accounting policies and those used by the Bank are consistent.

In addition, the noncontrolling interests represent a portion of profit (loss) and shareholders' equity not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Bank, and they are disclosed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements under a separate line in the statements of financial position, income statement, statement of other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank's financial statements were consolidated with the financial statements of BICE Fideicomisos S.A.

Name	Domicile	Country	Main business activity
BICE Fideicomisos S.A.	25 de Mayo 526- CABA	Argentina	Trust management

Subsidiary	Shares		% held by the Bank		% held by the noncontrolling interest	
	Type	Amount	Capital stock	Votes	Capital stock	Votes
BICE Fideicomisos S.A.	Common	5,760,488	99.46 %	99.46 %	0.54%	0.54%

The Board of Directors of the Bank considers that no other companies should be included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

As of 12/31/2021	Bank	BICE Fideicomisos S.A.	Deletions	Bank consolidated amount
Assets	126,307,643	3,085,901	(2,264,227)	127,129,317
Liabilities	(94,116,970)	(886,641)	76,844	(94,926,767)
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company's owners	(32,190,673)	(2,187,383)	2,187,383	(32,190,673)
Shareholders' equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	(11,877)	-	(11,877)
Profit for the year	1,163,866	253,270	(253,270)	1,163,866
Net profit for the year attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	1,375	-	1,375
Total other comprehensive income(loss)	139,777	-	-	139,777

As of December 31, 2020	Bank	BICE Fideicomisos S.A.	Deletions	Bank consolidated amount
Assets	152,990,643	2,634,563	(2,088,307)	153,536,899
Liabilities	(122,092,299)	(679,524)	143,770	(122,628,053)
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company's owners	(30,898,344)	(1,944,537)	1,944,537	(30,898,344)
Shareholders' equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	(10,502)	-	(10,502)
Profit for the year	2,645,624	551,355	(551,355)	2,645,624
Net profit for the year attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	2,995	-	2,995
Total other comprehensive income(loss)	(146,836)	-	-	(146,836)

3.6. New resolutions

As indicated in Note 2, the BCRA set forth that the Group "B" Financial Institutions shall start applying paragraph 5.5 of IFRS No. 9 (Impairment) for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IASB issued "Current/non current liability classification (IAS 1 amendment)", effective as from fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Such amendment clarifies:

1. that the classification of a liability as current or non-current should be based on rights existing at the end of the reporting year;

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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

2. that classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement, and
3. that settlements are transfers to the counterparty of cash or other economic resources, the entity's own equity instruments and other assets or services.

The Bank has not early adopted this amendment in these consolidated financial statements.

There are no other regulations that are not effective yet and which may have a significant effect on the Bank.

3.7. Judgments and estimates

The significant judgments made by the Bank's Management regarding the accounting policies as well as the underlying premises and estimates about uncertainties as of December 31, 2021 are the same as those described in Note 3.4.21.

Additionally, the Bank applies the same methodologies for the determination of fair values and the same criteria for the classification of fair value hierarchy as those described in Note 21 to these consolidated financial statements.

3.8. Reporting currency

The financial statements are prepared in constant pesos at year-end.

IAS 29 requires the presentation of financial statements stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period, when the functional currency of the entity is that of a hyperinflationary economy. In identifying such an economic context, IAS 29 provides quantitative and qualitative guidelines, which consist in verifying whether the three-year cumulative inflation rate approaches or exceeds 100%. In the case of Argentina, the professional entities agreed on considering that there is a hyperinflationary economy based on the parameters established by IAS 29 as from July 1, 2018.

By means of Communication "A" 6651 and amendments, the BCRA made IAS 29 retrospectively effective as from fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020. To such end, the following price indexes are used:

- For items subsequent to December 2016: Consumer price index prepared by Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC) [Argentine Institute of Statistics and Censuses].
- For items prior to December 2016: the price index published by Federación Argentina de Consejos Profesionales en Ciencias Económicas (FACPE) [Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences].

Under IAS 29, assets and liabilities that are not stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period are adjusted by applying the price index. The adjusted amount of a nonmonetary item is reduced when its recoverable value is exceeded.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The impact of implementing IAS 29 at the beginning of the first comparative year (January 1, 2019) was recognized in unappropriated retained earnings. All items of the statement of income and other comprehensive income are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period (December 31, 2021). Gain/loss on net monetary position is included in the Statement of income.

The Bank prepares its financial statements based on the historical cost and it has applied IAS 29 as follows:

- a) The statements of income, other comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows were restated for fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The gain or loss on net monetary position was separately determined and disclosed; and
- b) The statement of financial position was restated as of December 31, 2020;

In order to apply IAS 29 to the Statement of financial position, the Bank adopted the following methodology and criteria:

- a) Nonmonetary assets were restated by applying the price index. Restated amounts were reduced to their recoverable value by applying the related IFRS, where applicable.
- b) Monetary assets were not restated.
- c) Assets and liabilities contractually related to changes in prices, such as securities and loans subject to adjustments have been measured according to the related contract.
- d) Investments measurement recognized by the applying the equity method was determined based on the information of associates and joint ventures under IAS 29.
- e) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities were recalculated based on the restated amounts.

In order to apply IAS 29 to the Statements of income, other comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows, the Bank applied the following methodology and criteria:

- a) All items of the statements of income, other comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows were restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2021.
- b) Gain/loss on net monetary position is included in the Statement of income.
- c) Gain or loss provided by cash and cash equivalents is presented in the Statement of cash flows separated from cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities, as a reconciling item between cash and cash equivalents at beginning and end of year.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 4. FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank delivered as guarantee the financial assets detailed below:

Description	Beginning date	Purpose of the coverage	Amount guaranteed	Rate	Effective term	Carrying amount as of 21/31/2021
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the BCRA						
- DESARROLLO SAN JUAN program	3/12/2015	Auction	6,000	10%	Up to 15 years	4,092
Securities delivered in guarantee for the program FONDEFIN	4/10/2017	Auction	4,000	11.1%	Working capital 1 year/investment: 3 to 10 years	4,650
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the MAE	5/15/2017	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	186,000
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with ROFEX	12/12/2017	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,156,613
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with BYMA	9/11/2020	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,790
Lease security deposits in cash	(*)	Rentals	N/A	N/A	N/A	414
Guarantee account with the BCRA	N/A	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	188
Total						1,354,747

Description	Beginning date	Purpose of the coverage	Amount guaranteed	Rate	Effective term	Carrying amount as of 21/31/2020
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the BCRA						
- DESARROLLO SAN JUAN program	3/12/2015	Auction	6,000	10%	Up to 15 years	7,292
Securities delivered in guarantee for the program FONDEFIN	4/10/2017	Auction	4,000	11.1%	Working capital 1 year/investment: 3 to 10 years	4,051
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the MAE	5/15/2017	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,963
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with ROFEX	12/12/2017	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,007,596
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with BYMA	9/11/2020	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,429
Lease security deposits in cash	(*)	Rentals	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,918
Guarantee account with the BCRA	N/A	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,401
Total						1,042,650

(*) Rentals effective at year-end.

Bank Management estimates that there will be no losses as a result of the restrictions on the abovementioned assets.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 5 – REPO TRANSACTIONS

In the regular course of business, the Bank entered into repo transactions. Under IFRS 9, the securities involved in repo transactions received from and delivered to third parties do not meet the requirements for recognition or derecognition, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank had entered into reverse repo transactions involving government securities and BCRA bills in the amount of thousands of ARS 26,797,934 (Exhibit O) and thousands of ARS 14,982,023 that matured on January 3, 4, 5 and 6 2022 and January 4, 5 and 6, 2021, respectively.

Profit generated by the Bank resulting from the reverse repo transactions entered into during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 amount to thousands of ARS 5,053,004 and thousands of ARS 1,500,893, respectively, and they are charged to the “Interest income” account (Exhibit Q).

NOTE 6. ADJUSTMENT DUE TO LOSSES. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES

The changes in this allowance during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in Exhibit R “Adjustment due to losses. Allowance for loan losses”. The following tables show the changes in the allowance by portfolio of loans and other financing facilities:

	Commercial loan portfolio	Consumer and housing borrowing portfolio	Total
	Allowance determined individually	Allowance not determined individually	
As of December 31, 2020	3,611,144	1,012,114	4,623,258
Charges (*)	827,547	554,757	1,382,304
Reversals	(299,013)	(414,457)	(713,470)
Utilizations	(1,548,768)	(123,615)	(1,672,383)
Monetary gains/losses	(1,330,354)	(359,287)	(1,689,641)
As of December 31, 2021 (**)	1,260,556	669,512	1,930,068

	Commercial loan portfolio	Consumer and housing borrowing portfolio	Total
	Allowance determined individually	Allowance not determined individually	
As of December 31, 2019	6,546,314	752,227	7,298,541
Charges (*)	1,878,742	849,044	2,727,786
Reversals	(424,504)	(196,618)	(621,122)
Utilizations	(2,222,997)	(311,962)	(2,534,959)
Monetary gains/losses	(2,166,411)	(80,577)	(2,246,988)
As of December 31, 2020 (**)	3,611,144	1,012,114	4,623,258

(*) Allowances other than the minimum allowances established by BCRA regulations were included for certain customers based on specific situations, which were approved by the Bank’s Board of Directors as of December 2019.

(**) Exhibits B, C and R

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 7. CONTINGENT TRANSACTIONS

To meet customers' specific financial needs, the Bank's credit policy also includes, among others, granting sureties, guarantees, letters of credit and documentary credits. Although these transactions are not recognized in the Statement of financial position, as they imply a potential obligation for the Bank, they pose credit risks additional to those recognized in the Statement of financial position and therefore, they are an integral part of the total risk of the Bank.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has no balances from contingent transactions.

NOTE 8 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank enters into derivative transactions for trading and risk management 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 to risks associated with the lack of an exchange market where an open position may be closed.

The Bank's exposure resulting from derivative agreements is regularly monitored as part of its general risk management framework. The information on the Bank's objectives and credit risk management policies is included in Note 23.

The Bank's derivative financial instruments are described below:

8.1. Forwards and Futures:

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 year-end and they are not indicative of the market risk or the credit risk.

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Notional Value	Carrying amount	Notional Value	Carrying amount
	In thousands of USD	in thousands of ARS	In thousands of USD	in thousands of ARS
Purchase of forward contracts	2,000	(200)	2,000	1,238
Forward purchases of foreign currency without delivery of the underlying asset	2,000	(200)	2,000	1,238
Sale of forward contracts	(5,000)	610	(6,000)	(332)
Forward sale of foreign currency without delivery of the underlying asset	(5,000)	610	(6,000)	(332)
Total derivatives from intermediation of foreign currency	(3,000)	410	(4,000)	906
Total derivative financial instruments	(3,000)	410	(4,000)	906

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The previous table shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments recognized as assets or liabilities as disclosed in the statement of financial position. The changes in fair values are charged to profit (loss), the breakdown of which is disclosed in exhibit Q "Breakdown of profit (loss)", except for the specific treatment under hedge accounting, if applicable, which is recognized under "Other comprehensive income" in the statement of comprehensive income

8.2. Hedge accounting

Up to January 31, 2020, the Bank held forwards of foreign currency in order to mitigate the exchange rate risk that may affect certain monetary liabilities (risk of exchange rate variations). Such futures were recognized as a cash-flow hedge under IFRS 9. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, no transactions designated as hedge instruments have been performed.

As of December 31, 2020, the loss on changes in fair value of futures and forwards designated as hedge instruments was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) in the amount of thousands of ARS 14,104. Additionally, profit or loss arising from the changes in the exchange rate used for valuing the hedged liabilities attributable to the risk covered was also recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) as a finance cost in the amount of thousands of ARS 3,292.

The hedge cost accrued from the differential in the exchange rates of the foreign currency of the financial instruments was recognized in profit for the year and "Other comprehensive income" in the total amount of thousands of ARS 46,202 as of December 31, 2020.

Net income arising from the three variables mentioned above amounts to thousands of ARS 28,806 as of December 31, 2020.

NOTE 9 - LEASES

According to IFRS 16, as from the year beginning on January 1, 2019, the Bank assesses all the contracts executed to identify whether they contain a lease, i.e. the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time for consideration.

9.1. Operating lease commitments: Bank as lessee:

The Bank and its subsidiary entered into commercial contracts involving the lease of offices, photocopying machines and a water dispenser. These lease contracts have an average life of one to seven years and contain no restrictions for the Bank and its subsidiary. According to the exemptions allowed by IFRS 16, the Bank and its subsidiary 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.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the assets recognized for the right to use the assets identified in the lease contracts previously mentioned amount to thousands of ARS 227,380 and thousands of ARS 350,533 (Exhibit F), respectively. Those assets were measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and were charged to "Bank premises and equipment". Asset depreciation charges for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to thousands of ARS 127,269 (Exhibit F) and thousands of ARS 129,135, respectively and are recognized in "Depreciation and impairment in value of assets".

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The liabilities arising from lease contracts as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to thousands of ARS 219,392 and thousands of ARS 406,976 (Note 14.2), respectively. Those liabilities were measured at the present value of lease payments discounted at their imputed rates, increased by accrued interest, less payments made, and they were charged to "Other financial liabilities". Interest accrued from those liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to thousands of ARS 17,367 and thousands of ARS 27,108, respectively and it is recognized in "Other operating expenses" (Note 19.6).

9.2. Finance lease commitments and lease options:

The Bank entered into financial lease contracts related to machinery and vehicles. The carrying amount of the assets incorporated under finance leases as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is thousands of ARS \$ 5,094,097 and thousands of ARS 7,056,711, respectively. These assets were granted as collateral for the related finance leases.

The following table shows total gross investment in finance leases agreed to the present value of minimum payments to be received therefrom:

Term	Balances as of 12/31/2021		Balances as of 12/31/2020	
	Total investment	Current value of minimum payments	Total investment	Current value of minimum payments
From 1 to 5 years	7,585,211	5,094,097	9,707,875	7,056,711
Total	7,585,211	5,094,097	9,707,875	7,056,711

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the accumulated allowances for loan losses amount to thousands of ARS 601,303 and thousands of ARS 808,262, respectively (Exhibit R).

9.3. Operating lease commitments: Bank as lessor:

The Bank entered into commercial contracts to lease its investment property, including two pieces of real property. The term for these leases is as follows:

Real property	Term
Piece of real property Puerto	2 years
Piece of real property at Carlos	3 years

The minimum future payments for non-cancellable operating lease contracts are as follows:

Term	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Up to 1 year (*)	13,505	20,385
From 1 to 3 years	9,900	34,868
Total	23,405	55,253

(*) The contract for the piece of real property Puerto Deseado is monthly extended as provided for by Decree 766/2020.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Bank does not have any investments in associates or joint ventures to the date of issuance of these financial statements.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTIES

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

- has control or joint control over the Bank or its subsidiaries;
- has significant influence over the Bank or its subsidiaries;
- is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the Bank or its subsidiaries;
- is a member of the same group.

Pursuant to IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly.

Based on such definition, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank considers that key personnel include the Board members and the General Manager.

Below is a breakdown of the most significant transactions and balances with related parties, subject to the exception of paragraph 25 of IAS 24 and considering that the shareholders are BNA and the Ministry of Production Development.

	<u>12/31/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
Ministry of Production Development		
Loans and other financing facilities	478,772	471,493
Other financial liabilities (Note 14.2)	(15,338,348)	(22,271,437)
BNA		
Cash and deposits with banks	2,296,747	2,047,226
Loans and other financing facilities	9,155,045	6,287,108
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions (Note 15)	(520,376)	(2,395,984)
Other financial liabilities (Note 14.2)	(180,983)	(204,884)

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

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties are detailed below:

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Ministry of Production Development		
Interest income	4,156,513	421,520
Interest expense	(86,800)	(455,661)
Commission income	2,126	4,755
BNA		
Interest income	6,473	13,627
Interest expense	(156,240)	(455,258)
Commission expense	(14,772)	(14,758)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	(12)
Allowance for loan losses	(50,403)	(18,302)

Directors do not assume any executive positions at the Bank and, therefore, they do not earn any other remuneration, and the Bank's policy does not contemplate the possibility of granting other benefits such as equity interests. The Bank has not performed any transactions with its Board of Directors or granted any loans to its members, nor are there any transactions proposed involving those individuals.

The Bank has not granted share-backed loans to directors or other key management personnel. The compensation of key management personnel comprising salaries, fees and bonuses amounts to thousands of ARS 133,906 and thousands of ARS 115,574 thousands as of December 31, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, loans to employees amount to thousands of ARS 13,964, and thousands of ARS 8,383, respectively.

NOTE 12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE

12.1. Short-term benefits

The amounts payable to employee on account of short-term benefits are as follows:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Payroll and social security contributions payable	116,288	119,094
Provision for vacation days not taken	273,620	222,009
Total short-term benefits (Note 14.4)	389,908	341,103

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

12.2. Long-term benefits

The provision set up for the abovementioned benefits is broken down below:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
5-year award	129	273
10-year award	3,368	7,810
20-year award	5,118	11,573
Total long-term benefits (Note 14.4)	8,615	19,656

12.3. Post employment benefits:

The provision set up for the abovementioned benefits is broken down below:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Post-employment benefit (Exhibit J)	262,277	230,841
Total Post employment benefits	262,277	230,841

12.4 Key assumptions used in measuring the present value of benefit liabilities.

The main key assumptions used in determining the liabilities arising from post-employment benefit plans as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Discount rate:	
Post-employment benefits plan – Nominal rate	54.88%
Post-employment benefits plan – Real rate	3.25%
Future salary increases	
Post-employment benefits plan – Nominal rate	53.30%
Post-employment benefits plan – Real rate	2.20%
Healthcare cost increase rate	50.00%

To calculate the benefit (both for men and women) a 5% annual turnover rate is considered for ages 20 through 55 as well as the GAM 94 mortality table with no improvement factors.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Sensitivity analysis in light of the changes in the key assumptions used in measuring the present value of benefit liabilities

Below is an example of a quantitative sensitivity analysis showing a change in a significant key assumption as of December 31, 2021:

Assumptions	Real discount rate: 3.25%		Real future salary increases 2.20%	
	Increase +10%	Decrease - 10%	Increase +10%	Decrease - 10%
Impact on the net benefit liability	-2.87%	+3.03%	+1.68%	-1.63%

Assumptions	Life expectancy	
	Increase 1 year	Decrease 1 year
Impact on the net benefit liability	0.43%	-0.43%

The abovementioned sensitivity analyses have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net benefit liability resulting from reasonably possible changes in the key assumptions used at each reporting date.

NOTE 13 – FIXED ASSETS

13.1. Bank premises and equipment

The account includes the tangible assets owned by the Bank. The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Exhibit F "Changes in Bank premises and equipment".

13.2. Investment properties

The account includes the investment properties owned by the Bank, used for its specific activity. The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Exhibit F BIS "Changes in investment properties".

13.3. Intangible assets

The account includes the intangible assets owned by the Bank, used for its specific activity. The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Exhibit G "Changes in intangible assets".

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 14 – OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

14.1. Other financial assets

The Other financial assets held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

	Amount as of 12/31/2021	Amount as of 12/31/2020
Sundry receivables	1,028,533	1,129,372
Investment in financial assets	453,502	274,515
Subtotal Other financial assets	1,482,035	1,403,887
Allowance for loan losses (Exhibit R)	(145,798)	(232,477)
Total Other financial assets	1,336,237	1,171,410

14.2. Other financial liabilities

The Other financial liabilities held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

	Payables as of 12/31/2021	Payables as of 12/31/2020
Productive Transformation Department (Ministry of Production Development)- PROCER (Note 11)	465,066	771,743
Productive Transformation Department - FONCER (Note 11)	136,309	205,747
Finance Fund for Developing the Río de la Plata Basin – FONPLATA (Ministry of Production Development) (Note 11)	881,211	2,799,945
Banco Europeo de Inversiones (BEI) line – (Ministry of Production Development) (Note 11)	3,804,511	9,467,168
World Bank line (Ministry of Production Development)(Note 11)	4,199,057	3,821,572
BID-GCF line (Ministry of Production Development)(Note 11)	2,527,854	-
Fontar (Argentine technological fund)	-	182
Productive Transformation Department - PROCER II (Note 11)	2,537,408	4,232,526
Finance lease (Note 9)	219,392	406,976
Administration of the program to boost the competitiveness of regional economies (PROCER – Ministry of Production Development) (Note 11)	786,932	972,736
Interest on BNA preferred stock (Note 11)	180,983	204,884
Subtotal Other financial liabilities	15,738,723	22,883,479
Other financial liabilities	1,545,593	324,128
Total Other financial liabilities	17,284,316	23,207,607

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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14.3 – Other nonfinancial assets

The Other financial assets held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

	Amount as of 12/31/2021	Amount as of 12/31/2020
Directors' and statutory auditors' fee advances	105,565	101,394
Advances to personnel	13,964	8,383
Prepayments	24,463	223,722
Prepayments for the purchase of assets	92,143	108,812
Investment properties (Exhibit F BIS)	405,065	392,776
Tax withholdings and collections	25,350	44,439
Subtotal Other nonfinancial assets	666,550	879,526
Other nonfinancial assets	11,370	6,727
Total Other nonfinancial assets	677,920	886,253

14.4. Other nonfinancial liabilities

The Other nonfinancial liabilities held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

	Payables as of 12/31/2021	Payables as of 12/31/2020
Provision for Directors' fees	123,923	108,752
Provision for Statutory auditors' fees	20,023	21,548
Bonus collected in advance	229,137	156,721
Collections made in advance	386,586	56,218
Interest collected in advance	80	121
Provision for short-term employee benefits (Note 12.1)	389,908	341,103
Provision for long-term employee benefits (Note 12.2)	8,615	19,656
Other taxes payable	766,492	595,570
Other creditors	624,113	421,369
Subtotal Other nonfinancial liabilities	2,548,877	1,721,058
Other nonfinancial liabilities	9,086	14,148
Total Other nonfinancial liabilities	2,557,963	1,735,206

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 15. FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The table below details the financing received by the Bank:

Item	Payables as of 12/31/2021	Payables as of 12/31/2020
China Development Bank (CDB)	9,272,813	15,337,999
International Development Bank (IDB)	1,204,109	1,499,061
International Development Bank (IDB)- sustainable bond	1,536,386	2,808,555
Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo (AFD)	5,210,670	6,955,117
Banco de la Nación Argentina (Note 11)	520,376	2,395,984
Total financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	17,744,354	28,996,716

NOTE 16 - PROVISIONS

It includes the amounts estimated to meet current obligations that are probable.

Exhibit J "Changes in provisions" shows the changes in provisions over the year ended December 31, 2021. The increases in provisions in Exhibit J include the increase in the amount discounted as a result of the time elapsed and the effect of the change in the discount rate.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the main provisions are as follows:

- Provisions for contingencies: Including the following provisions:
 - ✓ Provision for court expenses arising from the turnover tax claim for the 2002-2004 period: Related to the provision for fees that may be set for the professionals involved in Case No. 14656/2009 (accountant expert witness and Buenos Aires City's legal counsel). It is estimated that such amount and payment request as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 totals thousands of ARS 501 and thousands of ARS 3,851, respectively.
 - ✓ Other contingencies involving labor lawsuits filed against the Bank. It is estimated that such amount and payment request as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 totals thousands of ARS 135,269 and thousands of ARS 117,724, respectively.
- Provision for post-employment defined benefit plans: related to the provision for post-employment benefits detailed in Note 12.3.

In the opinion of the Bank's Management and its legal counsels, there are no significant effects other than those disclosed in these consolidated financial statements, the amounts and payment terms of which were recorded based on the current value of those estimates as well as the probable date of their final resolution.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 17 - INCOME TAX

17.1. Income tax

The Income tax shall be recognized by applying the liability method, which consists in recognizing (as a credit or debit) the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities, and subsequently recording them in the statement of income for the years in which such differences are reversed, also considering the use of the tax loss carryforwards in the future.

The current income tax assets disclosed in the statement of financial position are detailed as follows:

	BICE	BICE Trusts
Income tax prepayments	-	11,624
Other credits	54,118	-
Minimum presumed income tax (Note 17.3)	94,890	-
Net assets as of 12/31/2021	149,008	11,624
	BICE	BICE Trusts
Income tax prepayments	9,347	10,299
Other credits	46,347	-
Provision for income tax	-	(42,890)
Minimum presumed income tax	143,228	-
Net assets /(liabilities) as of 12/31/2020	198,922	(32,591)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, net deferred tax assets amounted to thousands of ARS 1,328,998 and thousands of 3,278,135, respectively. On the other hand, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, BICE Fideicomisos recognized net deferred tax assets in the amount of thousands of ARS 113,063 and thousands of ARS 206,967, respectively.

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

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Deferred tax assets:		
Loans	306,021	685,120
Other nonfinancial assets	24,079	25,411
Provisions included in liabilities	141,968	105,724
Inflation adjustment	2,104,028	3,042,002
Tax loss 2019	116,391	512,098
Employee benefits	90,320	70,638
Other	(12,825)	8,285
Total deferred assets	2,769,982	4,449,278

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Financial Instruments	(749,478)	(181,196)
Investments in equity instruments	(288,073)	(434,822)
Corporate bonds	(22,274)	(33,621)
Loans and other financing facilities	(58,105)	(87,705)
Finance lease	2,796	(15,186)
Other	53,208	(16,783)
Bank premises and equipment	(265,995)	(194,863)
Total deferred liabilities	(1,327,921)	(964,176)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,442,061	3,485,102

The changes in net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is summarized as follows:

	BICE	BICE Trusts
Deferred tax assets at beginning of year, net	3,278,135	206,967
Monetary gains/losses	(1,095,417)	-
Deferred tax benefit recognized in profit or loss (net of the reversal of the provision)	(428,498)	(93,904)
Use of the tax loss in connection with the income tax	(350,353)	-
Reversal of OCI reserve for reclassified securities	-	-
Deferred tax expense through other comprehensive income	(74,869)	-
Deferred assets as of 12/31/2021	1,328,998	113,063

	BICE	BICE Trusts
Deferred tax assets at beginning of year, net	1,950,195	78,625
Monetary gains/losses	(350,093)	(20,871)
Deferred tax benefit recognized in profit or loss (net of the reversal of the provision)	1,720,063	149,213
Use of the tax loss in connection with the income tax	(73,464)	-
Reversal of OCI reserve for reclassified securities	(45,539)	-
Deferred tax expense through other comprehensive income	76,973	-
Deferred assets as of 12/31/2020	3,278,135	206,967

The income tax expense disclosed in the income statement differs from the income tax expense that would result if all profits had been subject to the current tax rate.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The following table shows a reconciliation between the income tax expense and the amounts arising from applying the effective tax rate in Argentina to taxable profit:

a) Reconciliation of income tax expense and tax rate for BICE:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Income before income tax net of the effect of other comprehensive income	3,038,133	1,442,544
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income tax	214,646	(227,769)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before income tax	3,252,779	1,214,775
Statutory income tax rate	35%	30%
Tax on income	(1,138,473)	(364,433)
Permanent differences		
Non-deductible expenses (Law 24475)	(1,006)	(198)
Adjustment due to change in tax rate	488,114	12,305
Investments in equity instruments	49,212	62,233
Other equity interests	295,172	280,702
Other adjustments	(132,720)	156,167
(Understated)/overstated prior-year provision for income tax	-	5,491
Reversal /(allowance) tax loss	347,477	1,713,064
Tax inflation adjustment	2,386,926	(44,227)
Accounting inflation adjustment	(4,243,838)	(435,055)
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,949,136)	1,386,049

b) Reconciliation of income tax expense and tax rate for BIFISA:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Income before income tax net of the effect of other comprehensive income	295,233	208,040
Total comprehensive income (loss) before income tax	295,233	208,040
Statutory income tax rate	30%	30%
Tax on income	(88,570)	(62,412)
Permanent differences		
Non-deductible expenses (Law 24475)	(4,150)	(3,373)
Other adjustments	56,149	49,213
Tax inflation adjustment	189,398	97,701
Accounting inflation adjustment	(194,140)	(68,110)
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(41,313)	13,019

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the effective income tax is 56.10% and (98.33)%, respectively.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The income tax expense or benefit disclosed in the statement of income is broken down as follows:

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Current income tax expense	(350,353)	(214,417)
Deferred tax (expense)/ benefit for the year	(1,705,640)	1,527,061
Overstated provision for income tax for the year	7,057	5,491
Benefit from increase in tax rate	133,356	-
Deferred tax (expense)/ benefit through other comprehensive income	(74,869)	80,933
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,990,449)	1,399,068

As of December 31, 2021, the Bank offset against the income tax the amount of thousands of ARS 350,353 related to the tax loss carryforward for fiscal year 2019, which amounted to thousands of ARS 466,745. Consequently, an accumulated tax loss carryforward in the amount of thousands of ARS 116,392 is maintained to be offset against future taxable income.

Fiscal year	Tax loss	Expiration
2019	116,392	2024

17.2. Corporate income tax rate

Law No. 27430, subsequently amended by the "Social Solidarity and Production Reactivation Law within the framework of the Public Emergency" (the "Economic Emergency Law") established the following income tax rates:

- 30% for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and to 25% for fiscal years beginning as from 2022; and
- the related dividends distributed to individuals and foreign beneficiaries by the referred entities shall be levied at the 7% and 13% rates, respectively.

On June 16, 2021, the PEN passed and published Law No. 27630 that rendered ineffective the general rate reduction explained above, and a system of tax brackets in force for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 was introduced, as follows:

Accumulated taxable income		Amount Payable ARS	Plus %	Over the excess of ARS
From ARS	To ARS			
0	5,000,000	0	25%	0
5,000,001	50,000,000	1,250,000	30%	5,000,000
50,000,001	Without limit	14,750,000	35%	50,000,000

The amounts provided for in these tax brackets will be adjusted annually as from January 1, 2022, based on the variations in the consumer price index (IPC) measured as of October of each year.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Moreover, the rate applicable to dividends on profits generated in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 was unified at 7%.

As a consequence of the amendment mentioned, as of December 31, 2021, the current income tax was stated by applying the progressive tax rates to taxable income assessed at such date, while the deferred tax balances were stated by applying the progressive tax rate expected to prevail when temporary differences be reversed.

17.3. Minimum presumed income tax

The minimum presumed income tax was established in fiscal year 1998 by Law No. 25063 for a term of ten fiscal years. At present, after successive extensions and considering the provisions of Law No. 27260, the referred tax was repealed for the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The minimum presumed income tax was supplementary to the income tax because, whereas the latter was levied on taxable income for the year, minimum presumed income tax was a minimum levy on the potential income of certain productive assets at a 1% rate. Therefore, the Company's tax liability was represented by the highest of the two taxes.

However, if minimum presumed income tax exceeded income tax in a given fiscal year, such excess could be computed as a credit towards future income taxes, in excess of minimum presumed income tax, occurring in any of the next ten fiscal years, once the accumulated tax loss carryforwards have been used.

As of December 31, 2021, no minimum presumed income tax was assessed because it was repealed. A minimum presumed income tax balance of thousands of ARS 94,890 remains, as assessed in 2018 (Note 17.1).

17.4. Tax inflation adjustment

Law 27430, subsequently amended by the Public Emergency Law, provided that the inflation adjustment be mandatorily applied based on the procedure described in the Income Tax law, as from the fiscal year in which the provisions of the law were met; such situation was verified in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Based on the transition methodology provided for by the tax regulations, the tax inflation adjustment either benefit or loss, is recognized in six annual installments in taxable income as from the year corresponding to the calculation. As from the years beginning on January 1, 2021, the amount of tax inflation adjustment is recognized in taxable income for the same fiscal year.

c) The tax inflation adjustment recognized by BICE is as follows:

Fiscal year ended	Impact of inflation adjustment	Recognized in taxable income-loss as of			Deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2021 (at the tax rate)
		12/31/ 2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	
12/31/ 2019	5,374,152	895,692	895,692	895,692	2,687,076
December 31, 2020	4,632,265	-	772,044	772,044	3,088,177
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS FROM TAX INFLATION ADJUSTMENT AS OF 12/31/2021					5,775,253

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

d) The tax inflation adjustment recognized by BICE is as follows:

Fiscal year ended	Impact of inflation adjustment	Recognized in taxable income-loss as of			Deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2021 (at the tax rate)
		12/31/ 2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	
12/31/ 2019	242,924	40,487	40,487	40,487	121,463
December 31, 2020	231,257	-	38,543	38,543	154,171
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS FROM TAX INFLATION ADJUSTMENT AS OF 12/31/2021					275,634

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 18. 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, 2021 and 2020:

	Past due/ with no due date	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	Total as of 12/31/2021
Cash and deposits with banks	8,102,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,102,467
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	180,214	3,255,622	5,390,126	2,823,938	1,805,404	122,861	23,116	13,601,281
Derivative instruments	-	640	-	-	-	-	-	640
Repo transactions	-	26,797,934	-	-	-	-	-	26,797,934
Other financial assets (not including allowances)	1,253,411	-	125,874	-	-	-	102,750	1,482,035
Loans and other financing facilities (not including allowances)	1,409,266	13,094,750	3,712,592	4,866,174	5,946,619	10,083,388	18,566,000	57,678,789
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	480,800	-	-	-	-	-	480,800
- Other financial institutions	21	368,741	309,864	727,475	981,606	1,551,446	883,498	4,822,651
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	1,409,245	12,245,209	3,402,728	4,138,699	4,965,013	8,531,942	17,682,502	52,375,338
Other debt securities (not including allowances)	273,259	3,696,626	48,823	274,201	671,947	2,154,748	5,082,087	12,201,691
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	194	101	-	-	48	259	1,354,145	1,354,747
Investments in equity instruments	4,815,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,815,506
Deducted from assets	(2,181,499)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,181,499)
TOTAL ASSETS	13,852,818	46,845,673	9,277,415	7,964,313	8,424,018	12,361,256	25,128,098	123,853,591
Deposits	-	40,379,632	15,603,860	958,365	-	-	-	56,941,857
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	34,438,254	12,600,948	-	-	-	-	47,039,202
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	-	5,941,378	3,002,912	958,365	-	-	-	9,902,655
Derivatives	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	230
Other financial liabilities	-	4,242,902	309,651	168,478	471,684	922,104	11,169,497	17,284,316
Financing facilities obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	-	31,689	106,679	2,074,323	2,374,636	4,560,262	8,596,765	17,744,354
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	44,654,453	16,020,190	3,201,166	2,846,320	5,482,366	19,766,262	91,970,757

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

	Past due/ with no due date	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	Total as of 12/31/2020
Cash and deposits with banks	14,834,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,834,547
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	234,980	6,701,326	3,490,154	1,174,515	317,537	971,583	147,899	13,037,994
Derivative instruments	-	1,238	-	-	-	-	-	1,238
Repo transactions	-	14,982,023	-	-	-	-	-	14,982,023
Other financial assets (not including allowances)	1,403,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,403,887
Loans and other financing facilities (not including allowances)	7,713,013	17,823,978	4,723,512	7,263,861	8,799,465	13,404,561	24,092,953	83,821,343
- Nonfinancial government sector	6,617	492,587	37,088	50,093	512	-	-	586,897
- Other financial institutions	-	802,241	895,525	1,723,906	1,888,828	2,649,977	2,126,181	10,086,658
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	7,706,396	16,529,150	3,790,899	5,489,862	6,910,125	10,754,584	21,966,772	73,147,788
Other debt securities (not including allowances) (*)	1,411,747	6,983,236	82,638	1,835,577	176,319	808,445	7,612,614	18,910,576
Financial assets delivered in guarantee (*)	3,410	699	4,154	-	59	-	1,034,328	1,042,650
Investments in equity instruments	5,883,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,883,176
Deducted from assets	(6,114,258)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,114,258)
TOTAL ASSETS	25,370,502	46,492,500	8,300,458	10,273,953	9,293,380	15,184,589	32,887,794	147,803,176
Deposits	-	46,579,758	17,474,803	15,396	-	-	-	64,069,957
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	44,066,551	11,074,345	-	-	-	-	55,140,896
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	-	2,513,207	6,400,458	15,396	-	-	-	8,929,061
Derivative instruments	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	332
Other financial liabilities	-	3,378,499	905,784	245,683	1,051,213	2,098,354	15,528,074	23,207,607
Financing facilities obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	-	71,335	238,728	3,679,992	2,633,251	5,674,568	16,698,842	28,996,716
Corporate bonds issued	-	4,233,228	-	-	-	-	-	4,233,228
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	54,263,152	18,619,315	3,941,071	3,684,464	7,772,922	32,226,916	120,507,840

(*) Including reprofiled instruments as per Presidential Decrees No. 596/2019 and No. 49/2019 (see note 34).

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

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DATED MARCH 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 19 - BREAKDOWN OF ACCOUNTS

19.1. Commission income

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
<i>Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time:</i>		
Commissions on early repayment	4,095	3,720
- Commissions on insurance agents	36,062	34,688
Commissions on bank account debits	425	539
Other fees	25,921	23,082
<i>Performance obligations met over time:</i>		
Commissions on foreign-trade transactions	14,584	105,064
	81,087	167,093

19.2. Difference in quoted prices of foreign currency

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Conversion into Argentine pesos of assets and liabilities in foreign currency	5,843,718	4,134,868
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	41,353	57,972
	5,885,071	4,192,840

19.3. Other operating income

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Proceeds from the sale of bank premises and equipment	-	1,105
Proceeds from investment properties and other nonfinancial assets	-	13,574
Rentals	20,189	10,000
Allowance reversed	(1) 840,847	936,700
Punitive interest	370,787	493,988
Trust management	1,509,467	1,267,823
Recovered receivables	411,881	-
Other	57,670	44,947
	3,210,841	2,768,137

(1) Exhibits J and R

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

19.4. Employee benefits

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Salaries and wages	(2,350,740)	(2,323,114)
Social security contributions	(435,057)	(421,539)
Severance pay and employee bonuses	(16,356)	(11,912)
Services and benefits provided to employees	(293,166)	(231,991)
Post-employment benefits. Defined benefits	(1) (133,283)	(89,727)
	(3,228,602)	(3,078,283)

(1) Exhibit J

19.5. Administrative expenses

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Entertainment and per diem expenses	(23,599)	(10,581)
Administrative services hired	-	(1,541)
Surveillance services	(16,951)	(20,688)
Directors' and statutory auditor's fees	(178,787)	(158,406)
Other professional fees	(200,193)	(150,107)
Insurance	(90,740)	(117,958)
Rentals	(20,239)	(7,590)
Stationery and office supplies	(1,029)	(1,293)
Electric power and communications	(58,784)	(81,099)
Advertising and marketing	(27,772)	(13,005)
Taxes	(225,157)	(169,462)
Maintenance, conservation and repair expenses	(294,392)	(214,766)
Other	(221,756)	(265,173)
	(1,359,399)	(1,211,669)

19.6. Other operating expenses

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Contribution to the deposit guarantee fund (Note 27)	(105,744)	(111,725)
Finance leases taken (Note 9)	(17,367)	(27,108)
Turnover tax	(2,132,701)	(1,490,985)
Punitive interest and charges payable to the BCRA	(5,995)	(154)
Other allowances	(1) (109,583)	(109,391)
Donations	-	(1,195)
Other	(197,624)	(16,125)
	(2,569,014)	(1,756,683)

(1) Exhibit J

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 20. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Bank presents the cash flows from its transactions using the indirect method, and considers cash and cash equivalents as part of the "Cash and deposits with banks" account.

NOTE 21. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON FAIR VALUES

Exhibit P "Classification of financial assets and liabilities" shows the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

Below is a description of the methodologies, input and assumptions used in determining the fair value of the financial instruments not carried at fair value in the accompanying financial statements:

- *Assets and liabilities whose fair value is similar to the carrying amount:* for financial assets and liabilities that are liquid or have short-term maturities (less than three months), it is considered that the carrying amount is similar to the fair value.
- *Fixed-rate 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. The estimated fair value of fixed-interest rate deposits was determined by discounting future cash flows by using market interest rates for deposits with similar maturities to those of the Bank's portfolio.
- *Listed assets:* the fair value was determined based on the market prices.
- *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

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank did not change the methods, inputs and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of the financial instruments.

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The following tables show a comparison between the fair value and the carrying amount of financial instruments not carried at fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively:

December 31, 2021					
Financial assets	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash and due from the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	3,358,029	3,358,029	-	-	3,358,029
Due from other financial institutions	4,744,438	4,744,438	-	-	4,744,438
Repo transactions	26,797,934	26,797,934	-	-	26,797,934
Other financial assets	1,336,237	-	1,336,237	-	1,336,237
Loans and other financing facilities	55,748,721	-	50,243,092	-	50,243,092
Other debt securities	12,096,058	6,110,698	2,955,459	-	9,066,157
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	602	602	-	-	602
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	56,941,857	-	56,758,496	-	56,758,496
Financing obtained from financial institutions and other financial liabilities	35,028,670	-	26,825,256	-	26,825,256
12/31/2020					
Financial assets	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash and due from the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	12,974,436	12,974,436	-	-	12,974,436
Due from other financial institutions	1,860,111	1,860,111	-	-	1,860,111
Repo transactions	14,982,023	14,982,023	-	-	14,982,023
Other financial assets	1,171,410	274,515	896,895	-	1,171,410
Loans and other financing facilities	79,198,085	-	80,678,578	-	80,678,578
Other debt securities	17,652,053	12,287,108	4,893,982	-	17,181,090
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	8,320	8,320	-	-	8,320
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	64,069,957	-	64,019,482	-	64,019,482
Financing obtained from financial institutions and other financial liabilities	52,204,323	-	50,231,504	-	50,231,504
Corporate bonds	4,233,228	-	4,240,210	-	4,240,210

The Managements of the Bank has not identified any further indicators of impairment in value of its financial assets as a result of differences in their fair value.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 22 – SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes, the Bank defined the following business segments over which there is differentiated financial information, taking into account the nature of their risks and returns:

Investment financing: it groups the transactions related to:

- ✓ investment financing, productive security agreements, working capital associated with investment projects,
- ✓ special financial inclusion lines, asset-based financing facilities, regional economies and specific sectors,
- ✓ project finance and structured products,
- ✓ second-tier leasing and
- ✓ capital market.

Foreign trade financing: it groups the transactions related to:

- ✓ Pre- and post-export financing,
- ✓ Long-term export financing (Forfaiting),
- ✓ Issuance of guarantees for foreign trade transactions.

Working capital financing through factoring: it groups factoring transactions for companies.

- Capital lease transactions: It groups the capital lease transactions performed by BICE Leasing S.A.
- Trust management: it groups the trust management transactions where BICE and its subsidiary act as a trustee.
- Treasury transactions: it groups the transactions involving government and private securities.
- Other not elsewhere classified: it includes core functions, as well as the items which may not be directly attributed to a particular segment.

The Bank does not disclose any information by geographic segment because there are no exploitations in economic environments with significantly different risks and profits.

The Board of Directors monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The performance of the segment is assessed based on operating profit (loss) and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements. However, income tax is managed comprehensively and it is not allocated to business segments.

Considering the nature of the business segments described above, the Bank has not determined any internal prices or costs/revenues to be allocated in connection with funding or fund placement, as applicable, between the various segments.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

As of December 31, 2021, and 2020, there are no transactions with individual customers representing 10% or more of the Bank's total revenues.

The following tables disclose information in connection with the Bank's business segments:

	Investment	Factoring	Trusts	Foreign trade	Lease	Treasury	Other	Total as of 12/31/2021
TOTAL ASSETS	39,820,719	442,246	3,077,792	2,996,977	4,658,502	58,372,582	17,760,499	127,129,317
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(39,983,204)	(268,580)	(786,869)	(2,996,977)	(58,588)	(35,405,027)	(15,427,522)	(94,926,767)

	Investment	Factoring	Trusts	Foreign trade	Lease	Treasury	Other	Total as of 12/31/2020
TOTAL ASSETS	65,908,796	452,239	2,541,640	5,230,023	6,500,188	46,273,721	26,630,292	153,536,899
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(64,495,066)	(297,030)	(601,951)	(5,230,023)	(64,620)	(30,356,820)	(21,582,543)	(122,628,053)

	Investment	Factoring	Trusts	Foreign trade	Lease	Treasury	Other	Total as of 12/31/2021
Interest income	6,753,106	136,254	153,495	164,327	1,698,238	7,417,551	3,066,774	19,389,745
Income from adjustments	88,330	-	-	-	-	-	17,342	105,672
Interest expense	(3,307,542)	(35,312)	(35,933)	-	(120,307)	(4,660,837)	(3,533,160)	(11,693,091)
INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE) NET	3,533,894	100,942	117,562	164,327	1,577,931	2,756,714	(449,044)	7,802,326
Commission income	44,324	-	-	1,566	11,851	50	23,296	81,087
Commission expense	(48,024)	(718)	-	-	(1,020)	(23,281)	(215,582)	(288,625)
COMMISSION INCOME (LOSS) NET	(3,700)	(718)	-	1,566	10,831	(23,231)	(192,286)	(207,538)
Net gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(52,289)	(581)	313,541	-	-	4,526,485	878,667	5,665,823
Difference in quoted prices of gold and foreign currency	-	-	39,820	-	-	-	5,845,251	5,885,071
Other operating income	1,802,071	8,456	1,434,428	109,382	554,534	1,792	(699,822)	3,210,841
Allowance for loan losses	(1,189,055)	13,853	(23,570)	(71,133)	(389,971)	-	(88,062)	(1,747,938)
NET OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)	4,090,921	121,952	1,881,781	204,142	1,753,325	7,261,760	5,294,704	20,608,585
Employee benefits	-	-	(435,415)	-	-	-	(2,793,187)	(3,228,602)
Administrative expenses	-	(11,990)	(184,999)	-	(11,272)	-	(1,151,138)	(1,359,399)
Depreciation and impairment in value of assets	-	(344)	(24,800)	-	(397)	-	(283,017)	(308,558)
Other operating expenses	-	-	(277,058)	-	(9,049)	-	(2,282,907)	(2,569,014)
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	4,090,921	109,618	959,509	204,142	1,732,607	7,261,760	(1,215,545)	13,143,012

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency
(see Note 3.8)

GAIN/LOSS FROM NET MONETARY POSITION	(10,062,191)
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,080,821
INCOME TAX ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(1,915,580)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	139,777
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	1,305,018

	Investment	Factoring	Trusts	Foreign trade	Lease	Treasury	Other	Total as of 12/31/2020
Interest income	9,718,874	494,132	88,446	489,397	2,088,128	5,466,019	3,210,897	21,555,893
Income from adjustments	65,388	-	-	-	-	-	10,756	76,144
Interest expense	(5,016,292)	(214,167)	-	-	(274,907)	(3,488,720)	(4,118,534)	(13,112,620)
INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE) NET	4,767,970	279,965	88,446	489,397	1,813,221	1,977,299	(896,881)	8,519,417
Commission income	54,502	-	-	1,757	-	-	110,834	167,093
Commission expense	(47,367)	(741)	-	-	(2,678)	(24,840)	(36,857)	(112,483)
COMMISSION INCOME (LOSS) NET	7,135	(741)	-	1,757	(2,678)	(24,840)	73,977	54,610
Net gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(17,847)	(122)	312,804	-	-	1,981,763	393,871	2,670,469
Gain/Loss on assets written off measured at amortized cost	-	(1,375)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,375)
Difference in quoted prices of gold and foreign currency	-	-	80,111	-	-	-	4,112,729	4,192,840
Other operating income	585,768	42,889	1,353,303	347,700	350,966	4,063	83,448	2,768,137
Allowance for loan losses	(2,842,332)	31,865	(42,706)	(4,589)	(350,669)	-	(91,084)	(3,299,515)
NET OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)	2,500,694	352,481	1,791,958	834,265	1,810,840	3,938,285	3,676,060	14,904,583
Employee benefits	-	-	(409,991)	-	(23)	-	(2,668,269)	(3,078,283)
Administrative expenses	-	(9,185)	(132,673)	-	(3,822)	-	(1,065,989)	(1,211,669)
Depreciation and impairment in value of assets	-	(631)	(13,464)	-	(6,211)	-	(269,722)	(290,028)
Other operating expenses	-	-	(167,409)	-	-	-	(1,589,274)	(1,756,683)
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	2,500,694	342,665	1,068,421	834,265	1,800,784	3,938,285	(1,917,194)	8,567,920
GAIN/LOSS FROM NET MONETARY POSITION								(7,237,436)
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX								1,330,484
INCOME TAX ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS								1,318,135
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)								(146,836)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR								2,501,783

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Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes

Dated March 10, 2022

AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 23. RISK MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

BICE will be managed and administered by a Board of Directors made up of 8 (eight) regular directors, which will be appointed for a term of 2 (two) fiscal years, and such directors may be reelected indefinitely. As of the date of issuance of the accompanying financial statements, the Board of Directors is made up of seven (7) directors.

The Board of Directors is in charge of performing management functions in the Bank and making the related decisions. It is in charge of executing the decisions made at the Shareholders' Meetings, developing the tasks especially delegated by the shareholders, and establishing a business strategy, as well as approving the general and specific policies to ensure proper business management. Its objectives are, among others, coordinating and supervising that the operating performance is consistent with institutional objectives, facilitating the performance of business with efficiency, control and productivity, for the purposes of generating permanent improvement in administrative and commercial 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 credit, liquidity, market, interest rate, operating and reputational risks. 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 performed by each of them is included in note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Bank has implemented an overall risk management process pursuant to Communication "A" 5398 as amended, which is also in line with the good banking practices recommended by the Basel Committee.

Accordingly, the Risk Management is in charge of the comprehensive management of the significant risks faced by the Bank, acting independently from the business areas.

The Comprehensive risk management committee is made up of three directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Commerce, Leasing and Factoring, Credit Risk area, Administration & Finance and the Manager of Comprehensive risk management.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

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The main purposes of this Committee are:

- Proposing the Board of Directors the guidelines and policies for comprehensively managing risk, as well as the potential amendments thereof.
- Determining the exposure limits to the various risk types broken down by business units, risk factor, or the cause or origin.
- Analyzing the cases or special circumstances whereby the exposure limits of the approved risk types may be exceeded.
- Communicating the corrective actions proposed by the technical areas for managing risk and reporting the measures implemented to the Board of Directors.
- Approving the communication strategies aimed at disseminating all the information inherent in comprehensive risk management throughout the organization.
- Also, learning about each risk position and compliance with the policies set.

The Bank's risk management function is undergoing an adaptation process to the regulatory requirements set by Basel III and by the BCRA. 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 Bank's Board of Directors and top management which, through various committees, define the general objectives expressed in goals and limits to the business units in charge of managing risks.

The MIS risk management information system provides the Board of Directors and top management with relevant information on the risk profile and the Bank's capital requirements 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 recorded 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 risk management process are:

- Maintaining a segregation of duties so that negotiation, measurement and control activities are performed and reported with sufficient independence and in accordance with the responsibilities defined in the Bank's Mission and Functions.
- IMMM process (identification, measurement, monitoring and risk mitigation).

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- The business impact analysis (BIA) allows identifying the Bank's critical processes and subprocesses to focus efforts on the development of continuity alternatives in the event of an operating contingency. It also allows the identification of resources to carry out these critical processes, such as persons, IT applications, vendors and tools required, thus cooperating in improving the business continuity plan and the system contingency plan.
- Contingency plans. Including an IT contingency plan, a business continuity plan and periodic tests.
- Issuing a risk report prior to launching new products, processes or systems.
- Updating the policies related to credit risk management, liquidity risk, market risk and documenting strategic risk and reputational risk policies.
- Reviewing the existing risk tolerance limits based on the assessment of the main risks faced by the Bank. The limits are monitored periodically and the results are informed to the Bank's Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors
- Generating periodic reports to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate the most significant risks, and reporting the results to the Bank's Board of Directors and top management.
- Drafting the Capital Self-Assessment Report to determine the sufficiency of the economic capital required by the Bank for each risk identified based on the standardized method described in point 5(4) of BCRA Communication "A" 6397, as supplemented
- Preparing and executing 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.
- Internal control
 - Procedural standards
 - Internal Audit

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 controls and measures the full risk it bears as regards the full risk exposure as to all types of risks and activities.

BICE identified the most significant risks to which it is exposed; it has appointed a person to manage them; it has policies and procedures and specific committees which assess the exposure to risk, and a Board of Directors which assesses the risk appetite.

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As to comprehensive risk management, periodic presentations are made before the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee in connection with risk monitoring, the changes in the main variables affecting the risks, and whether the Bank acts within the approved limits.

Excessive risk concentration:

To avoid excessive risk concentrations, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on keeping a diversified portfolio. The identified credit risk concentrations are controlled and managed accordingly. The selective coverage is used at the Bank to manage risk concentrations both in terms of relationships and industry.

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 main risk types to which the Bank is exposed are related to:

Credit risk

The credit risk is the existing risk regarding the possibility for the Bank 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 establishes 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 credit risk 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 has procedure manuals containing guidelines in the matter in compliance with current regulations and the limits established. Below are the objectives of those manuals:

- The credit risk management policies must be consistent with strategic planning, considering the risk appetite of the institution as well as the applicable internal and external regulations.
- Segregating duties so that origination, measurement and control tasks are performed and reported with a sufficient independence level.
- Defining methods that capture all material risk credit sources.
- Communicating uncollectibility situations to top management and to all the instances relevant in the decision-making process in a timely manner.
- Maintaining a contingency plan considering the various stress scenarios.

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- 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 in the case of companies, and revenues and equity in the case of individuals.
- 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 Credit Risk Management area. Such management is in charge of reviewing and managing credit risk, including environmental and social risks for all types of counterparties.

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 system which assigns a risk classification to each of them. 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 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 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 credits, contingent obligations and guarantees granted, which is sent to the area in charge of the analysis and approval thereof, based on the current line authority and the Credit Risk Policy in force.

LEVEL OF APPROVAL	TOTAL EXPOSURE AMOUNT
Committee of Lending and Borrowing Transactions	Up to ARS 200,000,000
Board of Directors	Over ARS 200,000,000

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It is noteworthy that the Bank uses the request for guarantees for its financing facilities to mitigate the credit risk. The main guarantees received are related to mutual guarantee companies, mortgages and pledges. The Bank has the obligation to return the guarantees received to their holders at the end of the guaranteed financing.

The Bank's Credit Risk Management monitors the market value of guarantees and requests appraisal revaluations, if applicable.

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 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: allowances individually evaluated and allowances collectively evaluated.

The guarantees granted, letters of credit and obligations for foreign trade transactions are assessed and an allowance is set up 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 and financing facilities with a term of less than 30 days granted to financial sector customers are excluded from the analyses of allowances.

The Bank classifies all its financing facilities into five risk categories, depending on the degree of the risk of default in payment of each loan.

The following are the classes used by the Bank, specifying the appropriate characteristics of each of them.

Debtor classification standards

The classification of the Bank's debtors includes six categories, which entails different provision levels, also considering the guarantees supporting the various transactions. Such classifications are established by the Bank based on objective or subjective assessments, depending on the portfolio where each debtor is placed based on BCRA regulations.

Exhibit B shows the changes in financing facilities broken down by situation and guarantee level.

In addition, Exhibit R to the accompanying financial statements disclose the allowances for loan losses at beginning and end of year, also disclosing the increases, reversals and uses.

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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.

The main types of guarantees obtained are as follows:

- Guarantees granted by mutual guarantee companies,
- mortgage on real property and pledges on private parties' property, and
- joint and several bonds.

The Bank monitors the market values of guarantees to assess whether the allowance for loan losses is sufficient and requests additional guarantees in conformity with the credit agreements involved.

It is the Bank's policy to dispose of such guarantees to reduce or settle uncollected amounts.

Loan quality by sector

The Bank manages the quality of loans through ratings established by the BCRA and calculates the impairment thereof as mentioned in the note to the accompanying financial statements. Below is a breakdown of the Bank's loans based on their situation and impairment. This classification includes the corporate bonds and the residual values of the debt securities related to financial trusts.

	Neither delinquent nor impaired	Delinquent, not impaired	Impaired		Total as of 12/31/2021
	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Corporate banking	53,136,257	714,690	445,302	896,536	1,141,723
Financial sector	4,822,651	-	-	-	-
	57,958,908	714,690	445,302	896,536	1,141,723
					61,157,159

	Neither delinquent nor impaired	Delinquent, not impaired	Impaired		Total as of 12/31/2020
	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Corporate banking	70,892,729	1,852,471	841,301	2,973,054	3,031,604
Financial sector	9,985,001	-	-	-	-
	80,877,730	1,852,471	841,301	2,973,054	3,031,604
					89,576,160

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The following is an analysis of the Bank's financial assets by business activity before and after considering the guarantees received.

Main business activity	12/31/2021			
	Gross exposure	%	Net of guarantees	%
Foreign organization and body services	10,407,598	17.02%	10,407,598	26.91%
Power generation, transmission and distribution	8,196,472	13.40%	6,213,211	16.07%
Monetary intermediation	4,246,454	6.94%	4,246,454	10.98%
Motor vehicle transportation service	2,943,357	4.81%	794,988	2.06%
Crude oil	1,901,333	3.11%	1,899,494	4.91%
Temporary crops	1,585,962	2.59%	115,467	0.30%
Food production	1,365,148	2.23%	500,090	1.29%
Public administration services	1,317,723	2.15%	664,602	1.72%
Animal breeding	1,284,244	2.10%	155,413	0.40%
Beef and byproducts	1,215,245	1.99%	497,850	1.29%
Infrastructure works for transportation	1,156,541	1.89%	399,403	1.03%
Basic chemical substances	1,011,671	1.65%	427,683	1.11%
Financial services, except for financial institutions	999,647	1.63%	999,647	2.58%
Supplementary transport services	937,274	1.53%	924,642	2.39%
Wholesale of agricultural products and animals	882,452	1.44%	794,750	2.06%
Leather industry	844,099	1.38%	760,616	1.97%
Manufacture of chemicals not elsewhere classified	807,378	1.32%	693,546	1.79%
Vehicles parts and accessories	753,722	1.23%	387,248	1.00%
Fruits and vegetables	728,119	1.19%	267,729	0.69%
Wholesale on commission or consignment	702,192	1.15%	300,558	0.78%
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	673,316	1.10%	265,843	0.69%
Pharmaceuticals, medicines and botanicals	662,367	1.08%	352,657	0.91%
Other activities	16,534,845	27.07%	6,604,157	17.07%
Total	61,157,159		38,673,646	

Main business activity	12/31/2020			
	Gross exposure	%	Net of guarantees	%
Foreign organization and body services	12,934,955	14.44%	12,934,955	22.29%
Power generation, transmission and distribution	11,946,149	13.34%	9,877,633	17.02%
Monetary intermediation	9,985,000	11.15%	9,985,000	17.20%
Motor vehicle transportation service	4,588,040	5.12%	606,339	1.04%
Crude oil	2,445,614	2.73%	2,440,353	4.20%
Food production	2,175,895	2.43%	943,396	1.63%
Temporary crops	2,161,228	2.41%	200,057	0.34%
Infrastructure works for transportation	2,067,227	2.31%	705,032	1.21%
Beef and byproducts	1,763,306	1.97%	706,608	1.22%
Basic chemical substances	1,427,158	1.59%	633,123	1.09%
Animal breeding	1,423,090	1.59%	183,966	0.32%
Public administration services	1,404,008	1.57%	1,403,993	2.42%
Supplementary transport services	1,352,674	1.51%	1,325,826	2.28%
Investments funds and companies, and financial institutions	1,185,170	1.32%	1,184,348	2.04%
Fruits and vegetables	1,157,648	1.29%	360,714	0.62%
Financial services, except for financial institutions	1,149,063	1.28%	1,149,063	1.98%
Leather industry	1,136,888	1.27%	1,001,016	1.72%
Manufacture of chemicals not elsewhere classified	1,090,276	1.22%	927,861	1.60%
Vehicles parts and accessories	1,033,535	1.15%	519,349	0.89%
Aircraft manufacturing	849,166	0.95%	848,455	1.46%
Wholesale of agricultural products and animals	821,557	0.92%	712,291	1.23%
Milling, starch	339,999	0.38%	183,978	0.32%
Other activities	25,138,514	28.06%	9,209,669	15.88%
Total	89,576,160		58,043,025	

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Credit risk management in investments in financial assets

The Bank evaluates the credit risk identified of each of the financial assets invested. These instruments mainly comprise Argentine government securities and Treasury bills maturing in the short term; the Bank's purpose is to keep them in assets as a guarantee of liquidity.

Below is the exposure percentage by issuer calculated on the total financial assets.

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Argentine Government sector	21,812,120	70%	25,875,462	79%
Private sector	9,154,228	30%	7,077,332	21%

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of imbalances occurring between marketable assets and payable liabilities ("mismatches" between payments and collections) that could affect the Bank's ability to meet all of its current and future financial obligations, taking into consideration the different currencies and settlement terms of its rights and obligations, without incurring significant losses.

The Bank has 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. In order to reduce the liquidity risk deriving from the uncertainty that the Bank may be exposed to with respect to its capacity to honor the financial commitments assumed with its customers in due time and manner, a policy has been established, the main aspects of which are as follows:

- Balancing strategic liquidity with profitability objectives by implementing proper investment and financing strategies.
- As regards funding, applying the proper measures to mitigate the concentration of funding sources, such as staggering maturity dates and safeguarding liquid assets for possible unexpected withdrawals, among other aspects
- Establishing policies consistent with strategic planning, considering the risk appetite of the institution, as well as the applicable internal and external regulations.
- Maintaining a segregation of duties so that negotiation, measurement and control activities are performed and reported with sufficient independence and in accordance with the responsibilities defined in the Bank's Mission and Functions.

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ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
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Dated March 10, 2022

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GENERAL MANAGER

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Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes

Dated March 10, 2022

AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
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Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

- Defining measurement methods capturing all material risk sources and reflecting the expected cash flow behavior.
- Communicating illiquidity situations to top management and to all the instances relevant in the decision-making process in a timely manner. Communication and reporting levels are as follows:
 - General management
 - Liquidity committee
 - Comprehensive risk management committee
 - Board of Directors
- Maintaining a sufficient amount of high-quality liquid assets, free from any encumbrances, to satisfy daily liquidity and/or funding requirements.
- Maintaining a contingency plan considering the various stress scenarios.
- Continuously assessing and improving the liquidity management policy as regards measurement approaches, limits structure and procedures implemented in order to satisfy the requirements of a dynamic financial and commercial context. At least once a year, or when market conditions so require, the liquidity management framework should be reviewed in full, proposing the necessary adjustments to the Risk Management Committee and subsequently to the Board of Directors.

The Bank has also implemented a series of risk measurement and control tools, including regularly monitoring liquidity gaps broken down by currency, as well as various liquidity ratios.

The Comprehensive Risk Management regularly monitors compliance with the different levels set by the Board of Directors in relation to liquidity risk, which include minimum levels of liquidity, maximum concentration levels allowed by type of deposit and by type of customer, among others.

In the event of a liquidity crisis, the Bank has a contingency plan with the following actions:

- a) Sale of high-liquidity assets that form part of the reserve held that accounts for 5% of total liabilities, as previously mentioned;
- b) Repo transactions with the BCRA with assets issued by such entity, which are held in the Bank's portfolio;
- c) Limiting any new credit assistance.
- d) Requesting financial assistance from the BCRA in the event of illiquidity. Current BCRA rules set forth the criteria to grant financial assistance to financial institutions in the event of illiquidity problems.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The following table shows the changes in the quick ratio:

	Total as of 12/31/2021	Total as of 12/31/2020
FALAC (Stock of high-quality liquid assets)		
BCRA demand deposit account	165,651	86,281
Government securities in pesos	7,758,369	5,556,856
LELIQs	1,476,946	3,426,085
BCRA demand deposit account US dollar	3,192,380	12,888,064
Government securities in ME?? OCI	-	-
Government securities in ME Profit or loss	447,153	334,576
Total FALAC	13,040,499	22,291,862
SET (Total outflows)		
Government sector in pesos	5,746,254	6,287,540
Private sector in pesos	2,075,775	346,305
Government sector in US dollar	5,262,292	2,691,944
Private sector in US dollar	389,260	175,657
Other liabilities in pesos	-	2,424,725
Total SET	13,473,581	11,926,171
EET (Total inflows)		
Financial sector in pesos	43,894,680	35,199,127
Government sector in pesos	501,765	424,778
Private sector in pesos	7,585	817
Financial sector in US dollar	1,972,087	1,615,666
Government sector in US dollar	279,290	382,018
Private sector in US dollar	-	2,489
Total EET	46,655,407	37,624,895
Liquidity Coverage Ratio - LCR	3.87	7.48

The Bank discloses in Exhibit D "Loans and other financing facilities breakdown by term" and in Exhibit I "Breakdown of financial liabilities by the remaining terms" to the accompanying financial statements, the breakdown by due date of financial assets and liabilities, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank has no contingent obligations:

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Market risk

Market risk is defined as the possibility of suffering losses in positions on and off the Bank's balance sheet as a result of the adverse fluctuations in the market prices of different assets.

Market risks include interest rate, exchange and price risks. They are exposed to general and specific market changes, as well as to changes in the volatility of prices, such as interest rates, credit margins, foreign exchange rates, and the prices of shares and securities, among others.

The Bank determines the market risk exposure arising from the fluctuation in the value of portfolios of investments for trading, which result from changes in market prices, the Bank's net positions in foreign currency, and government and private securities with normal quoted prices

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 has policies regarding market risk management which establish the process for monitoring and controlling the risks arising from changes in the listed prices of financial instruments in order to optimize the risk/return ratio using adequate limits structure as well as management tools and models.

The Bank also established policies for diversifying funding sources, preventing deposit concentration, as well as identifying key risk factors (interest rate, exchange rate, and price volatility, among others).

The risks to which the investment portfolios are exposed are monitored and reported to the Committee of Credit and Lending and Borrowing Transactions.

The main policies approved by the Board of Directors in connection with market risk are as follows:

- The Bank does not carry out any trading transactions involving its listed government securities.
- The government securities portfolio is maintained as a guarantee of liquidity, and it is used as set forth in the liquidity risk contingency plan. The Finance Management may perform purchase and sale transactions involving government securities to leverage investment or divestment contexts based on the arbitrage conditions related to existing market yields, without disregarding the safeguard measures that should be taken into account to guarantee liquidity

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The measurement is made using the Value at risk (VaR) as a tool to assess the economic capital required to address market risk losses arising from the Bank's exposure in connection with assets listed on the capital market (including the portfolio of listed government securities and the foreign currency position).

VaR	12/31/2021 (thousands of ARS)	12/31/2020 (thousands of ARS)
Position in foreign currency	68,693	122,246
Argentine Government Securities	135,209	145,841
Total	203,902	268,087

The breakdown of the portfolio of government securities and their valuation is detailed in Exhibit A.

Sensitivity to interest rate changes:

The interest rate risk is defined as the potential occurrence of changes in the bank's financial condition as a result of interest rate fluctuations with adverse consequences in net financial income and its economic value. The Bank reviews periodically the sensitivity analysis of variations in interest rates considering asset and liability positions accruing interest and considering the local currency and foreign currency segments.

Sensitivity analysis of the changes in rates as of 12/31/2021		
Variation	Badlar - Annual impact in thousands of ARS	Libor - Annual impact in thousands of ARS
-1.00%	(38,886)	4,041
-0.50%	(19,443)	2,020
0.50%	19,443	(2,020)
1.00%	38,886	(4,041)

Sensitivity analysis of the changes in rates as of 12/31/2020		
Variation	Badlar - Annual impact in thousands of ARS	Libor - Annual impact in thousands of ARS
-1.00%	(69,358)	48,259
-0.50%	(34,679)	24,130
0.50%	34,679	(24,130)
1.00%	69,358	(48,259)

The sensitivity analysis is a static approach as of those dates and discloses that in the event of an increase in the rates in Argentine pesos, its immediate impact on the Bank's profit could be positive. However, the worst risk scenario is the increase in rates, as a consequence of the terms mismatch between assets and liabilities and cash flows provided by assets at a higher interest rate and longer residual terms, which lead to a reduced economic value of equity (Δ EEV approach).

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On the other hand, the position in assets and liabilities in USD is more balanced and, although the worst-case scenario would be set aside upon an increase in interest in foreign currency, there would be a limited impact on the Bank's profit.

BICE's Board of Directors approved the following policies for managing interest rate risk:

- Segregation of duties so that negotiation, measurement and control activities are performed and reported with sufficient independence and in accordance with the responsibilities defined in the Bank's Mission and Functions.
- Using measurement methods that consider all material risk sources and show the behavior of the values subject to interest rate risk.
- Communicating interest rate risk to top management and to all the instances relevant in the decision-making process in a timely manner. Communication and reporting levels:

General management
Liquidity committee
Comprehensive risk management committee
Board of Directors

- Maintaining an interest rate risk contingency plan considering the various stress scenarios.
- Continuously assessing and improving the liquidity interest rate risk management policy as regards measurement approaches, limits structure and procedures implemented in order to satisfy the requirements of a dynamic financial and commercial context. At least once a year, or when market conditions so require, the interest rate management framework should be reviewed in full, proposing the necessary adjustments to the Risk Management Committee and subsequently to the Board of Directors.
- On an annual basis, in developing BICE's strategy and business plan, the individual responsible for Planning coordinates tasks with the Finance Management to identify the risks inherent in the business strategy related to the Bank's interest rate risk and ensure that they are in agreement.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk:

The Bank is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in its financial position and cash flows. The larger proportion of assets and liabilities kept are related to US dollars.

Foreign exchange risk is reported in a timely manner to top management and to all instances relevant to the decision-making process, in accordance with the reporting levels indicated in the market risk assessment, since it is part of such process.

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In addition, to obtain a coverage that may allow the Bank to mitigate and transfer the risk arising from the changes in the US dollar exchange rate, the Bank decided to execute foreign exchange hedge agreements (futures/forwards) with other financial institutions as counterparty.

These foreign exchange hedge agreements are formalized through MAE and ROFEX, or with other financial institutions (OTC –over the counter–, through framework agreements for performing derivative transactions).

Such agreements are characterized by:

a. MAE / Rofex. Agreements are guaranteed by the market's clearing house and the prices are public. In these markets, the differences between the market values and those contractually agreed are settled on a daily basis.

b. OTC (over the counter). OTC markets are markets whereby each party should seek a counterparty for performing its transaction and the agreement clauses are freely negotiated between the parties. In these agreements, the settlement of the differences mentioned in the previous section is not usually made until the expiration of the agreement.

The foreign currency position includes assets and liabilities reflected in pesos at the exchange rate at the closing dates indicated. An institution's open position comprises assets, liabilities and memorandum accounts stated in foreign currency, where an institution assumes the risk. Any devaluation / revaluation of those currencies would affect the Bank's income statement.

The assets and liabilities making up the foreign currency position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in exhibit L to the accompanying financial statements.

Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis of assets and liabilities in foreign currency:

CHANGE HYPOTHESIS	Variation Exchange rate	12/31/2021		12/31/ 2020	
		Exchange rate	Impact in thousands of ARS	Exchange rate	Impact in thousands of ARS
Appreciation of the Argentine peso in relation to the US dollar	0.05	102.70	(91)	84.10	276
	0.01	102.74	(18)	84.14	56
Depreciation of the Argentine peso in relation to the US dollar	0.10	102.85	182	84.25	(553)
	0.30	103.05	546	84.25	(1,658)

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and/or internal systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

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In this context, the legal risk –which may be endogenous or exogenous to the Bank– comprises, among other aspects, the exposure to penalties or other economic consequences or otherwise, resulting from the Bank's failure to comply with regulations and contractual obligations.

In addition, the Bank implemented an operational risk management system which follows the guidelines established by BCRA Communication "A" 5398 as amended; in addition, Communication "A" 5272 set out a minimum capital requirement in connection with this item effective as from February 1, 2012.

The purpose of BICE's operational risk management is to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate such risk. To such end, certain tools are used to identify the risk, expert judgment to weigh it, and management and risks indicators to monitor it. There is an internal control environment for all transactions aimed at mitigating the risk and, where applicable, the risk is transferred.

The Board of Directors defined that the operational risk should be kept within tolerable levels.

As to operational losses, from 2010 through 2021, there are events recorded in the Events Database, the purpose of which is to analyze and perform a follow-up to the cases, implementing or improving controls, as well as retrieving statistical data.

The following tables show the events related to business processes and those supporting them:

Processes	Management	Accumulated from 2010 to 2021	Recorded in:	
			2021	2020
Business	Finance	12	-	-
	Trusts	3	-	-
	Commercial	6	-	-
Support	Administration	121	16	18
	IT	3	1	-
	Legal	4	-	2
	Operations	1	-	-
	Risks	2	-	-
	Human resources	60	11	6
	Institutional relationships	1	-	-
	Board of Directors' Secretary	1	-	-
Total		214	28	26

The operational risk management system includes the following:

- a) Organizational structure: The Bank has a Risk Management area in charge of operational risk.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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- b) Policies: The Bank has an Operational Risk Management Policy approved by the Board of Directors defining the main concepts, roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee, the Risk Area Administration, the Risk Management and of all the areas involved in managing such risk.
- c) Procedures: the Bank has a procedure to “record operational losses”, which established the guidelines to record those losses, as from the opening of specific accounting items, thus allowing the automatic inclusion of the operating losses recorded in those items in the related database.

In addition, the Bank has a procedure that establishes the guidelines to prepare risk self-assessments and, in the event of risks exceeding allowed tolerance levels, guidelines to establish risk indicators and action plans.

- d) Systems: the Bank has a comprehensive system that allows the management of all the tasks involved in risk management: risk self-assessments, risk indicators and actions plans, as well as the management of the operating losses database.
- e) Databases: The Bank has an operational risk event database prepared pursuant to the guidelines established in Communication “A” 4904, as supplemented.

The information contained in the database is used to calculate the operational risk economic capital using advanced measurement methods (Monte Carlo method), also considering external data and the expert judgment of the persons in charge of managing this risk.

Reputational risk

The policies and procedures approved by the Board of Directors are as follows:

- The structure in charge of this risk involves different areas, since all areas should manage this risk within their field of competence.
- Segregating duties so that negotiation, origination, measurement and control tasks are performed and reported with a sufficient independence level.
- Using measurement methods that consider all material risk sources.
- Communicating reputational risk to top management and to all the instances relevant in the decision-making process in a timely manner. Communication and reporting levels:

General management or that replacing it
Comprehensive risk management committee
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for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

- Maintaining an adequate contingency plan to address a potential crisis which may affect BICE and other risks.
- The events classified as moderate, significant or invalidating are managed by the Crisis Committee. Reputational risks classified as acceptable or tolerable are managed by the area where the event arises.
- Continuously assessing and improving the reputational risk management policy, periodically improving the policies and procedures implemented to monitor this risk adequately. Reviewing the framework for managing this risk in full at least once a year, proposing the necessary adjustments to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and subsequently to the Board of Directors.

The Bank's Management permanently monitors the changes in the economic variables mentioned in the risks described above to define the possible course of action and identify the potential impact on its equity and financial situation that should be disclosed in the financial statements of future periods.

The Bank also prepares a reputational risk report on customers receiving credit facilities based on a matrix containing various parameters to assess the risk that a potential customer of the Bank may have and, if a possible impact is determined, to what extent their repayment ability or the image of BICE and its authorities may be affected.

NOTE 24. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TRANSPARENCY POLICY

Presidential Decree No. 2703/1991 established the creation of the Bank organized as a sociedad anónima (Argentine business form akin to a stock corporation) under the provisions of Law No. 19550 with the participation of the Argentine government. That is, a private bank, with its own legal capacity, different from the Argentine government in order to provide the banking sector with long-term resources to finance production investment and foreign trade projects. BICE was created as a stock company under Argentine laws (S.A.) on January 13, 1992, as a second-tier bank. The Argentine Government is the majority shareholder by means of the Ministry of Production Development Ministerial Law and amending Decree No. 7/2019) and Banco de la Nación Argentina (el "BNA"). Its current shareholding includes Fundación del Banco de la Nación Argentina, with the interests detailed below.

The Bank's purpose is to conduct lending and borrowing transactions, and to provide the services inherent to second-tier commercial banks, in accordance with the provisions established by Laws No. 21526 and 24144, or those which may amend or replace them in the future, as well as by all the other provisions established by the BCRA. It should be noted that by Resolution RESFC-2021-21565-APN-DIR#CNV of the CNV, dated December 29, 2021, the authorization granted to BICE to make public offerings of Corporate Bonds by Resolutions No. 18147 dated July 28, 2016 and No. 18607 dated April 12, 2017 was canceled, in line with the approval reached at the Board of Directors' meeting held on October 28, 2021 and in view of the non-existence of outstanding marketable securities, which implies the withdrawal of the Bank from the Public Offering Regime, and the discontinuance of the corporate control by the CNV.

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An amendment to BCRA regulations (Communication “A” 5107, 5841, 6580, 7020 and 7173) authorized government banks aimed at providing medium- and long-term financing for productive investments and foreign trade to receive deposits from international credit institutions and from investors making deposits in accordance with the regulations on "Term deposits and investments", for amounts not lower than ARS 10 million (or their equivalent in other currency) considered individually for each transaction and for a term not shorter than 365 days; and web term deposits as indicated by the provisions of paragraph 3.11 of the regulations on “Term deposits and investments”. Thus, by virtue of this regulation, second-tier banks, such as the Bank, are authorized to receive deposits subject to the abovementioned restrictions.

The current purpose is to finance productive investment, infrastructure and foreign trade for companies located in Argentina, directly or through other financial entities. Thus, supporting the development of the different economic sectors through projects that boost the creation of new jobs and the growth of the regional economies.

In accordance with the policies and objectives defined by the Board of Directors jointly with the Credit and Lending Transactions Committee, the Bank offers several credit lines available to the market, such as the prefinancing and financing of assets for regional economies and manufactured goods of agricultural and industrial origin, which represent a high percentage of Argentine exports, and the financing of activities aimed at commercially promoting and disseminating information about Argentina abroad. In the field of productive investment, which represents most of total placements, financing is granted for the purchase of capital assets aimed at various sectors of the economic activity, as well as for investment, reorganization or industrial restructuring and/or modernization projects involving several activities, and finance leases.

The Bank’s shareholding structure, according to the Shareholders’ Meeting dated April 29, 2021 is made up as follows:

- 1) 2,555,608 book-entry shares of common stock of ARS 1000 each, the bare ownership of which is held by Banco de la Nación Argentina, the usufructuary and voting rights of which are held by the Ministry of Production Development – formerly Ministry of Production).
- 2) 54,468 book-entry shares of common stock of ARS 1000 each owned by Banco de la Nación Argentina.
- 3) 4.742.874 book-entry shares of common stock of ARS 1000 each owned by the Argentine government through Ministry of Production Development – formerly Ministry of Production).
- 4) 2,711 book-entry shares of common stock of ARS 1000 each owned by Fundación Banco de la Nación Argentina. (See Note 1.2)
- 5) 4,524,568 book-entry shares of preferred stock of ARS 1000 each, with no voting rights, and with fixed, cumulative equity rights equivalent to 1% of the nominal value of the shares of preferred stock issued, to be paid with the annual distribution of dividends up to the value assessed.

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Dated March 10, 2022
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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

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Dated March 10, 2022

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CHAIRPERSON

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FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Accordingly, as of the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Bank's current capital stock amounts to thousands of ARS 11,880,229, which has been fully subscribed and paid-in. The amount of thousands of ARS 345,196 of which is still pending registration with the I.G.J. (Exhibit K).

BICE's capital structure is detailed in Note 1.3.

Board structure and operating policies:

The Bank is managed and administered by a Board of Directors made up of up to eight directors (at present, seven appointed directors) which are appointed for a term of two fiscal years, and such directors may be reelected indefinitely. Eight alternate directors may be appointed; they will replace the Directors in the order established by the Shareholders' Meeting in the event of absence, resignation, leave of absence, incapacity, inability or death, upon acceptance by the Board of Directors of the reason for the replacement, in the cases where this cause is temporary.

To be appointed as such, the directors or alternate directors should provide evidence of their ability and experience in connection with financial activities. The following persons may not act as directors:

- 1) those included in the grounds for inability established by the legal provisions in effect;
- 2) those who are part of or depend from management or are statutory auditors of private sector banks or financial entities; and
- 3) those who are part of legislative or legal bodies from the federal, provincial or municipal spheres and in full and active performance of the legislative or court office.

Directors and alternate directors are appointed by the Regular Shareholders' Meeting. In addition, the appointment of new directors should be authorized by the BCRA; however, they may take office if the authorization proceedings are underway in such entity, and their designation will be deemed ad referendum of the related authorization, notwithstanding the validity of the acts in which they may take part during such period.

The Board of Directors appoints among its members a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson for a one-year term of office, and they may stand for reelection.

Under current BCRA regulations, it is understood that a member of the Bank's Board of Directors is not deemed to be independent if any of the following conditions are met:

- 1) when there is a control relationship according to the guidelines set out in points 1(1) and 1(2) of Exhibit I to Communication "A" No. 2140;
- 2) when the member performs executive functions or performed such functions over the last year, and

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

- 3) this person is the spouse or relative by consanguinity up to the second degree, or by affinity up to the first degree, of the persons meeting the conditions stated in the foregoing points.

Considering the Bank's shareholding structure, as a bank of the public sector, whereby no director may have an equity interest in the Bank and no director performs executive functions or performed such functions over the last year, all of the Bank's directors are deemed to be independent. All the Bank's directors are independent to perform their duties in agreement with article 13, Section III, Chapter III, Title II of CNV standards.

Board of Directors:

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the Bank's Board of Directors is made up as follows:

Chairman:	Mr. José Ignacio de Mendiguren	Regular	Mr. Carlos Ramón Brown
Vice-chairman:	Ms. Raquel Cecilia Kismer	directors:	Mr. Nicolás José Scioli
			Mr. Julián Maggio
			Ms. Carla Betina Pitiot
			Ms. María de los Angeles Sacnun

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's Board of Directors was made up as follows:

Chairman:	Mr. José Ignacio de Mendiguren	Regular	Mr. Fabián Eduardo Musso
Vice-chairman:	Mr. Miguel Gustavo Peirano	directors:	Mr. Carlos Ramón Brown
			Mr. Nicolás José Scioli
			Ms. Raquel Cecilia Kismer

In the Annual and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting dated January 24, 2020, the following regular directors for the terms of office of fiscal years 2020 and 2021 were appointed: Miguel Gustavo Peirano, Fabián Eduardo Musso, Carlos Ramón Brown, Nicolás José Scioli and Ms. Raquel Cecilia Kismer, who accepted their appointments to the related positions at such meeting. At the Board of Directors of the same date, Mr. Miguel Gustavo Peirano was appointed Vice chairman.

In the Annual Shareholders' Meeting dated February 3, 2020, Mr. José Ignacio de Mendiguren was appointed Regular Director and Chairman for the terms of office of fiscal years 2020 and 2021. In the Annual Shareholders' Meeting dated February 4, 2021, Mr. Julián Maggio and Ms. Carla Betina Pitiot were appointed Regular Directors for the terms of office of fiscal years 2020 and 2021, who accepted their appointments to the related positions at such meeting.

At the Board of Directors' meeting dated November 30, 2021, Mr. Miguel Gustavo Peirano's resignation from the regular Director and vice chairman office was accepted; and on December 16, 2021, at the Board of Directors' meeting, Mr. Fabián Eduardo Musso's resignation from the regular Director office was accepted.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

At the Board of Directors' meeting dated January 20, 2022, the Board's offices for fiscal year 2022 were appointed. Mr. José Ignacio de Mendiguren was reelected as chairman and Raquel Cecilia Kismer was elected as vice chairwoman.

At the Unanimous Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on March 2, 2022, pursuant to Presidential Decree No 64/2022, the following Regular Directors were appointed with a term of office for fiscal years 2022 and 2023: Mr. José Ignacio de Mendiguren, whose office as Chairman of the Bank was approved, Mr. Julián Maggio, Ms. Carla Betina Pitiot, Mr. Carlos Ramón Brown, Mr. Nicolás José Scioli, Ms. Raquel Cecilia Kismer and Ms. María de los Ángeles Sacnun. At the Board of Directors' meeting held on the same date, the Regular Directors accepted the offices for which they were appointed, and the appointment of the offices of Chairman and Vice Chairwoman of the Bank decided at the Board of Directors' meeting held on January 20, 2022 was confirmed.

Audit:

As provided for in the bylaws, the Bank is audited by a Statutory Audit Committee made up by three statutory auditors and three alternate statutory auditors proposed by the SIGEN (Argentine general auditing office) in accordance with Law No. 24156, section 114.

As of the date of approval of these financial statements and as of December 31, 2020, the Bank's Statutory Audit Committee is made up as follows:

Regular	Ms. Graciela Mabel González Escot	Alternate	Ms. Norma Mabel Vicente Soutullo
statutory	Mr. Walter Antonio Pardi	statutory	Ms. Claudia Beatriz Villavicencio
Auditors:	Mr. Adrián Martín Rois	Auditors:	Ms. Sandra Fabiana Azpelicueta

Board Committees:

Several committees are also set up so that the Board of Directors may delegate to a collegiate body made up of some of its members and representatives of the various areas of the Bank certain issues that they may analyze and solve independently, notifying the Board of Directors of the decisions made.

In July 2020, the Board of Directors approved the creation and reorganization of the committees aimed at generating new social commitments as well as promoting an environment for the treatment of new business and competences related to financial aspects relevant to the organization. Consequently, the Trust, Gender and Inclusion Policies, Liquidity and Lending and Borrowing Transactions Committees were created.

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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Based on the aforementioned, and in line with the update approved by the Board of Directors in November 2021, the Committees in force and their members are as follows:

Committee	Members	Competencies
IT Committee	It is made up of directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager, the IT & Operations Director, the Systems Manager and the Head of IT Security.	This is the Committee in charge of supervising the proper operation of the IT environment and contributing to improving its efficiency; as well as approving, assessing and reviewing the IT security plan and the IT and Information Systems Plan, ensuring that the IT systems and the related technologies meet the Bank's business needs, and that they are aligned with the Bank's strategic plans, among others.
Comprehensive risk management committee	It is made up of directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Risk, Commerce, and Administration & Finance.	It approves the methods for identifying, measuring, monitoring, limiting, controlling, reporting and surveying the different types of risk to which it is exposed and the potential amendments; approves the methods for implementing hedging, remedial and corrective policies; conducts a follow-up of the comprehensive management of credit, market, liquidity and/or assets and liabilities, operating, compliance and reputational risks, among others. It also examines and escalates the Business Continuity Plan, to the Board of Directors, among others.
Audit committee	It is composed of three directors appointed in accordance with BCRA regulations and a person in charge of Internal Audit. The members making up the Statutory Audit Committee should be invited to all the meetings held by this Committee. These meetings may also be attended by external auditors and the officials that the Committee may deem necessary to deal with a particular issue, as applicable.	It periodically assesses the proper operation of the internal control systems defined at the Bank. It assesses the reports and findings made by Internal and External Audit and the enforcement agency, and follows up on the implementation of the recommendations received. One of its functions is to ensure that the Bank has the appropriate means to promote proper decision-making and compliance with internal and external regulations. It implements training programs so that its members may have a good knowledge base to perform their work.
Committee of Integrity, Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing	It is made up of directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the Compliance Officer, the General Manager, the Legal & Compliance Director and the Head of Anti-Money Laundering.	It plans, coordinates and enforces compliance with the anti-money laundering and terrorism financing policies drafted and approved by the Board of Directors; analyzes the reports on unusual, suspicious or unnecessarily complex transactions; assesses and approves the related in-house training program; analyzes and escalates to the Board of Directors the policies comprising the Integrity Program; enforces compliance with the aforementioned program, and annually analyzes and escalates to the Board of Directors the Corporate Governance Code, the Ethics Code and other policies related to the Integrity Program, among others.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Committee	Members	Competencies
Committee of Lending and Borrowing Transactions	It is made up of directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Risk, of Commerce, of Administration and Finance.	It carries out the duties established in the Bank's Manual of Powers and recommends issuing and/or amending the commercial and credit risk and recovery policies of the Bank; it analyzes and follows up the credit lines, programs, credit promotion, Benchmark, Factoring y leases, based on the reports requested.
Liquidity committee	It is made up of regular directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Administration and Finance, of Commerce and of Risk.	It carries out the duties established in the Bank's Manual of Powers; analyzes and recommends the financial policies to manage short-term and long-term resources and investments in emerging funds; considers the issues related to obtaining financing sources or credit lines to be granted by credit multilateral organizations, credit national organizations and foreign public and private financial institutions; analyzes liquidity safekeeping strategies for BICE and periodically considers the Bank's situation in terms of financial planning, minimum liquidity requirements, general exchange position and minimum capital requirements as provided for by the BCRA.
Trust committee	It is made up of regular directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Administration and Finance, and the Director of the Legal sector.	It carries out the duties established in the Bank's Manual of Powers; analyzes proposals for the creation of new trusts in which BICE is a party and/or amends those existing; analyzes the approval of the annual financial statements; follows-up the trust investment policies in which the BICE is a trustee and recommends potential amendments, if applicable; considers all those actions related to management in connection with trusts in line with the best practices.
Gender and inclusion policies committee	It is made up of regular directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Human resources, of Communication, of Administration and the Director of the Legal sector.	It analyzes and promotes the effective recognition of the gender perspective as a cross-cutting dimension of institutional policies and practices. It analyzes and recommends policies and actions with an inclusive approach (e.g. gender equality, diversity), in relation to internal coexistence and with customers and/or third parties related to the bank, in order to prevent or reverse any negative impact of cultural meanings associated with female and male attributes, the sexual division of labor, or the existence of gaps in access to financing. It contributes to making gender violence visible and eliminate it. It proposes specific financial lines and instruments that contribute to financial inclusion, growth and export activity of companies led by women or actively engaged in diversity and inclusion policies.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Committee	Members	Competencies
Personnel administration, planning and bonuses Committee	It is made up of regular directors appointed by the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the Directors of Administration and Finance, of Human Resources and the Director of the Legal sector.	<p>It considers and makes recommendations on the following matters: policies related to fixed assets, procurement and hiring, accounting and payments; the Bank's budget of expenses and calculation of resources to be submitted to the Argentine Finance Bureau; the Business Plan for the fiscal year.</p> <p>It promotes a long-term strategic vision of the institution, whereby the capital is maintained based on the Bank's business model and risk profile, together with a policy for the distribution of earnings that accompanies such definitions; a system of economic incentives to personnel, if deemed appropriate, for which it ensures that it is consistent with the corporate governance rules.</p> <p>It analyzes requests for purchases and hiring to be dealt with by the Board of Directors and recommends the approval or rejection thereof.</p>

The Bank's General Manager is appointed by the Board of Directors. The designation of the General Manager or of the person performing those functions is subject to the assessment of this person's background by the BCRA.

The Bank's Top Management is made up of the General Management led by Gabriel Martín Vienni, who was appointed by the Bank's Board of Directors during its meeting held on January 28, 2020, to hold office as from February 1, 2020, as authorized by the BCRA by Board of Governors' Resolution No. 97 dated 03/25/2021.

Among other aspects, top management is responsible for:

- 1) Implementing the strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors.
- 2) Developing processes to identify, assess, monitor, control and mitigate the risks faced by the Bank.
- 3) Implementing appropriate internal control systems and monitoring the effectiveness thereof, periodically reporting goal achievement to the Board of Directors.
- 4) Ensuring that the Bank's activities are consistent with the business strategy, the policies approved by the Board of Directors and the risks to be undertaken.
- 5) Implementing the policies, procedures, processes and controls necessary to manage transactions and risks in a thorough and prudent manner, meeting the strategic goals set by the Board of Directors and ensuring that it receives relevant, complete and timely information that it would allow it to assess operations and analyze whether the responsibilities assigned are effectively met.

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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

- 6) Monitoring the various areas in a manner consistent with the policies and procedures set out by the Board of Directors. One of top management's key roles will be to establish, under the policies set out by the Board of Directors, an effective internal control system.
- 7) Assigning responsibilities to the Bank's personnel without disregarding its obligation of controlling how they are performed, and establishing an organizational structure that promotes accountability.
- 8) Presenting the results of its operations at the Bank to the Board of Directors.
- 9) Effectively using the work performed by the internal and external audit areas and the functions related to the internal control system.
- 10) Understanding the Bank's operating structure.

The following areas report to the General Management:

- Commercial management
- Legal sector
- Administration and finance management
- Risk management
- IT and operations management
- Human resources management
- Communication management
- Capital lease management
- Factoring management
- General Coordination management

In addition, the following areas report to the Board of Directors:

- Board of Directors' Secretary
- UAML/TF (control and prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing unit)
- IT security
- Internal Audit
- Regulatory compliance unit

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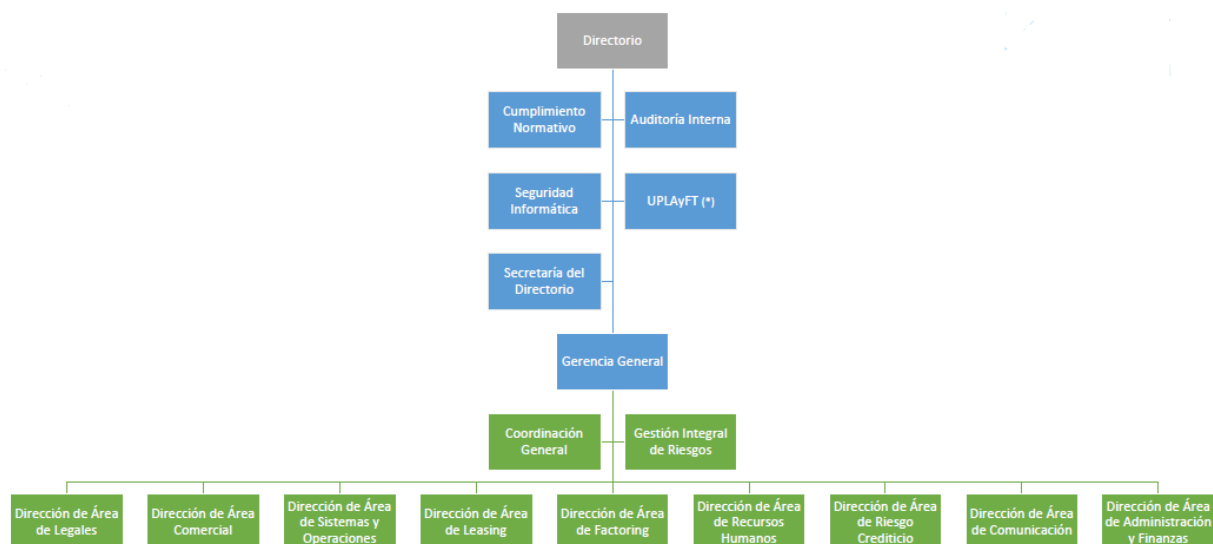
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

The Bank's organizational structure is represented in the general organizational chart included below:



As to the Code of Ethics implemented at the Bank, it describes the minimum behavior and conduct principles that all Bank members should follow. This Code is supplementary to the Corporate Governance Code as to the composition of the Bank's Corporate governance management, notwithstanding the regulations applicable to the directors in their capacity as government officials, to which the Code also supplements.

Such Code specifies all the Bank's policies in connection with conflicts of interest, which should be followed by all Bank members.

The Code of Ethics is based on the following principles:

- Compliance with current laws and regulations;
- Honesty and professional and personal integrity;
- Avoiding conflicts of interest with the Bank;
- Maintaining information confidentiality and security;
- Fair and equal treatment with all individuals having a relationship with the Bank.

With regard to the policy for economic incentives to personnel, in December 2021, the Bank's Board of Directors approved the creation of a Personnel Administration, Planning and Bonuses Committee in order to consider the system for economic incentives to personnel and oversee whether it is consistent with the culture, objectives, long-term business, strategy and control environment of the Bank in accordance with the policy defined by the Board of Directors and the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

As to its role as financial agent of the nonfinancial government sector, the Bank has acted within the framework of BCRA regulations and as established in section 4(c) of its bylaws.

In addition, the Bank has been offering trust services as an institutionalized product. The experience earned by the Bank regarding trust services –as trustor, organizer and/or trustee– enables it to provide advisory services to current or potential customers in structuring and operating different types of trusts.

The current trust portfolio and the trusts being structured are very broad and their customer profile is as follows:

- Large, medium and small companies
- Principal and contractors of public works, especially in the energy sector
- Argentine federal and provincial governments

To be positioned as a referent in the trust management field, the Bank has a Trust Management area addressing all matters concerning the management and administration thereof.

Such management and administration is carried out using a work scheme involving detailed procedural regulations, control by independent sectors, automation of functions and operational risk analyses prior to launching a new business.

NOTE 25 – TRUST ACTIVITIES

Balances as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 arise from accounting records of trusts at such dates.

Obligations arising from the different trusts will be satisfied exclusively with the trust equity. BICE's and its subsidiary's responsibility as trustee is limited to compliance with the provisions of the Trust Law No. 24441 and with the trust agreement, and it shall not satisfy such obligations with its own equity unless it incurs in negligence or fraud when complying with such obligations; a situation that shall be determined as such by final judgment rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

BICE acts as trustee for the following trusts:

Trust name	Trust type	Trustor's name	Amount of trust equity	
			12/31/2021	12/31/ 2020
Fondo para el Desarrollo de Energías Renovables	Management trust	Argentine government through the Ministry of Energy and Mining	884,449,663	1,034,327,470
Fideicomiso PPP	Administrative and financial trust	Ministry of Production through SEPyme	20,436,454	27,723,876
Trust for managing infrastructure for the supply of energy	Trust for works	C.A.M.M.E.S.A.	15,257,886	16,962,699
Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Vuelta de Obligado	Trust for works	C.A.M.M.E.S.A.	13,340,415	19,679,190

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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Trust name	Trust type	Trustor's name	Amount of trust equity	
			12/31/2021	12/31/ 2020
Fideicomiso Central Hidroeléctrica Punta Negra	Payment management trust	Energía Provincial Sociedad del Estado	10,149,018	7,808,444
Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Guillermo Brown	Trust for works	C.A.M.M.E.S.A.	8,418,431	10,106,476
Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Timbúes	Trust for works	C.A.M.M.E.S.A.	6,925,961	6,754,586
Fideicomiso Central Termoeléctrica Manuel Belgrano	Trust for works	C.A.M.M.E.S.A.	6,537,733	5,994,098
Fondo Fiduciario para la Protección Ambiental de los Bosques Nativos (FOBOSQUE)	Administrative and financial trust	Department of Environment and Sustainable Development	4,252,477	3,719,492
Fideicomiso PROICSA components I to III	Trust for Loans	Former Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing	1,017,509	1,278,912
Other	-	-	2,595,437	8,106,902
TOTAL			973,380,984	1,142,462,145

BICE Fideicomisos S.A. acts as trustee for the following trusts:

Trust name	Trust type	Trustor's name	Amount of trust equity	
			12/31/2021	12/31/ 2020
Fideicomiso Fondo de Garantía Argentino	Guarantee trust	Ministry of Production	158,953,895	87,789,595
Fideicomiso Financiero de Obra Gasoducto Sur 2006 - 2008	Financial Trust	Transportadora Gas del Sur S.A.	146,080,962	64,518,282
Fideicomiso Financiero de Obra Gasoducto Norte 2006 - 2008	Financial Trust	Transportadora Gas del Norte S.A.	91,177,989	61,160,787
Fideicomiso Financiero de Financiamiento - Cammesa	Financial Trust	C.A.M.M.E.S.A.	80,805,913	91,441,250
Fideicomiso Financiero y de Administración FONDEAR	Financial Trust	Ministry of Production	36,512,954	21,949,810
Fideicomiso Fondo Fiduciario para la Vivienda Social	Financial Trust	Ministry of the Interior	25,903,882	14,767,248
Fideicomiso de Administración Argentina Digital	Management trust	Argentine government through the ENACOM (Argentine communications agency)	20,782,994	19,010,851
Fideicomiso Financiero de Financiamiento - Albanesi	Financial Trust	Rafael Albanesi S.A.	16,093,184	21,197,463
Fideicomiso de Adm. y Fin. Fondo de Integración Socio Urbana	Management trust	Ministry of Territory Development	13,062,651	-
Fideicomiso Financiero Nasa Serie III	Financial Trust	Nucleoeléctrica Argentina S.A.	8,165,399	12,225,262
Other	-	-	53,608,347	117,688,996
TOTAL			651,148,170	511,749,544

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NOTA 26. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM TO BOOST THE COMPETITIVENESS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIES (PROCER)

On March 27, 2018, the Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Coordination Underdepartment of the Ministry of Production and BICE, whereby BICE shall act since April 15, 2018, as the financial agent and manage all the financing facilities related to the PROCER, assigned as from that date. This entails collecting the amounts owed by the financial institutions and managing the guarantees to secure such payables. In both cases, BICE collects a percentage commission, which is discounted from the amount payable to the Ministry of Production recorded in liabilities.

The assets managed as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	<u>12/31/ 2021</u>	<u>12/31/ 2020</u>
Amounts payable to the Ministry of Production for amounts received upon the transfer of the administration	786,933	972,733
Assets managed	542,591	763,997
Amount of guarantees managed (government securities)	262,987	566,547

NOTE 27 – DEPOSIT GUARANTEE INSURANCE

Law No. 24485, published on April 18, 1995, and Decree No. 540/95 of the same date created a limited and mandatory Deposit Guarantee Insurance System for valuable consideration to provide coverage for risks inherent in bank deposits, supplementary to the bank deposit privileges and protection system established by the Financial Institutions Law.

Such law provided for the creation of Seguros de Depósitos S.A. (SEDESA) for the sole 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 executed by financial institutions in the proportion established by the BCRA based on their contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund. In August 1995, the Company was created and the Bank has no interest therein.

This system shall cover the deposits in Argentine pesos and foreign currency with the participating institutions, such as checking accounts, savings accounts, time deposits or any other determined by the BCRA, up to the amount of thousands of ARS 1,000, as long as the requirements under Decree No. 540/95 and any other established by the applicable authorities are met.

Additionally, by means of Communication “A” 6973 dated April 16, 2020, the deposit guarantee amount is raised to thousands of ARS 1500 for the “Deposit Guarantee Insurance System” as from March 1, 2020.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

However, the system does not cover: a) transferable time deposits, whose ownership has been acquired by endorsement, even though the last endorsee is the original depositor; b) deposits offering incentives or compensations at different interest rates and, the amount accrued as a result of the indexation rate known as "C.E.R.", whichever the denomination or terms and conditions that may be applicable; c) deposits which offer interest rates higher than 1.3 times the deposit interest rate or the benchmark rate plus 5 percentage points, which are periodically reported by the BCRA; d) deposits of financial institutions with other intermediaries, including time deposits certificates acquired for secondary trading; e) deposits made by individuals related, either directly or indirectly to the bank, according to the guidelines set or to be set in the future by the BCRA; f) time deposits of securities, acceptances or guarantees; g) restricted balances from deposits and other excluded transactions.

The Bank is a second-tier commercial bank, authorized as from July 2010 by the BCRA regulations to accept deposits of certain investors as explained in note 1. In October 2010, the Bank started to accept deposits under the terms and conditions established, and as from December 2010, it makes the regular contribution to the deposit guarantee insurance system.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the contributions made have been recorded in "Other operating expenses – Contributions to the deposit guarantee fund" in the amount of thousands of ARS 105,744 and thousands of ARS 111,725, respectively (see Note 19.6).

NOTE 28 - RESTRICTION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

In accordance with the BCRA regulations, 20% of income for the year plus/less adjustments to prior-year income/loss and less accumulated losses at prior year-end, if any, shall be appropriated to the legal reserve.

Through its Communication "A" 6464, the BCRA established the general proceeding for distributing earnings. Under this Communication, a distribution may be made provided that certain situations are not verified, such as receiving financial assistance from the BCRA due to illiquidity, shortages in paying in minimum capital requirements or be subject to sections 34 and 35 bis of Financial Institutions Law (sections referring to adjustment or corrective plans and to the Bank's restructuring), among other conditions specified in the abovementioned communication which should be complied with.

Furthermore, as established by BCRA Communication "A" 6768, the distribution of earnings approved by the Bank's Shareholders' Meeting may only become effective once the BCRA's SEFyC (Financial Institutions and Foreign Exchange Regulatory Agency) issues its authorization, as it will evaluate, among other aspects, the potential effects of applying IFRSs as per Communication "A" 6430 (item 5.5 of IFRS 9, impairment in the value of financial assets) and restating the financial statements as per Communication "A" 6651.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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In addition, earnings may only be distributed provided that there is income after deducting on a non-accounting 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 (Financial Institutions and Foreign-Exchange Entities Superintendence) or by the external auditor which have not been recorded, 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.

Lastly, the Bank should verify whether upon effecting the proposed distribution of earnings, a capital equivalent to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets has been maintained in addition to the minimum capital requirement established by the regulation, and it should be paid-in with tier 1 common capital net of deductible items.

a) As provided for by General Resolution No. 593 of CNV, the Shareholders' Meeting held to consider the annual financial statements shall resolve on the allocation of accumulated earnings of the Bank, through either the effective distribution of dividends or the capitalization thereof with the delivery of bonus shares, by setting up optional reserves in addition to the Legal Reserve, or a combination of any of the aforementioned.

On March 19, 2020, by means of Communication "A" 6939, the BCRA suspended the distribution of earnings up to September 30, 2020, with the exception of the distribution of dividends in shares of common stock. Such measure was extended up to December 31, 2021 by means of BCRA Communications "A" 7035, 7181 and 7312.

Finally, on December 16, 2021, by means of Communication "A" 7421, the BCRA authorized the financial institutions to distribute earnings up to 20% of the accumulated earnings up to December 31, 2021. Such distribution, when authorized, shall be made from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 in twelve monthly and consecutive installments of the same amount.

NOTE 29 - COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS TO ACT IN THE DIFFERENT AGENT CATEGORIES DEFINED BY THE CNV

29.1. BICE

As provided for by Resolution No. 2144 dated September 19, 2014 (served upon BICE on October 8, 2014), amended by Resolution No. 2749 dated May 5, 2015 (served upon BICE on May 14, 2015), both issued by the CNV Management of Agents and Markets, BICE was definitely registered as Settlement and Clearing Agent and trading Agent– Broker for its own portfolio (ALyC y AN propio) with the Registry of Agents and Markets, under the guidelines of Interpretation criterion No. 55/2014 (ALyC y AN Propio - Direct participant) to conduct only with its own funds, the transactions involving all securities allowed to ALyC y AN Propio (without being limited to futures and options imposed by the referred criterion).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Additionally, BICE joined the issuers regime as a result of the authorization of the Corporate Bonds Program through CNV Resolution No. 1847 dated July 28, 2016. Such program was established for a term of five years that matured on July 28, 2021. On October 28, 2021 based on the financial strategy of the Bank, the cost of the program and the inability to obtain financing at reasonable costs by means of the issuance of corporate bonds, the Board of Directors resolved to request BICE's deregistration as issuer from the CNV within the framework of the Public Offering regime. The deregistration was confirmed by the CNV on December 29, 2021 by means of Resolution RESFC-2021-21565-APN-DIR#CNV.

Lastly, by CNV resolution dated November 16, 2017, BICE was registered with the Financial Trusts Registry.

In relation to BICE transactions, it is informed that net equity amounts to thousands of ARS 32,190,673 as of December 31, 2021, in excess of minimum net equity required by CNV regulations, compiled text 2013.

The liquid contra account amounts to thousands of UVA 235, under the requirements established in Exhibit I, Chapter I, Markets, included in Title VI of CNV regulations, as revised. It is made up of the daily closing balance of current account No. 0004916703 held by BICE at the BNA, which amounts to thousands of ARS 89,014 (equivalent to thousands of UVA 913) as of December 31, 2021.

29.2. BICE Fideicomisos

Based on CNV Resolution No. 495/06, the Company is registered with the Registry of Ordinary Public Trustees and the Registry of Financial Trustees, and submitted the relevant information to revalidate the registration thereof as managing agent in charge of mutual funds collective investment products according to the requirements established by such agency.

By virtue of Resolution No. 622/13 amended by General Resolution No. 617/2016 of such agency, and according to the requirements established, the minimum equity required to act as financial trustees and non-financial trustees amounts to thousands of UVA (unit of acquisition value) 950 which is lower than the Company's shareholders' equity.

In addition, the cash contra-account requirements amount to thousands of UVA 475, which are met by the Company as follows:

Description	Amount	Valuation	Balance as of 12/31/2021	UVA value as of 12/31/2021	Balance as of 12/31/2021 (thousands of UVA)
Assets in Argentine instruments					
Argentine government bonds in USD AL30	1,154,387	64.68	74,666	97.51	766
Total			74,666		766

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 30 - CNV RESOLUTION No. 629

In compliance with General Resolution No. 629 of the CNV, it is informed that the documentation supporting the accounting and management transactions from January 1, 2016 to the date of issuance of these financial statements as well as the accounting and corporate books are kept at BICE registered office.

The supporting documentation prior to the date above is kept at AdeA S.A., the warehouse of which is located in the provincial route No. 36, Km 31.500, Bosques, Florencio Varela, province of Buenos Aires.

NOTE 31 - COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM CASH AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

31.1. Accounts that identify compliance with minimum cash requirements

To the date of issuance of these financial statements, in accordance with the BCRA regulations, BICE has considered the deposits held by the Bank as well as other liabilities from financial intermediation subject to minimum cash requirements as computable items. Compliance requirements are met through the balance of the accounts opened at the BCRA and LELIQ deposited in account 30060 of CRYL (Department for the Registration and Settlement of Public Debt Instruments).

As of December 31, 2021, the balances corresponding to the minimum cash and capital requirements, in thousands, are as follows:

Currency	Minimum cash requirements Thousands of ARS	Compliance with minimum cash requirements in thousands of ARS	Current account BCRA
Argentine pesos	1,670,688	1,948,033	00300
US dollar	50,803	52,976	80300
Euros	-	57	11300

31.2. Minimum capital requirement

The table below summarizes the minimum capital requirements on a consolidated basis in connection with credit, market and operational risk for December 2021, together with the compliance therewith (computable equity) at the end of such month:

Item	12/31/2021
Consolidated computable equity	31,537,759
Minimum capital requirements	
Market risk	427,793
Operational risk	437,015
Credit risk	7,833,210
Compliance with capital requirements in excess	22,839,741

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NOTE 32 - ISSUANCE OF CORPORATE BONDS

Below there is a breakdown of the Corporate Bonds (ON) issued by the Bank, which as of December 31, 2021 were fully amortized and settled:

	Series I		Series II	
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Amount issued	509,000	491,000	615,000	540,588
Applicable rate	Badlar	Badlar	Badlar	Badlar
Applicable margin	2% nominal	3.25% nominal	3.25 % nominal	3.75% nominal
Date of issuance	8/16/2016	08/16/2016	12/19/2016	12/19/2016
Amortization and maturity date	2/16/2018	08/16/2019	06/19/2018	12/19/2019
Duration	1.28 years	2.11 years	1.30 years	2.21 years

	Series III		Series IV		Series V
	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	Class IX
Amount issued	277,419	961,000	816,667	783,333	1,841,600 thousand
Applicable rate	Badlar	Badlar	TM20	TM20	Private BADLAR
Applicable margin	2.75 %	3.50% nominal	2.50%	3.10%	0%
Date of issuance	6/27/2017	06/27/2017	01/18/2018	01/18/2018	07/16/2019
Amortization and maturity	12/27/2018	06/27/2020	07/18/2019	01/18/2021	01/16/2021
Duration	1.32 years	2.26 years	1.28 years	2.16 years	1.16 years

The corporate bonds were issued in compliance with all the requirements imposed by Corporate Bonds Law 23576, Capital Markets Law 26831 and CNV rules, compiled text 2013 and amendments.

As of December 31, 2020, the breakdown of the corporate bonds series issued and in force was as follows:

Breakdown	Nominal value in thousands of ARS	Balance as of 12/31/2020 Thousands of ARS (*)
Class VIII	783,333	1,266,558
Class IX	1,841,600	2,966,670
Total		4,233,228

(*) Related to the amortized cost of each class as of the cutoff date.

On October 28, 2021, as the securities timely issued by the Bank were fully settled, and as no new series of short-term corporate bonds was programmed, the Bank requested the deregistration from public offering.

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On December 29, 2021, by means of Resolution RESFC-2021-21565-APN-DIR#CNV, the CNV resolved to cancel, as from this Resolution, the authorization timely granted to the Bank to make public offerings of short-term debt securities.

NOTE 33- PENALTIES APPLIED TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION AND SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY THE BCRA

On January 4, 2021, BICE S.A. was served notice from the BCRA in connection with the summary proceedings in financial matters No. 1576, Docket No. 388/117/19 entitled: "Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A.", pending at the Financial Litigation Management, whereby the responsible for the Financial Institutions and Foreign-Exchange Entities Superintendence, on June 22, 2020 and December 15, 2020, issued Resolutions RESOL-2020-89-E-GDEBCRA-SEFYC#BCRA and RESOL-2020-180-E-GDEBCRA-SEFYC#BCRA, whereby proceedings are filed against the Bank and the individuals indicated therein under the provisions of section 41 of the Financial Institutions Law No. 21526 and amendments.

Purpose of the proceedings:

- **Count I:** Departure from the Credit Policy Standards consisting of granting financing in foreign currency to a destination not included in the "Credit Policies" standards.

This irregularity would have been verified on August 6, 2019, date on which a financial operation in foreign currency involving a disbursement for the construction of infrastructure works was made. Such operation was fully settled in the same currency, therefore, no equity impairment was verified.

This irregularity was temporarily classified as a minor infringement rated under "2".

- **Count II:** Noncompliance with BCRA instructions and with the orders of discontinuing operations imposed by the SEFYC.

This irregularity would have extended up to August 6, 2019, when the Bank made the disbursements despite the existence of a number of communications by the BCRA that are construed as instructions contrary to such operations.

This irregularity was temporarily classified as a serious infringement rated under "3".

Individuals subject to proceedings

- **Count I:** As this is a minor infringement, the proceedings are against BICE, and no individuals are included in the case.
- **Count II:** The proceedings are filed against BICE and the members of the Board of Directors, General Manager and four members of the Committee of Lending and Borrowing Transactions based on the related competencies.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes

Dated March 10, 2022
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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
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Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes

Dated March 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

Thus, BICE S.A. as legal entity and the following individuals then in office are held responsible:

- The chairperson, Francisco Adolfo Cabrera;
- The Vice-chairperson, Federico Marcelo Cafasso;
- The regular directors: Carlos Luis Pirovano, Anastasia María de los Ángeles Adem, Ignacio Juan Moraco, Martín Horacio Ottonello and José Nicanor Trusso Krause Mayol;
- The General Manager, José Luis Morea;
- The Directors of Administration and Finance, Enrique Terráneo;
- The Director of Risk, Rodolfo Rolando Alba;
- The Director of Infrastructure, Tomás Darmandrail;
- The Director of the Commercial Area, Marco Ratti;
- The Manager of Infrastructure Projects, Agustina Morán.

NOTE 34 - CHANGES IN THE ARGENTINE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, AND THE SITUATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL SYSTEM

The Bank operates within an economic context of high volatility involving the continuous increase in the inflation rate and the drop in the economic activity during the social, preventive and compulsory distancing.

In this context, on December 21, 2019, the “Social Solidarity and Production Reactivation Law within the framework of the Public Emergency” (the “Economic Emergency Law”) was enacted, which declared the emergency in economic, financial, tax, administrative, social security, rate system, energy, sanitary and social matters until December 31, 2020. On 12/27/2020, the Executive Branch publishes Decree No. 1042/2020, whereby maturity is extended up to December 31, 2021 and then as of December 31, 2022, according to Decree No. 12/2022 dated January 11, 2022.

The Economic Emergency Law provided for the suspension up to December 31, 2021 of the reduction in the income tax rate (Note 17) and of the fiscal agreement of year 2017, which established a gradual reduction in turnover tax until December 31, 2020. As indicated in Note 26, Law 27630 published on June 16, 2021 rendered ineffective the income tax rate reduction, and a system of tax brackets in force for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 was introduced.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Particularly, in connection with the financial assets, the following deferral of maturities and/or rescheduling of government securities were established:

By means of Decree No. 598/2019 dated August 28, 2019, the National Government provided for the deferral of the payments of short-term securities (Letes, Lecap, Lecer and Lelink). Then, the Presidential Decree No. 49/2019 issued on December 19, 2019 provided for the deferral of the payment of treasury bills in US dollars as of August 31, 2020.

Presidential Decree No. 141/2020 dated February 11, 2020 provided for the deferral of the payment of the amortization corresponding to "Bonos de la Nación Argentina en Moneda Dual Vencimiento 2020" until September 30, 2020 while the accrual of interest was interrupted.

Presidential Decree No. 2020 of April 5, 2020 established the deferral of payments of interest and amortization of principal of the public debt documented by securities denominated in United States dollars issued under the law of the Republic of Argentina until December 31, 2020, or until the prior date specified by the Ministry of Economy (MECON), considering the progress on reestablishing the public debt sustainability.

Presidential Decree No. 391/2020 dated April 21, 2020 provided for the restructuring of government securities of the Republic of Argentina issued under a foreign law through an offer to exchange such securities and the deadline for submitting acceptance was set by May 8. After the extension of such deadline through Resolutions No. 221/2020 and No. 350/2020 of the Ministry of Economy and the approval of the amendment to the offer dated April 21, 2020 by Decree No. 582/2020 dated July 7, 2020, finally, on August 31, 2020, the results of the restructuring of foreign-legislation bonds were announced. The exchange accounted for 99.01% of all bonds involved.

On September 4, 2020, the Ministry of Economy announced the results of the exchange of debt under the local legislation. The local offer of debt exchange involved 29 securities (including Letes, Bonar, Par, Discount, Lelink, Bonos Dual, Bontes), whose holders were offered new bonds in USD and ARS adjusted by applying the indexation rate "CER". The holders of securities denominated and payable in USD (Letes, Bonars, Par and Discounts) could exchange them for new Step-up bonds in USD under Argentine Law maturing in years 2030, 2035, 2038 and 2041, as per the terms and conditions of the offer.

On November 4, 2020, by means of Resolution No. 540/2020, the Ministry of Economy established the procedure for eligible securities but not included in the September 2020 restructuring of government securities denominated in foreign currency issued under Argentine Law to be included in the exchange. On July 30, 2021, the results of this restructuring were announced and the exchange of 99.95% of total eligible securities was achieved.

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On June 16, 2021, a new offer of National Treasury Bills (Ledes, Lepase and Lecer) and for conversion of Boncer 2021 (TC21) to a basket of CER-adjusted securities maturing in 2022 and 2023 was announced.

On October 13, 2021, by means of Resolution No. 646/2021, the Ministry of Economy approved a new procedure for the eligible securities but not included in the debt restructuring under Argentine law, to be conducted in the local market, for those holders that had not adhered to the exchanges established by Resolutions No. 381 dated August 17, 2020 and No. 540 dated November 4, 2020. Additionally, it was resolved that the authorization for listing eligible securities on Argentine stock exchanges and markets be discontinued as from December 1, 2021.

To the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Bank adhered to the exchange of securities in portfolio subject to restructuring in the amount of thousands of ARS 6,664,626.

Regarding exchange matters, on September 1, 2019, Decree No. 609/2019 provided for extraordinary and temporary exchange rules. In addition, the BCRA issued Communication "A" 6770 and its amendments requiring the BCRA's authorization, up to December 31, 2019, to have access to the foreign exchange market to wire profits and dividends, to pay services to foreign related companies, and to make prepayments of financial debts (principal or interest) more than 3 days before maturity. BCRA Communication "A" 6856 published on December 30, 2019 indicated that these provisions will be held up to December 31, 2019. Different BCRA provisions stated new restrictions in connection with operating at the exchange market to the date of issuance of these financial statements. Accordingly, Communication "A" 7405 dated November 25, 2021 provided for that as from December 1, 2021, the spot foreign exchange position set out in the rules about "Foreign currency net global position" cannot exceed the amount equivalent to 0% of computable equity for the month prior to that reported. Based on these regulations, the Bank sold foreign currency and marketable securities denominated and payable in USD in the Argentine Foreign Exchange Market (MULC). Without any major impact on the Bank's profit or loss.

NOTE 35 - COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe, with over 150 countries now affected. Most governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain the spread of the virus, including population lockdown, quarantine and free movement restrictions, closing of public and private facilities, except for stores equipped with daily necessities (healthcare, food, fuel and communications), closing of the country's borders and drastic reduction in the transport by air, water, rail and road.

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In the Republic of Argentina, where the Bank does business, on March 12, 2020, Decree 260/2020 was issued by the National Executive Branch to declare the health emergency to manage the crisis caused by COVID-19, and finally, on March 19, the National Executive Branch issued Decree 297/2020 declaring social, preventive and compulsory isolation, which was in force from March 20 through November 8 in accordance with the successive extensions established by subsequent Decrees published in the Official Gazette. On November 7, 2020, the Executive Branch issued Decree 875/2020, whereby the "Social, Preventive and Mandatory Distancing" (DISPO) was extended up to August 6, 2021 by means of successive decrees, for all people residing or in transit in urban areas and in the subdivisions or departments of Argentina as long as the epidemiological and sanitary parameters are verified. Additionally, by means of Decree No. 235/2021 and successive Decrees, the Argentine Executive Branch provided for a number of general measures for prevention and local provisions focused on mitigating the virus spread, effective since April 10, which were extended by means of subsequent decrees. Particularly, Decree No. 287/21 provided for intensive preventive measures and geographically focused based on the epidemiological and sanitary risk indicators of each area of the country in order to fight the Covid-19 second wave. This measure was extended by means of Decrees No. 455/2021 and No. 494/2021 up to October 1, 2021. On October 1, 2021, Decree No. 678/2021 was published, whereby new general preventive measures were established for Covid-19 as well as the regulation of higher-epidemiological-and-sanitary- risk activities that will be effective up to December 31, 2021 included and after December 31, 2022 according to Decree No. 867/2021 dated December 24, 2021.

The measures adopted by the Executive Branch originally led to the slowdown or suspension of most of the non-essential activities carried out by individuals and, consequently, significantly affected the national economy, due to the interruption or slowdown of supply chains and the considerable increase in economic uncertainty, evidenced by a rise in asset price volatility, exchange rates and interest rates. Subsequently, given the epidemiological changes in the different regions of the country, the restrictive measures became progressively flexible, allowing the gradual and restart of economic and personal activities.

Within the framework derived from the pandemic, the BCRA provided for measures aimed at facilitating access to credit to economic agents, among others:

- a) Flexibilization of arrears period and suspension of certain provisions aimed at the mandatory recategorization in order to classify and set up allowances for financial system debtors in accordance with the BCRA regulations;
- b) Limitations on the positions maintained in bills issued by the BCRA (LELIQ) by the entities;
- c) Implementation of credit lines to MiPyMES at an annual nominal interest rate of 24% for working capital or payment of salaries;
- d) Extension of the deadline for payment of credit card outstanding balances;

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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- e) Freezing and convergence plan for the payments of mortgage and pledge loans subject to UVA in accordance with Decrees 319/2020 and 767/2020. Additionally, as from February 2021, a convergence fiscal year of 18 months is established until the amount of the contractual payments is reached. The difference between the amount of the contractual payments and that derived from the suspension indicated above is payable in installments at the end of the contract;
- f) Suspension of the increase in commissions since February 19, 2020 and for a term of 180 days and increases as from November 5, 2020 subject to maximum percentages allowed by the BCRA, which shall be communicated to the BCRA, at least, 30 days before the date to provide the information to the user, and they can only be applied after 60 days of having informed users;
- g) Maximum rates set for credit card financing and minimum rates for time deposits;
- h) New financing lines at a subsidized rate of 24% with a special trench for capital assets of national origin and minimum requirements for companies that had no access to the bank loans.
- i) Implementation of loans at regulated rates for companies under the Emergency Employment and Production Assistance Program (ATP program), which is determined based on the year-on-year basis variation of the company's invoicing and credit lines at a zero rate in ARS exclusively addressed to taxpayers registered with the simplified tax scheme and self-employed engaged in culture related activities.
- j) New financing line scheme for productive investment of MiPyME to be held by the entities as from October 16, 2020 to March 31, 2021 (2020 limit), from April 1, 2021 up to December 31, 2021 (2021 limit) and from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 (2022 limit) to finance investment projects, working capital and discount deferred payment checks and other notes, and other special cases with maximum rates ranging from 30% to 35% and maximum terms ranging from 24 to 36 months, according to the use of funds.
- k) For customers who are employers that adhered to the Productive Recovery Program II (REPRO II), the financial institutions shall include the unpaid installments corresponding to deadlines overdue as from May 14, 2021 in the month following the end of the life of the loan, considering only the accrual of compensatory interest at the rate agreed.

The situations indicated in Note 34 above have an impact on the transactions of the Bank and additionally, they affect the estimate of credit losses and the valuation of government sector debt instruments.

As of December 31, 2021, the minimum capital and cash requirements established by the BCRA have been met in excess and no decreases in connection with these requirements are expected for the next twelve months.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, these events have not had an impact on the Bank's financial position, income/loss and/or cash flows. Management estimates that it will not suffer significant impacts in the future, if at least the current level of activity continues.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, comparative with the prior year, in constant currency (see Note 3.8)

NOTE 36 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No events or transactions have occurred from year-end to the date of issuance of these financial statements that would have a material effect on the financial position of the Bank or the results of its operations as of December 31, 2021.

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EXHIBIT A

CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Item	IDENTIFIC ATION	HOLDING				POSITION WITHOUT OPTIONS	OPTIONS	FINAL POSITION
		FAIR VALUE	FAIR VALUE LEVEL	BOOK VALUE	BOOK VALUE			
				12/31/2021	12/31/2020			
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		13.601.281		13.601.281	13.037.994	13.601.281	-	13.601.281
- Argentine								
- Government securities								
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.18.2022)	13776	1.846.183	1	1.846.183	-	1.846.183	-	1.846.183
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 3/31/2022)	5931	1.613.322	1	1.613.322	-	1.613.322	-	1.613.322
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LECES maturing on 1/31/2022)	5917	1.599.308	1	1.599.308	-	1.599.308	-	1.599.308
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 2/28/2022)	5500	1.542.316	1	1.542.316	-	1.542.316	-	1.542.316
- Discount treasury bills in pesos (LEDES maturing on 12/31/2021)	5938	1.280.000	1	1.280.000	-	1.280.000	-	1.280.000
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LECES maturing on 4/29/2022)	5948	965.119	1	965.119	-	965.119	-	965.119
- Boncer 2022 - maturing on 9/20/2022	5495	727.965	1	727.965	2.746	727.965	-	727.965
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 6/30/2022)	5940	603.750	1	603.750	-	603.750	-	603.750
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 4/18/2022)	5934	510.884	1	510.884	-	510.884	-	510.884
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 5/23/2022)	5936	522.545	1	522.545	-	522.545	-	522.545
- Other		1.494.258		1.494.258	11.841.093	1.494.258	-	1.494.258
- Private securities								
- Garantizar SGR	8003	824.362	2	824.362	1.103.868	824.362	-	824.362
- Cuyo Aval SGR	8004	62.360	2	62.360	74.881	62.360	-	62.360
- Acindar Pymes SGR	8005	8.909	2	8.909	15.406	8.909	-	8.909

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EXHIBIT A (cont.)

CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Item	IDENTIFIC ATION	HOLDING				POSITION WITHOUT OPTIONS	OPTIONS	FINAL POSITION
		FAIR VALUE	FAIR VALUE LEVEL	BOOK VALUE	BOOK VALUE			
				12/31/2021	12/31/2020			
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES NET OF ALLOWANCES		10.554.207		12.096.058	17.652.053	12.096.058	-	12.096.058
Allowances		-		(105.633)	(1.258.524)	(105.633)	-	(105.633)
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES		10.554.207		12.201.691	18.910.577	12.201.691	-	12.201.691
Measured at fair value through profit or loss:		1.488.050		1.488.050	2.474.148	1.488.050	-	1.488.050
- Argentina								
- Government securities								
- Boncer 2023 - maturing on 3/25/2023 (1)	5492	788.281	1	788.281	736.035	788.281	-	788.281
- Boncer 2024 - maturing on 3/25/2024 (1)	5493	699.769	1	699.769	754.957	699.769	-	699.769
- Boncer 2021 - maturing on 8/5/2021 (1)	5359	-	1	-	596.690	-	-	-
- Boncer 2022 - maturing on 3/18/2022 (1)	5491	-	1	-	386.466	-	-	-
Measured at amortized cost		9.066.157		10.713.641	16.436.429	10.713.641	-	10.713.641
- Argentina								
- Government securities								
- Bonar Step-Up 2035 (1)	5922	1.971.040	1	3.364.654	4.021.506	3.364.654	-	3.364.654
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.11.2022)	13774	1.360.345	1	1.087.653	-	1.087.653	-	1.087.653
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.25.2022)	13778	1.166.010	1	1.364.539	-	1.364.539	-	1.364.539
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 04.01.2022)	13772	1.068.843	1	1.195.084	-	1.195.084	-	1.195.084
- Boncer 2% 2026 (1)	5925	391.636	1	453.666	457.919	453.666	-	453.666
- Treasury Bills in USD Decree 668 - maturing on 10.04.21		129.530	1	129.530	-	129.530	-	129.530
- Treasury Bills in USD - maturing on 01.03.22		23.294	1	23.294	-	23.294	-	23.294
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.19.2021)	13672	-	1	-	2.302.918	-	-	-
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.12.2021)	13670	-	1	-	1.782.904	-	-	-
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.05.2021)	13668	-	1	-	1.634.328	-	-	-
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.28.2021)	13675	-	1	-	1.188.603	-	-	-
- Treasury Bills in USD Decree 668 - maturing on 29.06.21		-	1	-	160.232	-	-	-
- Treasury Bills in USD Decree 668 - maturing on 01.08.21		-	1	-	9.060	-	-	-

(1) Instruments reprofiled pursuant to Presidential Decrees No. 49/2019 (see Note 34).

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Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
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.....
Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT A (cont.)

CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Item	IDENTIFIC ATION	HOLDING				POSITION WITHOUT OPTIONS	OPTIONS	FINAL POSITION
		FAIR VALUE	FAIR VALUE LEVEL	BOOK VALUE	BOOK VALUE			
				12/31/2021	12/31/2020			
- Argentine (cont.)								
- Private securities (2)								
- ON YPF Energía Eléctrica SA	55291	976.814	2	1.049.515	-	1.049.515	-	1.049.515
- ON Vista Oil&Gas	54346	456.460	2	481.430	594.727	481.430	-	481.430
- VD Fideicomiso Financiero NASA Series II	37935	336.198	2	336.198	575.340	336.198	-	336.198
- ON Generación Mediterránea Cen. Term. Roca	55292	362.511	2	383.822	-	383.822	-	383.822
- ON Roch SA	54166	113.597	2	113.627	138.503	113.627	-	113.627
- ON Invap SE	55376	74.811	2	77.899	-	77.899	-	77.899
- ON Asociados Don Mario SA s4	52719	56.410	2	61.835	156.084	61.835	-	61.835
- ON Esquina 3	55789	49.041	2	51.958	-	51.958	-	51.958
- ON Pyme Cladan	55410	43.963	2	45.420	-	45.420	-	45.420
- VD Fideicomiso Financiero Agrofina 25	55603	43.693	2	43.271	-	43.271	-	43.271
- Other		441.961		450.246	3.414.305	450.246	-	450.246
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS		4.815.506		4.815.506	5.883.176	4.815.506	-	4.815.506
Measured at fair value through profit or loss:		4.815.506		4.815.506	5.883.176	4.815.506	-	4.815.506
- Argentine								
- Garantizar S.A.	80003	56.058	2	56.058	75.628	56.058	-	56.058
- Cuyo Aval S.A.	80004	1.394	2	1.394	1.848	1.394	-	1.394
- Mercado Abierto Electrónico (over-the-counter electronic market)	80005	22.873	2	22.873	24.188	22.873	-	22.873
- Foreign								
- CAF	80006	4.735.181	2	4.735.181	5.781.512	4.735.181	-	4.735.181

(2) See Exhibits B and C

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DATED MARCH 10, 2022

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FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE

Partner

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)

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CPA WALTER A. PARDI

BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ

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CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN

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EXHIBIT B

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES BY
SITUATION AND GUARANTEES RECEIVED
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

ITEM	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
COMMERCIAL PORTFOLIO		
Performing		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	613.529	1.293.589
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	6.230.788	8.260.174
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	30.082.271	45.105.264
	36.926.588	54.659.027
Subject to special monitoring		
In negotiation or under refinancing agreements		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	8.249	733.486
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	425.360	955.995
	433.609	1.689.481
Troubled		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	356.914	156.581
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	684.720
	356.914	841.301
With high risk of insolvency		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	30.000	60.212
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	42.704	541.909
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	512.008	2.199.010
	584.712	2.801.131
Irrecoverable		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	-
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	118.029	551.868
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	549.645	1.425.795
	667.674	1.977.663
TOTAL COMMERCIAL LOAN PORTFOLIO	38.969.497	61.968.603
CONSUMER AND/OR HOME LOAN PORTFOLIO		
Performing		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	8.780.342	12.012.254
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	5.843.635	7.205.628
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	6.408.343	7.000.821
	21.032.320	26.218.703
Low risk		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	17.184	-
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	135.133	-
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	128.764	54.558
	281.081	54.558
Low risk - special treatment		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	47.032
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	61.400
	-	108.432
Medium risk		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	59.564	-
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	1.373	-
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	27.451	-
	88.388	-
High risk		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	17.320	1.295
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	134.797	84.022
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	159.707	86.606
	311.824	171.923
Irrecoverable		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	13.179	17.820
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	84.325	325.495
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	376.545	710.626
	474.049	1.053.941
TOTAL CONSUMER AND HOME LOAN PORTFOLIO	22.187.662	27.607.557
GRAND TOTAL	61.157.159	89.576.160
Loans and other financing facilities- IFRS ADJUSTMENTS	(383.149)	(875.859)
Other debt securities. ON/VRD (Exhibit A)	(3.095.221)	(4.878.958)
Loans and other financing facilities. ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES (Exhibit R)	(1.930.068)	(4.623.258)
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	55.748.721	79.198.085

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

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FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

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BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

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EXHIBIT C

CONSOLIDATED CONCENTRATION OF LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Number of customers	FINANCING			
	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio
10 largest customers	18.162.469	30%	26.799.355	30%
50 next largest customers	17.694.624	29%	26.393.080	29%
100 next largest customers	8.518.304	14%	12.622.701	14%
Rest of customers	16.781.762	27%	23.761.024	27%
Total	61.157.159	100%	89.576.160	100%

Loans and other financing facilities- IFRS ADJUSTMENTS	(383.149)	(875.859)
Other debt securities. ON/VRD (Exhibit A)	(3.095.221)	(4.878.958)
Loans and other financing facilities. ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES	(1.930.068)	(4.623.258)
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	55.748.721	79.198.085

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EXHIBIT D

CONSOLIDATED LOANS AND FINANCING-FACILITIES BREAKDOWN BY TERM

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

DECEMBER 31, 2021								
Item	Matured	Term remaining to maturity						
		1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months	Over 24 months	Total
Nonfinancial government sector	-	481.839	-	-	-	-	-	481.839
Financial sector	21	494.159	575.960	1.125.741	1.585.406	2.309.002	1.369.309	7.459.598
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	1.409.245	12.277.936	5.729.499	8.333.743	10.148.959	16.745.104	33.659.359	88.303.845
TOTAL	1.409.266	13.253.934	6.305.459	9.459.484	11.734.365	19.054.106	35.028.668	96.245.282

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CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT “F”

CONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additions	Decreases	Depreciation				Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2020
					Accumulated	Retireme nts	For the period	At year-end		
MEASUREMENT AT COST										
- Real property	540.944	between 46 and 5	292	-	(66.169)	-	(42.116)	(108.285)	432.951	474.775
- Furniture and fixtures	208.835	5	1.562	-	(140.200)	-	(21.028)	(161.228)	49.169	68.635
- Machinery and equipment	451.486	5	70.333	(2.812)	(303.417)	2.344	(56.674)	(357.747)	161.260	148.069
- Vehicles	10.956	5	-	-	(9.482)	-	(1.071)	(10.553)	403	1.474
- Rights to use leased real property (*)	608.395	(**)	4.116	-	(257.862)	-	(127.269)	(385.131)	227.380	350.533
TOTAL BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	1.820.616		76.303	(2.812)	(777.130)	2.344	(248.158)	(1.022.944)	871.163	1.043.486

(*) The original value is related to assets recognized for the right to use lease contracts pursuant to IFRS 16 (see note 9).

(**) According to the term of each lease contract.

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EXHIBIT “F” BIS

CONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additions	Depreciation			Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2021 (1)	Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2020 (1)
				Accumulated	For the period	At year-end		
MEASUREMENT AT COST								
- Real property	422.400	50	20.769	(29.624)	(8.480)	(38.104)	405.065	392.776
TOTAL INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	422.400		20.769	(29.624)	(8.480)	(38.104)	405.065	392.776

(1) Note 14.3

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EXHIBIT “G”

CONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additions	Amortization			Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2020
				Accumulated	For the period	At year-end		
MEASUREMENT AT COST								
- Licenses	407.616	2 to 5	55.910	(287.656)	(51.920)	(339.576)	123.950	119.960
- Other intangible assets	9.075	(*)	-	(9.075)	-	(9.075)	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	416.691		55.910	(296.731)	(51.920)	(348.651)	123.950	119.960

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CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
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.....
Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
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Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT "H"

CONSOLIDATED DEPOSIT CONCENTRATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Number of customers	DEPOSITS			
	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio
10 largest customers	52.680.843	93%	58.346.609	91%
50 next largest customers	4.261.014	7%	5.723.348	9%
TOTAL	56.941.857	100%	64.069.957	100%

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EXHIBIT I

CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY REMAINING TERM
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

DECEMBER 31, 2021							
Item	Term remaining to maturity						Total
	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months	Over 24 months	
Deposits	41.521.487	16.213.899	1.130.521	-	-	-	58.865.907
- Nonfinancial government sector	35.283.589	12.943.221	-	-	-	-	48.226.810
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	6.237.898	3.270.678	1.130.521	-	-	-	10.639.097
Derivatives	230	-	-	-	-	-	230
Other financial liabilities	4.270.823	1.646.200	192.178	2.078.488	3.833.097	26.681.287	38.702.073
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	60.479	313.150	2.666.150	3.196.332	5.743.820	10.740.493	22.720.424
TOTAL	45.853.019	18.173.249	3.988.849	5.274.820	9.576.917	37.421.780	120.288.634

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CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT J

CONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN PROVISIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Breakdown	Balances at beginning of year	Increases	Decreases		Monetary gain/loss provided by provisions	Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual Value at end of the year 12/31/2020
			Reversals	Utilizations			
INCLUDED IN LIABILITIES							
- Provisions for contingencies	121.575	109.583 (1)	(39.949)	(28.486)	(26.953)	135.770	121.575
- Provision for post-employment benefits (Note 12.3)	230.841	133.283 (2)	-	-	(101.847)	262.277	230.841
TOTAL PROVISIONS	352.416	242.866	(39.949) (3)	(28.486)	(128.800)	398.047	352.416

(1) Included in line "Other operating expenses" of Statement of income (Note 19.6).
(2) Included in line "Employee benefits" of Statement of income (Note 19.4).
(3) Included in line "Other operating income" of Statement of income (Note 19.3).

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EXHIBIT K

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL STRUCTURE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

DECEMBER 31, 2021							
Shares				Capital stock			
Class	Quantity	Nominal vote per share	Votes per share	Issued	Pending issuance or distribution	Paid-in	Not paid-in
				Outstanding			
Book-entry shares of common stock	7.010.465	1.000	1	7.010.465	345.196	7.355.661	-
Book-entry shares of preferred stock - Cumulative dividend equiva	4.524.568	1.000	-	4.524.568	-	4.524.568	-
Total	11.535.033			11.535.033	345.196	11.880.229	-

(1) See Note 1.3

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EXHIBIT L

CONSOLIDATED FOREIGN CURRENCY AMOUNTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

ITEMS	Head office and Argentina branches	Total as of 12/31/2021	Total as of 12/31/2121 (per currency)		Total as of 12/31/2020
			Euros	US dollar	
ASSETS					
CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	4.954.899	4.954.899	1.457.894	3.497.005	14.363.305
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	558.941	558.941	-	558.941	424.114
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	340.159	340.159	-	340.159	291.980
LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	30.822.467	30.822.467	-	30.822.467	44.216.730
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	-	-	-	99.750
- Other financial institutions	2.631.159	2.631.159	-	2.631.159	5.480.387
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	28.191.308	28.191.308	-	28.191.308	38.636.593
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	5.790.685	5.790.685	-	5.790.685	7.375.209
FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE	130	130	-	130	4.786
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	4.735.182	4.735.182	-	4.735.182	5.781.513
OTHER NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	1.541	1.541	-	1.541	1.905
TOTAL ASSETS	47.204.004	47.204.004	1.457.894	45.746.110	72.459.542
LIABILITIES					
DEPOSITS	(23.926.742)	(23.926.742)	-	(23.926.742)	(25.950.498)
- Nonfinancial government sector	(22.433.273)	(22.433.273)	-	(22.433.273)	(24.116.322)
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	(1.493.469)	(1.493.469)	-	(1.493.469)	(1.834.176)
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(4.819.546)	(4.819.546)	-	(4.819.546)	(20.173.737)
FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	(17.223.978)	(17.223.978)	(5.210.670)	(12.013.308)	(26.600.732)
OTHER NONFINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(209.992)	(209.992)	-	(209.992)	(280.317)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(46.180.258)	(46.180.258)	(5.210.670)	(40.969.588)	(73.005.284)

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.....
FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner

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C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

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CPA WALTER A. PARDI
BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.)

C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

.....
Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

.....
Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT O

CONSOLIDATED DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Type of contract	Purpose of transactions	Type of agreement	Underlying asset	Type of settlement	Negotiation environment or counter party	Originally agreed-upon average weighted term (*)	Residual average weighted term (*)	Average weighted term of settlement of differences (**)	Amount as of 12/31/2021
Repo transactions	Intermediation on own account	Other	Argentine Government Securities	With delivery of underlying asset	MAE	-	-	7	26.797.934
Forward contracts in foreign currency									
ROFEX futures- Purchases	Intermediation- foreign currency	Other	Foreign currency	Daily settlement of differences	ROFEX	3	1	1	106.710
ROFEX futures- Sales	Intermediation- foreign currency	Other	Foreign currency	Daily settlement of differences	ROFEX	6	1	1	320.130

(*) Stated in months

(**) Stated in days

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EXHIBIT P

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

DECEMBER 31, 2021							
ITEMS	Amortized cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit		Fair value hierarchy		
			Initially designated in accordance with IFRS 9, point 6.7.1	Mandatory measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	8.102.467	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions and correspondents	8.102.357	-	-	-	-	-	-
- BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	3.357.919	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other in Argentina and abroad	4.487.563	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	256.875	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	-	-	-	13.601.281	12.705.650	895.631	-
DERIVATIVES	-	-	-	640	640	-	-
REPO TRANSACTIONS	26.797.934	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	985.485	-	-	350.752	350.752	-	-
LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	55.748.721	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial government sector	480.800	-	-	-	-	-	-
- BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other financial institutions	4.774.424	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	50.493.497	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Notes	24.318.368	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mortgage loans	9.923.519	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Collateral loans	1.015.558	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Finance lease	4.447.114	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	10.788.938	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	10.608.008	1.488.050	-	-	1.488.050	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE	602	1.354.145	-	-	1.354.145	-	-
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	-	-	-	4.815.506	-	4.815.506	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	102.243.217	2.842.195	-	18.768.179	15.899.237	5.711.137	-
DEPOSITS	56.941.857	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial government sector	47.039.202	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	9.902.655	-	-	-	-	-	-
DERIVATIVES	-	-	-	230	230	-	-
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	17.284.316	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL	17.744.354	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	91.970.527	-	-	230	230	-	-

.....
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EXHIBIT Q

CONSOLIDATED BREAKDOWN OF PROFIT (LOSS)

for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Items	Mandatory measurement	
	Financial income /(expense), net	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
From financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Profit from government securities	5.126.019	2.227.092
Profit from derivative financial instruments	102.137	39.306
- Forward transactions	102.137	39.306
Investments in equity instruments	437.667	404.071
TOTAL	5.665.823	2.670.469

Interest and adjustments due to the application of the effective interest rate on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial income /(expense), net	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020

Interest income

Cash and deposits with banks	11.099	31.734
Private securities	435.492	498.103
Government securities	3.781.690	4.802.301
Loans and other financings	10.214.132	14.799.006
- To the financial sector	1.070.137	2.918.130
- Notes	4.851.290	6.556.543
- Mortgage loans	1.965.442	2.344.830
- Collateral loans	271.506	399.713
- Finance lease	2.034.949	2.476.837
- Other	20.808	102.953
Repo transactions (Note 5)	5.053.004	1.500.893
BCRA	5.030.759	1.401.691
- Other financial institutions	22.245	99.202
TOTAL	19.495.417	21.632.037

Interest expense

Deposits	(10.403.781)	(8.773.075)
- Certificates of deposit and term investments	(10.403.781)	(8.773.075)
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	(1.201.420)	(2.786.960)
Other financial liabilities	(45.246)	(68.295)
Corporate bonds issued	(42.644)	(1.484.290)
TOTAL	(11.693.091)	(13.112.620)

Interest and adjustments due to the application of the effective interest rate on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Net loss	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Government debt securities	-	29.701
TOTAL	-	29.701

Interest and adjustments due to the application of the effective interest rate on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	ORI	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Government debt securities	214.646	(256.575)
TOTAL	214.646	(256.575)

Commission income	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Commissions from receivables	20.496	21.922
Commissions on loan commitments and financial guarantees	9.945	5.419
Commissions from foreign exchange transactions	14.584	105.064
Other	36.062	34.688
TOTAL	81.087	167.093

Commission expense	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other	(288.625)	(112.483)
TOTAL	(288.625)	(112.483)

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Partner
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CPA WALTER A. PARDI
BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

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EXHIBIT R

ADJUSTMENT DUE TO LOSSES. ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8)

Breakdown	Balances at beginning of year	Increases	Decreases		Monetary gain/loss provided by provisions	Balance at end of the year 12/31/2021	Balance at end of the year 12/31/2020
			Reversals	Utilizations			
Other financial assets	232.477	20.703	(28.045)	-	(79.337)	145.798	232.477
Loans and other financing facilities (3)							
Other financial institutions	101.657	26.080	(43.091)	-	(36.419)	48.227	101.657
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents							
Notes	3.136.788	833.471	(357.915)	(1.663.632)	(1.079.984)	868.728	3.136.788
Mortgage loans	312.603	105.108	(95.240)	-	(146.115)	176.356	312.603
Collateral loans	45.565	70.973	(15.008)	-	(56.816)	44.714	45.565
Finance lease	808.262	263.180	(191.529)	-	(278.610)	601.303	808.262
Other	218.383	83.492	(10.687)	(8.751)	(91.697)	190.740	218.383
Other debt securities	1.258.524	344.931	(59.383)	(957.286)	(481.153)	105.633	1.258.524
TOTAL ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES	6.114.259	1.747.938 (1)	(800.898) (2)	(2.629.669)	(2.250.131)	2.181.499	6.114.259

The allowance for loan losses is set up based on the uncollectibility risk of the portfolio.

- (1) Included in line "Other operating expenses" of Statement of income.
(2) Included in line "Other operating income" of Statement of income (Note 19.3).
(3) Exhibit B, C and Note 6

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..... FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116 CPA WALTER A. PARDI BY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133 CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN ADMINISTRATION MANAGER Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI GENERAL MANAGER Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN CHAIRPERSON

REPORTING SUMMARY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

This reporting summary was prepared on the basis of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021, in accordance with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina).

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Bank earned net income in the amount of thousands of ARS 1,165,241 which implies a decrease in income in the amount of thousands of ARS 1,483,378 with respect to income for fiscal year 2020 in the amount of thousands of ARS 2,648,619.

The variation in net income compared to fiscal year 2020 corresponds mainly to the increase in the loss on net monetary position, as a result of a higher inflation rate compared to the prior fiscal year; plus a lower net interest income because interest income decreased to a greater extent than interest expense. These variations were partially offset against the increase in income from instruments measured at fair value due to the increase in investments in securities such as LEPASE, LEDES and LECER, the decrease in loan losses and the increase in exchange gains.

For the preparation of the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, the Bank applied the preparation and consolidation basis, the significant accounting policies and judgment, estimates and assumptions described in Notes 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

1. EQUITY STRUCTURE / CHANGES IN THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	12/31/2021	12/31/ 2020
Cash and deposits with banks	8,102,467	14,834,547
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	13,601,281	13,037,994
Derivative instruments	640	1,238
Repo transactions	26,797,934	14,982,023
Other financial assets	1,336,237	1,171,410
Loans and other financing facilities	55,748,721	79,198,085
Other debt securities	12,096,058	17,652,053
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	1,354,747	1,042,650
Current income tax assets	160,632	198,922
Investments in equity instruments	4,815,506	5,883,176
Bank premises and equipment	871,163	1,043,486
Intangible assets	123,950	119,960
Deferred income tax assets	1,442,061	3,485,102
Other nonfinancial assets	677,920	886,253
Total Assets	127,129,317	153,536,899
Deposits	56,941,857	64,069,957
Derivative instruments	230	332
Other financial liabilities	17,284,316	23,207,607
Financing facilities obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	17,744,354	28,996,716
Corporate bonds issued	-	4,233,228
Current income tax liabilities	-	32,591
Provisions	398,047	352,416
Other nonfinancial liabilities	2,557,963	1,735,206
Total liabilities	94,926,767	122,628,053

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
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Dated March 10, 2022

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Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
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Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

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AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

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REPORTING SUMMARY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

	12/31/2021	12/31/ 2020
Shareholders' equity attributable to the parent company's owners	32,190,673	30,898,344
Shareholders' equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	11,877	10,502
Total liabilities plus net equity	127,129,317	153,536,899

2. EQUITY STRUCTURE / CHANGES IN THE MAIN ACCOUNTS OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INCOME

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Interest income (expense) net	7,802,326	8,519,417
Commission income (loss) net	(207,538)	54,610
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,665,823	2,670,469
Gain/Loss on assets written off measured at amortized cost	-	(1,375)
Difference in quoted prices of gold and foreign currency	5,885,071	4,192,840
Other operating income	3,210,841	2,768,137
Allowance for loan losses	(1,747,938)	(3,299,515)
Employee benefits	(3,228,602)	(3,078,283)
Administrative expenses	(1,359,399)	(1,211,669)
Depreciation and impairment in value of assets	(308,558)	(290,028)
Other operating expenses	(2,569,014)	(1,756,683)
Gain/loss on net monetary position	(10,062,191)	(7,237,436)
Income tax on continuing operations	(1,915,580)	1,318,135
Profit for the year	1,165,241	2,648,619
Profit (loss) for the year from hedge instruments		28,806
Gains or losses on financial instruments carried at fair value through OCI	214,646	(256,575)
Income tax	(74,869)	80,933
Other comprehensive income (loss)	139,777	(146,836)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	1,305,018	2,501,783
Total comprehensive income attributable to the parent company's owners	1,303,643	2,498,788
Total comprehensive income attributable to non controlling interest	1,375	2,995

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REPORTING SUMMARY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

3. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	12/31/2021	12/31/ 2020
Cash flows from operating activities	13,142,464	18,533,499
Cash flows from investing activities	(132,013)	(52,741)
Cash flows from financing activities	(16,778,126)	(10,604,595)
Effects of changes in the exchange rate	2,063,459	4,467,946
Effect of cash flows monetary gains/losses	(5,027,864)	(7,040,413)
Total cash flows provided during the fiscal year	(6,732,080)	5,303,696

4. CHANGES IN DISBURSEMENTS (*)

In fiscal 2021, disbursements amounted to thousands of ARS 20,223,800, while in fiscal 2020 it amounted to thousands of ARS 22,114,459, which represents a 8.55% decrease in the level of disbursements.

(*) It corresponds to loans granted by the Bank.

5. RATIOS

		12/31/2021		12/31/ 2020	
Liquidity	Current assets	<u>87,966,930</u>	131.84%	<u>103,414,817</u>	128.40%
	Current liabilities	66,722,129		80,540,593	
Solvency	Net equity/	<u>32,190,673</u>	33.91%	<u>30,898,344</u>	25.20%
	Liabilities	94,926,767		122,628,053	
Non-current assets to total assets	Non-current assets/	<u>39,162,387</u>	30.81%	<u>50,122,082</u>	32.64%
	Total assets	127,129,317		153,536,899	
Profitability	ROE (Profit (loss) for the year / average shareholders' equity)	<u>1,163,866</u> 29,818,527	3.90%	<u>2,645,624</u> 27,395,618	9.66%
	ROE (Profit (loss) for the year / average assets)	<u>1,163,866</u> 126,755,898	0.92%	<u>2,645,624</u> 148,327,148	1.78%
Leverage	(Liabilities + net equity)	<u>127,129,317</u>	3.95	<u>153,536,899</u>	4.97
	Net equity	32,202,550		30,908,846	
Efficiency	Expenses/	<u>7,465,573</u>	5.89%	<u>6,336,663</u>	4.27%
	Average assets	126,755,898		148,327,148	
Portfolio quality	Non-performing portfolio / financing	<u>2,483,561</u> 61,157,159	4.06%	<u>6,845,958</u> 89,576,154	7.64%

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By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.

REPORTING SUMMARY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

6. PROSPECTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

The Board of Directors' intention is that the Bank may serve a public policy that supports mid-and long-term investments for productive development and the country's insertion in the global economy by adding value.

We understand that the Bank has the role of promoting the inclusive and integrated growth of the country, to reduce sector and territory differences. Our action is focused on generating financial instruments to be used by the small, medium and large companies all over the country to be part of national, regional global value chains.

The Board of Directors is committed to aligning the Bank with the needs of the productive sectors in order to support the country's economic recovery as it emerges from the pandemic and to help the country achieve a sustainable path to development. Thus, it has adapted and generated new products to the specific needs of the players of the real economy, with whom has a direct and fluent interaction.

Accordingly, and at the beginning of the current term of office of the Board of Directors in 2020, the crisis arising from the breakout of the COVID -19 pandemic imposed emergency measures and the need to implement new lines addressed to the productive sector in connection with its needs for working capital financing, which implied structural changes in the Bank's management within a very short term. In 2021, as the sanitary became more stable, companies were prompted to return to planning and making investments to increase their capacity, enhance efficiency and productivity, to accompany the significant recovery of the country's economic activity. Thus, the Bank has refocused on the heart of its mission: investment, foreign trade and the design of financing schemes to support strategic projects.

As part of the public banking sector, our mission together with that of our main shareholder, that is, the national government through the Ministry of Production Development, is to contribute to the objectives set in the government policies. The Bank aims at playing a leading role in the strategy for achieving a sustainable commercial and productive development for our country.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.



Auditoría General de la Nación



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Chairman and Directors of
Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A.
Taxpayer identification number [C.U.I.T.]: 30- 65112908- 3
Registered office: Bartolomé Mitre 836 - City of Buenos Aires

1. Report on financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiary, which comprise: the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021, the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes 1 through 36 and exhibits A through D, F through L and O through R.

2. Board of Directors' and Management's Responsibility for the financial statements

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with the accounting framework established by the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) which, as indicated in note 2 to those financial statements, is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences), subject to the exceptions described in Note 2. The Bank's Board of Directors and Management are also responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to error or irregularities.

3. Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these accompanying consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards set forth by Technical Resolution No. 37 of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences and the auditing standards issued by the BCRA applicable to the audit of financial statements ("Minimum Requirements on External Audits"). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a selective test basis, evidence supporting the accounting information included in the financial statements. We relied on our professional judgment to select the procedures to be performed, including assessing the risk that the financial statements may include material misstatements. When performing this risk assessment, we considered the Bank's existing internal controls on the preparation and presentation of financial statements for the purposes of selecting the adequate auditing procedures, but not of expressing an opinion on the efficiency of the Bank's internal controls. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the reasonableness of the significant estimates made by the Board of Directors as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



4. *Opinion*

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. as of December 31, 2021, as well as the results of its operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA mentioned in paragraph 2.

5. *Emphasis on certain aspects disclosed in the financial statements*

Without further modifying our opinion, we draw the attention of the users of this report to the following information disclosed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared by the Bank's Board of Directors and Management in accordance with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA. Such accounting framework differs from the IFRS, as follows:

- a. As indicated in Note 2.a), the application of section 5.5 "Impairment in value" under IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" was temporarily excluded from the accounting information framework established by the BCRA applicable to financial institutions, and
- b. As indicated in Note 2.b), as provided for by Communication "A" 7014 issued by the BCRA on May 14, 2020 and to be effective as from such date, the debt instruments of the government sector received as swap are measured upon initial recognition at the book value at such date of the instruments delivered for replacement purposes. Consequently, the referred swap does not affect the consolidated statement of income.

As the securities received were classified as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss in the amount of thousands of \$313 and income in the amount of thousands of \$ 361,804 (thousands of \$ 546,113 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively, would have been recognized in "Other Comprehensive income (loss)". Additionally, income and loss in the same amounts would have been recognized in the statement of income as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in the statement of income. Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss would have been recognized in the amount of thousands of \$ 142,299 and thousands of \$ 666,229 (thousands of \$ 1,005,617 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively.

The situations above do not modify the opinion stated in paragraph 4, but they should be taken into account by the users of IFRS for interpreting the accompanying financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1.

6. We also issued a separate report on the financial statements of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. at the same date and for the same period indicated in paragraph 1.



Auditoría General de la Nación



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7. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In compliance with legal requirements in force, we report that:

- i) The Bank's consolidated financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1 arise from books kept, in all material respects, pursuant to current legal requirements and conditions established by the I.G.J. (Supervisory Board of Companies) Authorization No. 06722 dated January 24, 2008;
- ii) As of December 31, 2021, as stated in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1, the Bank's equity and its eligible assets exceed the minimum amounts required by the regulations of the Argentine Securities and Exchange Commission (CNV);
- iii) we have reviewed paragraphs 1. through 3. and 5. of the Reporting Summary and the additional information to the notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, required by the CNV prepared by the Bank's Board of Directors, based on which, as far as it relates to our area of responsibility, we have no observations. The financial information included in the reporting summary for fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 has been reviewed for the purposes of issuing the auditor's report on March 25, 2021, to which we refer;
- iv) as of December 31, 2021, the accrued liability for retirement and pension contributions payable to the Argentine Pension Fund System arising from the accounting records of the Bank amounted to ARS 69,844,727.28, no amounts being due as of that date.
- v) as required by article 21, paragraph e, Section VI, Chapter III, Title II of amended text 2013 of the CNV, we report that:
 - the ratio between the total audit services provided by us for the issuance of independent auditors' reports and other special-purpose or attest reports on accounting or financial information invoiced to the Bank and the total amount invoiced to the Bank, including the audit services, during the year ended December 31, 2021 is 94.6%.
 - the ratio between the total audit services invoiced to the Bank and the total audit services invoiced to the Bank and its subsidiary is 100%, and
 - the ratio between the total audit services invoiced to the Bank and the total amount invoiced to the Bank and its subsidiaries and related companies, including audit services, is 94.6%.

City of Buenos Aires, March 10, 2022

KPMG

Reg. de Asoc. Prof. CPCECABA T° 2 F° 6

Fernando Quiroga Lafargue
Partner
Public accountant (UBA)
CPCECABA T° 224 F° 116

AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

Diego Martín Fernández
Public accountant (UBA)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A T° 360 - F° 133



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Chairman and Directors of
Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A.
Bartolomé Mitre 836
City of Buenos Aires
Taxpayer identification number [CUIT] 30-65112908-3

Introduction

In our capacity as members of the Statutory Audit Committee of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A., we have performed a review of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 of the Bank and its subsidiary, which comprise (a) the consolidated statement of financial position, (b) the consolidated statement of income, (c) the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, (d) the consolidated statement of changes in equity, (e) the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, Notes 1 through 36 and exhibits A through D and F through L and O through R. Additionally, we have examined the Letter to Shareholders for such year.

Management's responsibilities

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) which, as indicated in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences), subject to the exceptions described in Note 2. The Bank's Board of Directors is also responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to error or irregularities.

Statutory Audit Committee's responsibility

Our examination was made in compliance with the Statutory auditors' standards in force. Those standards require that the review of the documents detailed in the "Introduction" paragraph be made in conformity with the auditing standards applicable to the review of financial statements for annual periods. The review of financial statements for annual periods consists in verifying the fairness of the significant information of the documents examined and their consistency with the information on the corporate decisions of which we became aware, as disclosed in the minutes of the Board of Directors' and Shareholders' Meetings as well as the compliance of such decisions with legal regulations and the bylaws in all formal and documentary respects.



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

To perform our professional work in connection with the documents detailed in the “Introduction” paragraph, we reviewed the work performed by the external auditors, Auditoría General de la Nación and KPMG, who issued a report dated March 10, 2022.

Such review included the verification of the audit planning, nature, scope and procedures applied as well as the results of the review performed by such professional firms.

As it is not the Statutory Audit Committee’s responsibility to exercise management control, we have not considered the business criteria and decisions adopted by the Bank, since they are the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Conclusion

Based on our review, the consolidated financial statements mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. as of December 31, 2021, as well as the results of its operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA mentioned in the “Management’s responsibility” paragraph.

Emphasis of matter

Without further modifying our conclusion, we draw the attention of the users of this report to the following information disclosed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph:

- (a) In Note 2, it is stated that they have been prepared in accordance with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA. Such accounting framework differs from the IFRS, as follows:
 - i. As indicated in Note 2.a), the application of section 5.5 “Impairment in value” under IFRS 9 “Financial instruments” was temporarily excluded from the accounting information framework established by the BCRA applicable to financial institutions, and
 - ii. As indicated in Note 2.b), as provided for by Communication “A” 7014 issued by the BCRA on May 14, 2020 and to be effective as from such date, the debt instruments of the government sector received as swap are measured upon initial recognition at the book value at such date of the instruments delivered for replacement purposes. Consequently, the referred swap does not affect the consolidated statement of income.

As the securities received were classified as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss in the amount of thousands of ARS 313 and income in the amount of thousands of ARS 361,804 (thousands of ARS 546,113 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively, would have been recognized in “Other comprehensive income (loss)”. Additionally, income and loss in the same amounts would have been recognized in the Statement of Income as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in the Statement of Income. Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss would have been recognized in the amount of thousands of ARS 142,299 and thousands of ARS 666,229 (thousands of ARS 1,005,617 in constant currency as December 31, 2021), respectively.

The situations above do not modify the conclusion stated in the “Conclusion” paragraph, but they should be taken into account by the users of IFRS for interpreting the accompanying financial statements mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph.

(b) Note 35 discloses all COVID-19 aspects related to the operations of the Bank.

Report on legal and regulatory provisions in force

In compliance with legal provisions in force, we report that:

- a) The financial statements of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph have been transcribed into the Inventory Book and arise from the Bank’s accounting records, which, in their formal aspects, are kept pursuant to the legal provisions in force;
- b) We have no observations, as it relates to our area of responsibility, regarding the Board of Directors’ Letter to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2021, while it should be noted that any assertions under 2022 prospects are the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors. As to the report on the degree of compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, which is presented as an exhibit separately from the Letter to Shareholders, we advise that, based on the analysis performed, there are no indications of inaccurate information provided by the Board of Directors to this Statutory Audit Committee and disclosed in such report.
- c) We have read the Reporting Summary and the additional information to the notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, required by the CNV, based on which, as far as it relates to our area of responsibility, we have no observations.
- d) In conformity with section 105, Law No. 26831 and section 21, Article VI, Chapter III, Title II and section 4(d), Article III, Chapter I, Title XII of CNV Regulations (as amended in 2013), on the independence of the external auditor and on the quality of the audit policies applied by such auditor and the Entity’s accounting policies, the external auditors’ report mentioned in the “Statutory Audit Committee’s responsibility” paragraph includes a representation that auditing standards effective in Argentina, including independence requirements, have been applied and does not include any qualifications in connection with the application of such standards and professional accounting standards effective in the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina, considering the issues disclosed in the emphasis-of-matter paragraphs of such Report.
- e) We have performed the anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures set forth by the applicable professional standards.
- f) We have no observations, as it relates to our area of responsibility, about the information included in Note 29 to the financial statements mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph as



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

of December 31, 2021, in connection with the minimum net equity and counterparty requirements imposed by the CNV.

- g) We have verified compliance with the acting directors' bonds to the date of issuance of the accompanying financial statements.
- h) The provisions of section 294, Argentine Companies Law, were met.

City of Buenos Aires, March 10, 2022

By Statutory Committee

CPA Walter A. Pardi
Statutory Auditor

**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 12-31-2021**

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF 12-31-2021

CONTENTS

- ✓ Separate statement of financial position
- ✓ Separate statement of income
- ✓ Separate statement of other comprehensive income
- ✓ Separate statement of changes in equity
- ✓ Separate statement of cash flows and cash equivalents
- ✓ Notes to the separate financial statements
- ✓ Exhibits to the separate financial statements
- ✓ Independent auditors' report
- ✓ Statutory Auditors' Report

Quantitative and qualitative information about “Market discipline” is available at www.bice.com.ar

Registered office: Bartolomé Mitre 836 - City of Buenos Aires
Expiration date of the articles of incorporation: See note 1.4.

Name of the undersigned auditors:	Diego Martín Fernandez and Fernando Quiroga Lafargue
External auditors	Auditoría General de la Nación and KPMG
Report on separate financial statements as of 12/31/2021	Code: 1

**SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020**

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

ASSETS	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS		8.096.939	14.788.209
Financial institutions and correspondents			
- BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)		3.357.919	12.974.345
- Other in Argentina and abroad		4.482.145	1.813.864
Other		256.875	-
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	A	12.436.798	12.042.180
DERIVATIVES	8	640	1.238
REPO TRANSACTIONS	5	26.797.934	14.982.023
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	14.1	501.829	409.552
LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	B/C	55.137.923	78.960.005
- Nonfinancial government sector		480.800	586.897
- Other financial institutions		4.774.424	9.985.001
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		49.882.699	68.388.107
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	A	11.942.912	17.481.313
FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE	4	1.354.741	1.042.641
CURRENT INCOME TAX ASSETS	17.1	149.008	198.922
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	A	4.815.506	5.883.176
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES	E	2.176.962	1.944.685
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	13.1/F	427.285	632.872
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	13.3/G	123.950	119.960
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS	17.1	1.328.998	3.278.135
OTHER NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	14.3	1.016.218	1.225.732
TOTAL ASSEETS		126.307.643	152.990.643

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

.....
FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

.....
Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022

.....
CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

.....
Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)

.....
CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

LIABILITIES	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
DEPOSITS	H	56.941.857	64.069.957
- Nonfinancial government sector		47.039.202	55.140.896
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		9.902.655	8.929.061
DERIVATIVES	8	230	332
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	14.2	17.284.316	23.207.607
FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	15	17.744.354	28.996.716
CORPORATE BONDS ISSUED	32	-	4.233.228
PROVISIONS	16/J	308.237	252.500
OTHER NONFINANCIAL LIABILITIES	14.4	1.837.976	1.331.959
TOTAL LIABILITIES		94.116.970	122.092.299

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Notes/exhibits	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
CAPITAL STOCK	K	11.880.229	11.880.229
CONTRIBUTIONS NOT CONVERTED INTO EQUITY		-	1.764
CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT		19.245.233	85.886.730
RETAINED EARNINGS		-	5.111.956
UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS		-	(74.400.841)
OTHER ACCUMULATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(98.655)	(227.118)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1.163.866	2.645.624
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		32.190.673	30.898.344
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		126.307.643	152.990.643

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes

DATED MARCH 10, 2022
KPMG

C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes

DATED MARCH 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes

DATED MARCH 10, 2022

AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner

Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)

C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)

C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

STATEMENTS OF INCOME	Notes/exhibits	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
- Interest income	Q	19.236.250	21.467.447
- Income from adjustments	Q	105.672	76.144
- Interest expense	Q	(11.693.091)	(13.112.620)
INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE) NET		7.648.831	8.430.971
- Commission income	19.1 / Q	81.087	167.093
- Commission expense	Q	(288.625)	(112.483)
COMMISSION INCOME (LOSS) NET		(207.538)	54.610
- Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Q	5.352.283	2.357.666
- Gain/Loss on assets written off measured at amortized cost		-	(1.375)
- Difference in quoted prices of foreign currency	19.2	5.845.250	4.112.729
- Other operating income	19.3	1.844.625	1.703.655
- Allowance for loan losses	R	(1.724.370)	(3.263.853)
NET OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)		18.759.081	13.394.403
- Employee benefits	19.4	(2.793.187)	(2.668.293)
- Administrative expenses	19.5	(1.173.211)	(1.068.311)
- Depreciation and impairment in value of assets	F/F BIS/G	(283.758)	(276.564)
- Other operating expenses	19.6	(2.331.887)	(1.703.624)
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		12.177.038	7.677.611
GAINS ON INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES		232.731	565.186
GAIN/LOSS FROM NET MONETARY POSITION		(9.371.636)	(6.800.253)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		3.038.133	1.442.544
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) /BENEFIT	17.1	(1.874.267)	1.203.080
NET INCOME		1.163.866	2.645.624

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

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FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

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Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022

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CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

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Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022
AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)

.....
CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (LOSS)	Notes/ex hibits	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
NET INCOME		1.163.866	2.645.624
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit for the year:			
GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (IFRS 9, point 4.1.2a)			
- Gains or losses on financial instruments carried at fair value through OCI	Q	214.646	(256.575)
- Income tax (expense) benefit	17.1	(74.869)	80.933
GAINS (LOSSES) ON HEDGE INSTRUMENTS - CASH FLOW HEDGE (IFRS 9, 6.1.1)			
- Profit (loss) for the year from the hedge instrument	8	-	28.806
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		139.777	(146.836)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		1.303.643	2.498.788

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
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DATED MARCH 10, 2022
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Partner
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Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
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CPA WALTER A. PARDI
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Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
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SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the years ended December 31, 2021, and 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Changes	Capital stock	Contributions not converted into equity		Adjustments to equity	Other comprehensive income (loss)			Retained earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings	Total Shareholders' equity as of 12/31/2021
	Outstanding	Additional paid-in capital	Other		Accumulated gains or losses from postemployment defined benefit plans	Accumulated gains or losses from financial interest at fair value through OCI	Accumulated gains or losses from hedge instruments	Legal reserve	Optional reserve		
Restated amounts at beginning of year	11.880.229	1.764	-	85.886.730	(51.476)	(175.642)	-	2.636.251	2.475.705	(71.755.217)	30.898.344
Retroactive adjustments and restatements (Note 3.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated amounts at beginning of year	11.880.229	1.764	-	85.886.730	(51.476)	(175.642)	-	2.636.251	2.475.705	(71.755.217)	30.898.344
Total comprehensive income (loss)											
- Total comprehensive income (loss)											
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.163.866	1.163.866
- Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	139.777	-	-	-	-	139.777
Absorption of accumulated losses approved by the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 29, 2021 (1)	-	(1.764)	-	(66.641.497)	-	-	-	(2.636.251)	(2.475.705)	71.755.217	-
- Reversal of reserves	-	-	-	-	-	(11.314)	-	-	-	-	(11.314)
Amounts at end of year	11.880.229	-	-	19.245.233	(51.476)	(47.179)	-	-	-	1.163.866	32.190.673

Changes	Capital stock	Contributions not converted into equity		Adjustments to equity	Other comprehensive income (loss)			Retained earnings		Unappropriated retained earnings	Total Shareholders' equity as of 12/31/2020
	Outstanding	Additional paid-in capital	Other		Accumulated gains or losses from postemployment defined benefit plans	Accumulated gains or losses from financial interest at fair value through OCI	Accumulated gains or losses from hedge instruments	Legal reserve	Optional reserve		
Balances at beginning of year	11.535.033	1.764	85.199	85.665.837	(51.476)	(144.594)	(39.216)	2.409.514	2.103.032	(73.314.774)	28.250.319
Retroactive adjustments and restatements (Note 3.2)	-	-	-	-	-	5.767	-	-	-	(5.767)	-
Restated amounts at beginning of year	11.535.033	1.764	85.199	85.665.837	(51.476)	(138.827)	(39.216)	2.409.514	2.103.032	(73.320.541)	28.250.319
Total comprehensive income (loss)											
- Total comprehensive income (loss)											
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.645.624	2.645.624
- Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(175.642)	28.806	-	-	-	(146.836)
- Distribution of unappropriated retained earnings approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of May 29,											
- Legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226.737	-	(226.737)	-
- Optional reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372.673	(372.673)	-
- Dividends in shares	259.997	-	-	220.893	-	-	-	-	-	(480.890)	-
- Conversion into equity of irrevocable contributions	85.199	-	(85.199)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Reversal of reserves	-	-	-	-	-	138.827	10.410	-	-	-	149.237
Amounts at end of year	11.880.229	1.764	-	85.886.730	(51.476)	(175.642)	-	2.636.251	2.475.705	(71.755.217)	30.898.344

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

(1) Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Profit for the year before income tax		3.038.133	1.442.544
Adjustments from total monetary gain/loss for the year		9.371.636	6.800.253
Adjustments to determine cash flows provided by operating activities:		(9.353.412)	(7.066.561)
Amortization, depreciation and impairment in value	F/F BIS/G	283.758	276.564
Allowance for loan losses	R	1.724.370	3.263.853
Other adjustments		(11.361.540)	(10.606.978)
Net increase from operating assets:		21.930.759	6.646.664
Securities at fair value through profit or loss		(2.831.042)	(7.292.393)
Derivatives		598	(1.166)
Repo transactions		(11.815.911)	(1.594.441)
Loans and other financing facilities			
Nonfinancial government sector		106.097	202.003
Other financial institutions		5.264.007	7.524.065
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		21.148.898	17.806.316
Other debt securities		9.024.954	(11.480.735)
Financial assets delivered in guarantee		(312.100)	1.966.303
Investments in equity instruments		1.067.670	(340.831)
Other assets		277.588	(142.457)
(Net decreases) / net increases from operating liabilities:		(12.307.648)	7.140.216
Deposits			
Nonfinancial government sector		(8.101.694)	18.865.512
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents		973.594	(12.104.905)
Derivatives		(102)	(11.176)
Other liabilities		(5.179.446)	390.785
Income tax payments		-	(55.693)
TOTAL OPERATING ACTIVITIES		12.679.468	14.907.423

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

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SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	Notes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Payments:			
Purchase of bank premises and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	F / G	(68.466)	(82.631)
Other payments related to investing activities		(20.769)	-
Collections:			
Sale of bank premises and equipment, intangible assets and other assets		-	1.105
Other collections related to investing activities		20.124	53.329
TOTAL INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(69.111)	(28.197)
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments:			
Unsubordinated corporate bonds		(4.456.769)	(5.559.544)
BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)		(402)	(1.066)
Financing received from financial institutions		(12.311.016)	(5.046.980)
TOTAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(16.768.187)	(10.607.590)
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN THE EXCHANGE RATE		2.457.466	4.467.946
EFFECT OF CASH FLOWS MONETARY GAINS/LOSS		(4.990.906)	(3.423.157)
TOTAL CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS		(6.691.270)	5.316.425
NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH		(6.691.270)	5.316.425
RESTATED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	20	14.788.209	9.471.784
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	20	8.096.939	14.788.209

Notes 1 to 36 and Exhibits A to L and O to R to the accompanying separate financial statements are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

NOTE 1 - CORPORATE INFORMATION

Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements contains the corporate information of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. (the "Bank" or "BICE").

On Thursday, March 10, 2022, the Bank's Board of Directors approved the issuance of these financial statements.

1.1. The Bank's operations

Note 1.1 to the consolidated financial statements describes the main transactions performed by the Bank.

1.2 Merger

Note 1.2. to the consolidated financial statements describes the preliminary merger agreement and approval of the merger of the subsidiaries BICE Leasing S.A. and BICE Factoring S.A.

1.3. Equity interest

Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements describes the Bank's capital stock structure.

1.4. Expiration date of the articles of incorporation

Note 1.4 to the consolidated financial statements describes the expiration date of the articles of incorporation.

NOTE 2- CRITERIA FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 were prepared pursuant to BCRA regulations, whereby it is stated that entities under its supervision shall submit the financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences), subject to the following exceptions ("BCRA accounting framework"):

a) In accordance with BCRA Communication "A" 6938, the Bank has applied the regulations described in Note 3.1 for the recognition of credit losses in these financial statements. Based on such regulations, the BCRA set forth that the Group "B" Financial Institutions shall start applying the provisions about impairment in Financial Assets included in paragraph 5.5 of IFRS No. 9, for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021. By means of Communication "A" 7181, the BCRA extended the effective date for the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and by means of Communication "A" 7427, the BCRA defined that Groups "B" and "C" Financial Institutions that are not branches or subsidiaries of foreign banks rated as systematically important may (irrevocably) opt for deferring up to January 1, 2023 the adoption of the provisions included in paragraph 5.5 of IFRS No. 9 and the prorating methodology. On December 28, 2021, by means of a Note, the Bank informed the BCRA that it would irrevocably opt for applying the impairment model as from January 1, 2023. To such end, IFRS 9 provides for an expected credit loss model, whereby financial assets are classified into three impairment stages

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Dated March 10, 2022

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CHAIRPERSON

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Dated March 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

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CPA WALTER A. PARDI
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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

based on the changes in the credit quality since initial recognition. This indicates how an entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest method. It should be noted that by means of Communication "A" 6847, the BCRA set forth the special criterion for measuring debt instruments of the nonfinancial government sector, which implies the temporary exclusion of such instruments from the scope of IFRS 9, impairment in value. To the date of issuance of these separate financial statements, the Bank is quantifying the effect of the application of section 5.5 "impairment in value" mentioned above, therefore, this effect should be considered upon interpreting the information disclosed by the Bank in the financial statements.

b) As provided for by Communication "A" 7014 issued by the BCRA on May 14, 2020 and to be effective as from such date, the debt instruments of the government sector received as swap are measured upon initial recognition at the book value at such date of the instruments delivered for replacement purposes. Consequently, the referred swap does not affect the separate statement of income.

As the securities received were classified as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss in the amount of thousands of \$313 and income in the amount of thousands of \$ 361,804 (thousands of \$ 546,113 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively, would have been recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)". Additionally, income and loss in the same amounts would have been recognized in the Statement of Income as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in the statement of income. Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss would have been recognized in the amount of thousands of \$ 142,299 and thousands of \$ 666,229 (thousands of \$ 1,005,617 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively.

NOTE 3– BASIS FOR PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1. Significant accounting policies

Note 3.1 through 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements thoroughly explains the significant accounting policies used in the financial statements and the new resolutions issued but not yet in effect as of the date of issuance of these financial statements. Everything explained there, except for note 3.5, is applicable to the separate financial statements.

The Bank has consistently applied the accounting policies detailed in Note 3.4 to the consolidated financial statements to all years presented in these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

3.2. Changes in significant accounting policies applied

As of December 31, 2020, and as provided for by BCRA Communication "A" 6849, the net monetary position related to financial assets recognized at fair value through Other comprehensive income (loss) was presented in the "Statement of other comprehensive income (loss)", which implied a departure from IFRS.

In accordance with BCRA Communication "A" 7211, as from January 1, 2021, it has been recognized as provided for by IAS 29. Therefore, the net monetary position amount arising from applying such presentation criterion is thousands of \$ 5,232 as of December 31, 2019, with no impact as of December 31, 2020. Such impact is presented as "Retroactive adjustments and restatements" in the "Statement of changes in equity" at such dates.

Additionally, Communication "A" 7245 issued on March 25, 2021 provided for a progressive adjustment to the arrears period admitted to classify debtors of the consumer and home loan portfolios in 1, 2 and 3 situations up to May 31, 2021. As from June 1, 2021, the classification of debtors is conducted in accordance with the general arrears criteria previously in force.

NOTE 4. FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Bank delivered as guarantee the financial assets detailed below:

Description	Beginning date	Purpose of the coverage	Amount guaranteed	Rate	Effective term	Carrying amount as of 21/31/2021
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions						
- DESARROLLO SAN JUAN program	3/12/2015	Auction	6,000	10%	Up to 15 years	4,092
Securities delivered in guarantee for the program FONDEFIN	4/10/2017	Auction	4,000	11.1%	Working capital 1 year /Investment: 3	4,650
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the MAE	5/15/2017	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	186,000
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with ROFEX	12/12/2017	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,156,613
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with BYMA	9/11/2020	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,790
Lease security deposits in cash	(*)	Rentals	N/A	N/A	N/A	408
Guarantee account with the BCRA	N/A	Transaction	N/A	N/A	N/A	188
Total						1,354,741

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

Description	Beginning date	Purpose of the coverage	Amount guaranteed	Rate	Effective term	Carrying amount as of 12/31/2020
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the BCRA						
- DESARROLLO SAN JUAN program	3/12/2015	Auction	6,000	10%	Up to 15 years	7,292
Securities delivered in guarantee for the program FONDEFIN	4/10/2017	Auction	4,000	11.1%	Working capital 1 year /Investment: 3 to 10 years	4,051
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with the MAE	5/15/2017	Transactio n	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,963
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with ROFEX	12/12/2017	Transactio n	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,007,596
Securities delivered in guarantee for transactions carried out with BYMA	9/11/2020	Transactio n	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,429
Lease security deposits in cash	(*)	Rentals	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,909
Guarantee account with the BCRA	N/A	Transactio n	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,401
Total						1,042,641

(*) Rentals effective at year-end.

Bank Management estimates that there will be no losses as a result of the restrictions on the abovementioned assets.

NOTE 5 – REPO TRANSACTIONS

Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements details the repo transactions executed with the BCRA and other financial institutions as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 6. ADJUSTMENT DUE TO LOSSES. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES

The following tables show the changes in the allowance by type of loans and other financing facilities:

	Commercial loan portfolio	Consumer and housing borrowing portfolio	Total
	Allowance determined individually	Allowance not determined individually	
As of December 31, 2020	3,608,766	1,012,113	4,620,879
Charges	821,646	554,754	1,376,400
Reversals	(299,013)	(414,457)	(713,470)
Utilizations	(1,548,768)	(123,615)	(1,672,383)
Monetary gains/losses	(1,328,180)	(359,286)	(1,687,466)
As of December 31, 2021(*)	1,254,451	669,509	1,923,960

(*) Exhibits B, C and R.

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

	Commercial loan portfolio	Consumer and housing borrowing portfolio	Total
	Allowance determined individually	Allowance not determined individually	
As of December 31, 2019	6,544,090	752,227	7,296,317
Charges (*)	1,875,970	849,043	2,725,013
Reversals	(424,464)	(196,618)	(621,082)
Utilizations	(2,222,997)	(311,962)	(2,534,959)
Monetary gains/losses	(2,163,833)	(80,577)	(2,244,410)
As of December 31, 2020 (**)	3,608,766	1,012,113	4,620,879

(*) Allowances other than the minimum allowances established by BCRA regulations were included for certain customers based on specific situations, which were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors as of December 2019.

(**) Exhibits B, C and R.

NOTE 7. CONTINGENT TRANSACTIONS

Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements details the contingent transactions as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 8 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements includes the information related to the Bank's derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 9 - LEASES

According to IFRS 16, as from the year beginning on January 1, 2019, the Bank and its subsidiaries assess all the contracts executed to identify whether they contain a lease, i.e. the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time for consideration.

9.1. - Operating lease commitments: Bank as lessee:

Note 9.1 to the consolidated financial statements includes the information related to the Bank's operating lease commitments as lessee as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

9.2- Finance lease commitments and lease options

Note 9.2 to the consolidated financial statements includes the information related to the Bank's finance lease commitments and lease options as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

9.3- Operating lease commitments: Bank as lessor:

The Bank entered into commercial contracts to lease its investment property, including three pieces of real property. The term for these leases is as follows:

Real property	Term
Piece of real property at 25 de Mayo 526	5 years
Piece of real property at Carlos Pellegrini 675	3 years
Piece of real property Puerto Deseado	2 years

The minimum future payments for non-cancellable operating lease contracts are as follows:

Term	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Up to 1 year (*)	34,469	46,286
From 1 to 3 years	44,840	86,671
More than 3 years	-	17,268
Total	79,309	150,225

(*) The contract for the piece of real property Puerto Deseado is monthly extended as provided for by Decree 766/2020.

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Bank does not have any investments in associates or joint ventures to the date of issuance of these financial statements.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTIES

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

- has control or joint control over the Bank;
- has significant influence over the Bank;
- is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the Bank;
- is a member of the same group.

Pursuant to IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly. Based on such definition, as of December 31, 2021, the Bank considers that key personnel include the Board members and the General Manager.

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Below is a breakdown of the most significant transactions and balances with related parties, subject to the exception of paragraph 25 of IAS 24 and considering that the shareholders are BNA and the Ministry of Production Development.

	<u>12/31/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
Ministry of Production Development		
Loans and other financing facilities	478,772	471,493
Other financial liabilities (Note 14.2)	(15,338,348)	(22,271,437)
BNA		
Cash and deposits with banks	1,680,531	1,762,899
Loans and other financing facilities	9,155,045	6,287,108
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions (Note 15)	(520,376)	(2,395,984)
Other financial liabilities (Note 14.2)	(180,983)	(204,884)

Profit or loss arising from transactions with related parties are detailed below:

	<u>Accumulated as of 12/31/2021</u>	<u>Accumulated as of 12/31/2020</u>
Ministry of Production Development		
Interest income	4,156,513	421,520
Interest expense	(86,800)	(455,661)
Commission income	2,126	4,755
BNA		
Interest income	4,754	13,627
Interest expense	(156,240)	(454,977)
Commission expense	(14,463)	(14,758)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.	-	(12)
Allowance for loan losses	(50,403)	(18,302)

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

Directors do not assume any executive positions at the Bank and, therefore, they do not earn any other remuneration, and the Bank's policy does not contemplate the possibility of granting other benefits such as equity interests.

The Bank has not granted share-backed loans to directors or other key management personnel. The compensation of key management personnel comprising salaries, fees and bonuses amounts to thousands of ARS 102,039 and thousands of ARS 83,857 for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, loans to employees amount to thousands of ARS 13,964, and thousands of ARS 8,383, respectively.

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<p>FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116</p>	<p>CPA WALTER A. PARDI By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE</p>	<p>CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.</p>

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

NOTE 12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PAYABLE

12.1. Short-term benefits

The amounts payable to employee on account of short-term benefits are as follows:

	<u>12/31/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
Payroll and social security contributions payable	95,932	76,544
Provision for vacation days not taken	249,441	195,677
Total short-term benefits (Note 14.4)	345,373	272,221

12.2. Long-term benefits

The provision set up for the abovementioned benefits is broken down below:

	<u>12/31/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
5-year award	129	273
10-year award	3,368	7,810
20-year award	5,118	11,573
Total long-term benefits (Note 14.4)	8,615	19,656

12.3. Post employment benefits:

The provision set up for the abovementioned benefits is broken down below:

	<u>12/31/2021</u>	<u>12/31/2020</u>
Post-employment benefit (Exhibit J)	262,277	230,841
Total Post employment benefits	262,277	230,841

12.4. Key assumptions used in measuring the present value of benefit liabilities.

Note 12.4 to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 discloses the main key assumptions used in determining the liabilities arising from post-employment benefit plans.

NOTE 13 – FIXED ASSETS

13.1. Bank premises and equipment

The account includes the assets owned by the Bank, used for its specific activity.

The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in Exhibit F "Changes in Bank premises and equipment".

13.2. Investment properties

The account includes the investment properties owned by the Bank, used for its specific activity.

The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in exhibit F BIS "Changes in investment properties".

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13.3. Intangible assets

The account includes the intangible assets owned by the Bank, used for its specific activity.

The changes in these assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are disclosed in Exhibit G "Changes in intangible assets".

NOTE 14 – OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

14.1. Other financial assets

The Other financial assets held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

Item	Amount as of 12/31/2021	Amount as of 12/31/2020
Sundry receivables	469,352	530,459
Investment in financial assets	102,750	-
Subtotal Other financial assets	572,102	530,459
Allowance for loan losses (Exhibit R)	(70,273)	(120,907)
Total Other financial assets	501,829	409,552

14.2. Other financial liabilities

The Other financial liabilities held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

	Payables as of 12/31/2021	Payables as of 12/31/2020
Productive Transformation Department (Ministry of Production Development)- PROCER (Note 11)	465,066	771,743
Productive Transformation Department (Ministry of Production Development)- FONCER (Note 11)	136,309	205,747
Finance Fund for Developing the Río de la Plata Basin – FONPLATA (Ministry of Production Development) (Note 11)	881,211	2,799,945
Banco Europeo de Inversiones (BEI) line – (Ministry of Production Development) (Note 11)	3,804,511	9,467,168
World Bank line (Ministry of Production Development)(Note 11)	4,199,057	3,821,572
BID-GCF line (Ministry of Production Development)(Note 11)	2,527,854	-
Fontar (Argentine technological fund)	-	182
Productive Transformation Department (Ministry of Production Development)- PROCER II (Note 11)	2,537,408	4,232,526
Finance lease (Note 9)	219,392	406,976
Administration of the program to boost the competitiveness of regional economies (PROCER – Ministry of Production Development) (Note 11)	786,932	972,736
Interest on BNA preferred stock (Note 11)	180,983	204,884
Subtotal Other financial liabilities	15,738,723	22,883,479
Other financial liabilities	1,545,593	324,128
Total Other financial liabilities	17,284,316	23,207,607

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14.3. Other nonfinancial assets

The Other nonfinancial assets held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

Item	Amount as of 12/31/2021	Amount as of 12/31/2020
Directors' and statutory auditors' fee advances	80,132	71,157
Advances to personnel	13,964	8,383
Prepayments	24,238	223,397
Prepayments for the purchase of assets	92,137	108,803
Investment properties (Exhibit F BIS)	770,478	763,493
Tax withholdings and collections	23,899	43,772
Subtotal Other nonfinancial assets	1,004,848	1,219,005
Other nonfinancial assets	11,370	6,727
Total Other nonfinancial assets	1,016,218	1,225,732

14.4. Other nonfinancial liabilities

The Other nonfinancial liabilities held by the Bank are detailed as follows:

Item	Payables as of 12/31/2021	Payables as of 12/31/2020
Provision for Directors' fees	98,162	78,399
Provision for Statutory auditors' fees	19,813	19,470
Bonus collected in advance	229,137	156,721
Collections made in advance	44,259	46,484
Interest collected in advance	80	121
Provision for short-term employee benefits (Note 12.1)	345,373	272,221
Provision for long-term employee benefits (Note 12.2)	8,615	19,656
Other taxes payable	742,925	578,530
Other creditors	340,526	146,209
Subtotal Other nonfinancial liabilities	1,828,890	1,317,811
Other nonfinancial liabilities	9,086	14,148
Total Other nonfinancial liabilities	1,837,976	1,331,959

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NOTE 15. FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The table below details the financing received:

Item	Payables as of 12/31/2021	Payables as of 12/31/2020
China Development Bank (CDB)	9,272,813	15,337,999
International Development Bank (IDB)	1,204,109	1,499,061
International Development Bank (IDB)- sustainable bond	1,536,386	2,808,555
Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo (AFD)	5,210,670	6,955,117
Banco de la Nación Argentina (Note 11)	520,376	2,395,984
Total financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	17,744,354	28,996,716

NOTE 16 - PROVISIONS

It includes the amounts estimated to meet current obligations that are probable.

Exhibit J "Changes in provisions" shows the changes in provisions over the year ended December 31, 2021. The increases in provisions in Exhibit J include the increase in the amount discounted as a result of the time elapsed and the effect of the change in the discount rate.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the main provisions are as follows:

- Provisions for contingencies: Including the following provisions:
 - ✓ Provision for court expenses arising from the turnover tax claim for the 2002-2004 period: Related to the provision for fees that may be set for the professionals involved in Case No. 14656/2009 (accountant expert witness and Buenos Aires City's legal counsel). It is estimated that such amount and payment request as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 totals thousands of ARS 501 and thousands of ARS 3,851, respectively.
 - ✓ Other contingencies involving labor lawsuits filed against the Bank. It is estimated that such amount and payment request as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 totals thousands of ARS 45,459 and thousands of ARS 17,808, respectively.
- Provision for post-employment defined benefit plans: related to the provision for post-employment benefits detailed in Note 12.3.

In the opinion of the Bank's Management and its legal counsels, there are no significant effects other than those disclosed in these separate financial statements, the amounts and payment terms of which were recorded based on the current value of those estimates as well as the probable date of their final resolution.

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NOTE 17 - INCOME TAX

17.1. Income tax

The Income tax shall be recognized by applying the liability method, which consists in recognizing (as a credit or debit) the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities, and subsequently recording them in the statement of income for the years in which such differences are reversed, also considering the use of the tax loss carryforwards in the future.

The current income tax assets disclosed in the statement of financial position are detailed as follows:

Income Tax	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Income tax prepayments	-	9,347
Other credits	54,118	46,347
Minimum presumed income tax (Note 17.3)	94,890	143,228
Net income tax assets	149,008	198,922

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 deferred tax assets amounted to thousands of ARS 1,328,998 and thousands of 3,278,135, respectively. The deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>		
Loans	306,021	671,585
Other nonfinancial assets	8,519	25,411
Provisions included in liabilities	107,883	75,750
Inflation adjustment	2,021,338	2,881,402
Tax loss 2019	116,391	512,098
Employee benefits	90,320	64,594
Other	2,823	7,653
Total deferred assets	2,653,295	4,238,493
<u>Deferred tax liabilities:</u>		
Financial Instruments	(745,055)	(181,196)
Investments in equity instruments	(288,073)	(434,822)
Corporate bonds	(22,274)	(33,621)
Loans and other financing facilities	(58,105)	(87,705)
Finance lease	2,796	(15,186)
Other	53,208	(13,347)
Bank premises and equipment	(266,794)	(94,481)
Total deferred liabilities	(1,324,297)	(960,358)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,328,998	3,278,135

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The changes in net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is summarized as follows:

	Position as of December 31, 2021	Position as of December 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets at beginning of year, net	3,278,135	1,950,195
Monetary gains/losses	(1,095,417)	(350,094)
Deferred tax (expense) benefit recognized in profit or loss (net of the reversal of the provision)	(428,498)	1,720,063
Use of the tax loss in connection with the income tax	(350,353)	(73,463)
Reversal of OCI reserve for reclassified securities	-	(45,539)
Deferred tax (expense)/ benefit through other comprehensive income	(74,869)	76,973
Deferred assets as of 12/31/2021	1,328,998	3,278,135

The income tax expense disclosed in the income statement differs from the income tax expense that would result if all profits had been subject to the current tax rate. The following table shows a reconciliation between the income tax expense and the amounts arising from applying the effective tax rate in Argentina to taxable profit:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Income before income tax	3,038,133	1,442,544
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income tax	214,646	(227,769)
Total comprehensive income (loss) before income tax	3,252,779	1,214,775
Statutory income tax rate	35%	30%
Tax on income	(1,138,473)	(364,433)
Permanent differences		
Non-deductible expenses (Law 24475)	(1,006)	(198)
Adjustment due to change in tax rate	488,114	12,305
Investments in equity instruments	49,212	62,233
Other equity interests	295,172	280,702
Other adjustments	(132,720)	54,131
Overstated provision for income tax for the prior year	-	5,491
Reversal of Tax loss carryforward	347,477	1,713,064
Tax inflation adjustment	2,386,926	(44,227)
Accounting inflation adjustment	(4,243,838)	(435,055)
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,949,136)	1,284,013

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the effective income tax is 59.92% and (114.10%), respectively. The income tax (expense) / benefit disclosed in the statement of income is broken down as follows:

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Current income tax expense	(350,353)	(88,154)
Deferred tax (expense)/ benefit for the year	(1,664,327)	1,285,743
Benefit from increase in tax rate	133,356	-
Overstated provision for income tax for the year	7,057	5,491
Deferred tax (expense)/ benefit through other comprehensive income	(74,869)	80,933
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	(1,949,136)	1,284,013

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As of December 31, 2021, the Bank offset against the income tax the amount of thousands of ARS 350,353 related to the tax loss carryforward for fiscal year 2019, which amounted to thousands of ARS 466,745. Consequently, an accumulated tax loss carryforward in the amount of thousands of ARS 116,392 is maintained to be offset against future taxable income.

Fiscal year	Tax loss	Expiration
2019	116,392	2024

17.2. Corporate income tax rate

Law No. 27430, subsequently amended by the “Social Solidarity and Production Reactivation Law within the framework of the Public Emergency” (the “Economic Emergency Law”) established the following income tax rates:

- 30% for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and to 25% for fiscal years beginning as from 2022; and
- the related dividends distributed to individuals and foreign beneficiaries by the referred entities shall be levied at the 7% and 13% rates, respectively.

On June 16, 2021, the PEN passed and published Law No. 27630 that rendered ineffective the general rate reduction explained above, and a system of tax brackets in force for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 was introduced, as follows:

Accumulated taxable income		Amount Payable \$	Over %	Over the excess of ARS
From ARS	To ARS			
\$ 0	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 0	25%	\$ 0
\$ 5,000,001	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 1,250,000	30%	\$ 5,000,000
\$ 50,000,001	Without limit	\$ 14,750,000	35%	\$ 50,000,000

The amounts provided for in these tax brackets will be adjusted annually as from January 1, 2022, based on the variations in the consumer price index (IPC) measured as of October each year.

Moreover, the rate applicable to dividends on profits generated in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 was unified at 7%.

As a consequence of the amendment mentioned, as of December 31, 2021, the current income tax was stated by applying the progressive tax rates to taxable income assessed at such date, while the deferred tax balances were stated by applying the progressive tax rate expected to prevail when temporary differences be reversed.

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17.3. Minimum presumed income tax

The minimum presumed income tax was established in fiscal year 1998 by Law No. 25063 for a term of ten fiscal years. At present, after successive extensions and considering the provisions of Law No. 27260, the referred tax was repealed for the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The minimum presumed income tax was supplementary to the income tax because, whereas the latter was levied on taxable income for the year, minimum presumed income tax was a minimum levy on the potential income of certain productive assets at a 1% rate. Therefore, the Company's tax liability was represented by the highest of the two taxes.

However, if minimum presumed income tax exceeded income tax in a given fiscal year, such excess could be computed as a credit towards future income taxes, in excess of minimum presumed income tax, occurring in any of the next ten fiscal years, once the accumulated tax loss carryforwards have been used.

As of December 31, 2021, no minimum presumed income tax was assessed because it was repealed. A minimum presumed income tax balance of thousands of ARS 94,890 remains, as assessed in 2018 (Note 17.1).

17.4. Tax inflation adjustment

Law 27430, subsequently amended by the Public Emergency Law, provided that the inflation adjustment be mandatorily applied based on the procedure described in the Income Tax law, as from the fiscal year in which the provisions of the law were met; such situation was verified in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Based on the transition methodology provided for by the tax regulations, the tax inflation adjustment either benefit or loss, is recognized in six annual installments in taxable income as from the year corresponding to the calculation. As from the years beginning on January 1, 2021, the amount of tax inflation adjustment is recognized in taxable income for the same fiscal year.

The tax inflation adjustment was recognized as follows:

Fiscal year ended	Impact of inflation adjustment	Recognized in taxable income-loss as of			Deferred tax assets as of 12/31/2021 (at the tax rate)
		12/31/ 2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	
12/31/ 2019	5,374,152	895,692	895,692	895,692	2,687,076
Thursday, December 31, 2020	4,632,265	-	772,044	772,044	3,088,177
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS FROM TAX INFLATION ADJUSTMENT AS OF 12/31/2021					5,775,253

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NOTE 18. 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, 2021 and 2020:

	Past due/ with no due date	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	Total as of 12/31/2021
Cash and deposits with banks	8,096,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,096,939
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,255,622	4,958,311	2,619,565	1,486,881	93,303	23,116	12,436,798
Derivative instruments	-	640	-	-	-	-	-	640
Repo transactions	-	26,797,934	-	-	-	-	-	26,797,934
Other financial assets (not including allowances)	343,478	-	125,874	-	-	-	102,750	572,102
Loans and other financing facilities (not including allowances)	1,409,266	12,477,844	3,712,592	4,866,174	5,946,619	10,083,388	18,566,000	57,061,883
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	480,800	-	-	-	-	-	480,800
- Other financial institutions	21	368,741	309,864	727,475	981,606	1,551,446	883,498	4,822,651
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	1,409,245	11,628,303	3,402,728	4,138,699	4,965,013	8,531,942	17,682,502	51,758,432
Other debt securities (not including allowances)	120,110	3,696,626	48,823	274,201	671,947	2,154,748	5,082,087	12,048,542
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	188	101	-	-	48	259	1,354,145	1,354,741
Investments in equity instruments	4,815,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,815,506
Allowances deducted from assets (Exhibit R)	(2,099,863)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,099,863)
TOTAL ASSETS	12,685,624	46,228,767	8,845,600	7,759,940	8,105,495	12,331,698	25,128,098	121,085,222
Deposits	-	40,379,632	15,603,860	958,365	-	-	-	56,941,857
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	34,438,254	12,600,948	-	-	-	-	47,039,202
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	-	5,941,378	3,002,912	958,365	-	-	-	9,902,655
Derivative instruments	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	230
Other financial liabilities	-	4,242,902	309,651	168,478	471,684	922,104	11,169,497	17,284,316
Financing facilities obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	-	31,178	108,461	2,072,682	2,373,825	4,557,766	8,600,442	17,744,354
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	44,653,942	16,021,972	3,199,525	2,845,509	5,479,870	19,769,939	91,970,757

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	Past due/ with no due date	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	Total as of 12/31/2020
Cash and deposits with banks	14,788,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,788,209
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	29,598	6,701,326	3,352,836	1,174,515	175,323	460,681	147,901	12,042,180
Derivative instruments	-	1,238	-	-	-	-	-	1,238
Repo transactions	-	14,982,023	-	-	-	-	-	14,982,023
Other financial assets (not including allowances)	530,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	530,459
Loans and other financing facilities (not including allowances)	7,713,013	17,583,519	4,723,512	7,263,861	8,799,465	13,404,561	24,092,953	83,580,884
- Nonfinancial government sector	6,617	492,587	37,088	50,093	512	-	-	586,897
- Other financial institutions	-	802,241	895,525	1,723,906	1,888,828	2,649,977	2,126,181	10,086,658
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	7,706,396	16,288,691	3,790,899	5,489,862	6,910,125	10,754,584	21,966,772	72,907,329
Other debt securities (not including allowances)	1,240,993	6,983,236	82,638	1,835,577	176,319	808,445	7,612,614	18,739,822
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	3,401	699	4,154	-	59	-	1,034,328	1,042,641
Investments in equity instruments	5,883,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,883,176
Allowances deducted from assets (Exhibit R)	(6,000,295)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,000,295)
TOTAL ASSETS	24,188,554	46,252,041	8,163,140	10,273,953	9,151,166	14,673,687	32,887,796	145,590,337
Deposits	-	46,579,758	17,474,803	15,396	-	-	-	64,069,957
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	44,066,551	11,074,345	-	-	-	-	55,140,896
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	-	2,513,207	6,400,458	15,396	-	-	-	8,929,061
Derivative instruments	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	332
Other financial liabilities	-	3,378,499	905,784	245,683	1,051,213	2,098,354	15,528,074	23,207,607
Financing facilities obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	-	71,335	238,728	3,679,992	2,633,251	5,674,568	16,698,842	28,996,716
Corporate bonds issued	-	4,233,228	-	-	-	-	-	4,233,228
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	54,263,152	18,619,315	3,941,071	3,684,464	7,772,922	32,226,916	120,507,840

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NOTE 19 - BREAKDOWN OF ACCOUNTS

19.1. Commission income

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
<i>Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time:</i>		
Commissions for early repayment	4,095	3,720
- Commissions on insurance agents	36,062	34,688
Commissions on bank account debits	425	539
Other fees	25,921	23,082
<i>Performance obligations met over time:</i>		
Commissions for foreign-trade transactions	14,584	105,064
	81,087	167,093

19.2. Difference in quoted prices of foreign currency

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Conversion into Argentine pesos of assets and liabilities in foreign currency	5,803,897	4,054,757
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	41,353	57,972
	5,845,250	4,112,729

19.3. Other operating income

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Proceeds from the sale of bank premises and equipment	-	1,105
Proceeds from investment properties and other nonfinancial assets	-	13,574
Rentals	44,455	32,745
Allowance reversed	(1) 786,522	935,880
Punitive interest	370,787	493,988
Trust management	173,310	159,608
Recovered receivables	411,881	-
Other	57,670	66,755
	1,844,625	1,703,655

(1) Exhibits J and R

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

19.4. Employee benefits

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Salaries and wages	(2,001,816)	(1,993,652)
Social security contributions	(357,192)	(347,738)
Severance pay and employee bonuses	(16,356)	(11,912)
Services and benefits provided to employees	(284,540)	(225,264)
Post-employment benefits. Defined benefits	(1) (133,283)	(89,727)
	(2,793,187)	(2,668,293)

(1) Exhibit J

19.5. Administrative expenses

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Entertainment and per diem expenses	(19,527)	(9,988)
Administrative services hired	-	(1,541)
Surveillance services	(12,832)	(15,793)
Directors' and statutory auditor's fees	(139,254)	(113,892)
Other professional fees	(160,285)	(120,341)
Insurance	(90,173)	(103,575)
Rentals	(18,208)	(30,336)
Stationery and office supplies	(647)	(996)
Electric power and communications	(56,479)	(78,091)
Advertising and marketing	(27,772)	(13,005)
Taxes	(208,311)	(158,878)
Maintenance, conservation and repair expenses	(245,560)	(172,086)
Other	(194,163)	(249,789)
	(1,173,211)	(1,068,311)

19.6. Other operating expenses

	Accumulated as of 12/31/2021	Accumulated as of 12/31/2020
Contribution to the deposit guarantee fund	(105,744)	(111,725)
Finance leases taken	(17,367)	(27,108)
Turnover tax	(2,053,778)	(1,439,864)
Punitive interest and charges payable to the BCRA	(5,995)	(154)
Other allowances	(1) (55,408)	(24,323)
Donations	-	(1,195)
Other	(93,595)	(99,255)
	(2,331,887)	(1,703,624)

(1) Exhibit J

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NOTE 20. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The Bank presented the cash flows for its transactions using the indirect method. The Bank considers cash and cash equivalents as part of the "Cash and deposits with banks" account.

NOTE 21. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ON FAIR VALUES

Exhibit P "Classification of financial assets and liabilities" shows the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

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

- *Assets whose fair value is similar to the carrying amount:* for financial assets and liabilities that are liquid or have short-term maturities (less than three months), it is considered that the carrying amount is similar to the fair value.
- *Fixed-rate 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. The estimated fair value of fixed-interest rate deposits was determined by discounting future cash flows by using market interest rates for deposits with similar maturities to those of the Bank's portfolio.
- *Listed assets:* the fair value was determined based on the market prices.
- *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

The following tables show a comparison between the fair value and the carrying amount of financial instruments not carried at fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

		12/31/2021			
Financial assets	Carrying amount	Fair value			Total fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash and due from the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	3,357,919	3,357,919	-	-	3,357,919
Due from other financial institutions	4,739,020	4,739,020	-	-	4,739,020
Repo transactions	26,797,934	26,797,934	-	-	26,797,934
Other financial assets	501,829	-	501,829	-	501,829
Loans and other financing facilities	55,137,923	-	49,632,294	-	49,632,294
Other debt securities	10,454,862	5,957,874	2,955,137	-	8,913,011
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	596	596	-	-	596
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	56,941,857	-	56,758,496	-	56,758,496
Financing obtained from financial institutions and other financial liabilities	35,028,670	-	26,797,567	-	26,797,567

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12/31/2020					
Financial assets	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Cash and due from the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	12,974,345	12,974,345	-	-	12,974,345
Due from other financial institutions	1,813,864	1,813,864	-	-	1,813,864
Repo transactions	14,982,023	14,982,023	-	-	14,982,023
Other financial assets	409,552	-	409,552	-	409,552
Loans and other financing facilities	78,960,005	-	80,440,498	-	80,440,498
Other debt securities	17,481,313	12,116,369	4,893,982	-	17,010,351
Financial assets delivered in guarantee	8,311	8,311	-	-	8,311
Financial liabilities					
Deposits	64,069,957	-	64,019,482	-	64,019,482
Financing obtained from financial institutions and other financial liabilities	52,204,323	-	50,231,504	-	50,231,504
Corporate bonds	4,233,228	-	4,240,210	-	4,240,210

The Managements of the Bank has not identified any further indicators of impairment in value of its financial assets as a result of differences in their fair value.

NOTE 22 – SEGMENT REPORTING

Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements includes the information related the Bank's segments.

NOTE 23. RISK MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements describes the Bank's main guidelines concerning risk management and corporate governance.

NOTE 24. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TRANSPARENCY POLICY

Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements describes the Bank's main guidelines regarding the corporate governance transparency policy.

NOTE 25 – TRUST ACTIVITIES

Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements describes the Bank's trust activities. Directly and indirectly carried out by means of the subsidiary–BICE Fideicomisos.

NOTA 26. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM TO BOOST THE COMPETITIVENESS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIES (PROCER)

Note 26 to the consolidated financial statements describes the program to boost the competitiveness of regional economies.

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NOTE 27 – DEPOSIT GUARANTEE INSURANCE

Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements explains the deposit guarantee insurance system.

NOTE 28 - RESTRICTION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements shows the restrictions on earnings distributions to the date of issuance of these financial statements.

NOTE 29 - COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS TO ACT IN THE DIFFERENT AGENT CATEGORIES DEFINED BY THE CNV

Nota 29 to the consolidated financial statements discloses CNV provisions to act as the various categories of agent defined therein.

NOTE 30 - CNV RESOLUTION No. 629

In compliance with General Resolution No. 629 of the CNV, it is informed that the Bank keeps and maintains the documentation supporting its accounting and management transactions from January 1, 2020, at its registered office, to the date of issuance of these financial statements as well as the accounting and corporate books.

The supporting documentation prior to the date above is kept at AdeA S.A., the warehouse of which is located in the provincial route No. 36, Km 31.500, Bosques, Florencio Varela, province of Buenos Aires.

NOTE 31 - COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM CASH AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

31.1. Accounts that identify compliance with minimum cash requirements

To the date of issuance of these financial statements, in accordance with the BCRA regulations, BICE has considered the deposits held by the Bank as well as other liabilities from financial intermediation subject to minimum cash requirements as computable items. Compliance requirements are met through the balance of the accounts opened at the BCRA and LELIQ deposited in account 300 of CRYL (Department for the Registration and Settlement of Public Debt Instruments).

As of December 31, 2021, the balances corresponding to the minimum cash and capital requirements, in thousands, are as follows:

Currency	Minimum cash requirements in thousands of ARS	Compliance with minimum cash requirements in thousands of ARS	Current account BCRA
Argentine pesos	1,670,688	1,948,033	00300
US dollar	50,803	52,976	80300
Euros	-	57	11300

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification purposes
Dated Thursday, March 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification purposes
Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification purposes
Dated March 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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CPA WALTER A. PARDI
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CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 comparative with the prior year - in constant currency (see Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements).

31.2. Minimum capital requirement

The table below summarizes the minimum capital requirements on a separate basis in connection with credit, market and operational risk for December 2021, together with the compliance therewith (computable equity) at the end of such month:

Item	12/31/2021
Computable equity	29,967,739
Minimum capital requirements	
Market risk	427,793
Operational risk	417,848
Credit risk	7,641,541
Compliance with capital requirements in excess	21,480,557

NOTE 32 - ISSUANCE OF CORPORATE BONDS

Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements details the series and classes of corporate bonds issued by the Bank.

NOTE 33- PENALTIES APPLIED TO THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION AND SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY THE BCRA

Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements details the summary proceedings filed by the BCRA against the Bank.

NOTE 34 - CHANGES IN THE ARGENTINE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE SITUATION OF THE FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL SYSTEM

Note 34 to the consolidated financial statements describes the changes in the macroeconomic context and the financial and capital system.

NOTE 35 - COVID-19

Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements describes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to the date of issuance of these financial statements.

NOTE 36 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements describes the events subsequent to year-end.

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<p>FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116</p>	<p>CPA WALTER A. PARDI By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE</p>	<p>CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.</p>

EXHIBIT A

BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Item	IDENTIFICATIO N	HOLDING				POSITION WITHOUT OPTIONS	OPTIONS	FINAL POSITION
		FAIR VALUE	FAIR VALUE LEVEL	BOOK VALUE	BOOK VALUE			
				12/31/2021	12/31/2020			
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		12.436.798		12.436.798	12.042.180	12.436.798	-	12.436.798
- Argentine								
- Government securities								
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.18.2022)	13776	1.846.183	1	1.846.183	-	1.846.183	-	1.846.183
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 1/31/2022)	5917	1.599.308	1	1.599.308	-	1.599.308	-	1.599.308
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 3/31/2022)	5931	1.550.240	1	1.550.240	-	1.550.240	-	1.550.240
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 2/28/2022)	5500	1.352.978	1	1.352.978	-	1.352.978	-	1.352.978
- Discount treasury bills in pesos (LEDES maturing on 12/31/2021)	5938	1.280.000	1	1.280.000	-	1.280.000	-	1.280.000
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 4/29/2022)	5948	965.119	1	965.119	-	965.119	-	965.119
- Boncer 2022 - maturing on 09/20/2022	5495	637.000	1	637.000	-	637.000	-	637.000
- Discount treasury bills in pesos (LEDES maturing on 6/30/2022)	5940	603.750	1	603.750	-	603.750	-	603.750
- Discount treasury bills in pesos (LEDES maturing on 5/23/2022)	5936	522.545	1	522.545	-	522.545	-	522.545
- Discount treasury bills in pesos adjusted by CER (LEDES maturing on 2/28/2022)	5941	423.900	1	423.900	-	423.900	-	423.900
- Other		1.322.062		1.322.062	11.652.791	1.322.062	-	1.322.062
- Private securities								
- Garantizar SGR	8003	301.466	2	301.466	359.791	301.466	-	301.466
- Cuyo Aval SGR	8004	32.247	2	32.247	29.598	32.247	-	32.247
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES NET OF ALLOWANCES		10.401.061		11.942.912	17.481.313	11.942.912	-	11.942.912
Allowances		-		(105.630)	(1.258.509)	(105.630)	-	(105.630)
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES		10.401.061		12.048.542	18.739.822	12.048.542	-	12.048.542
Measured at fair value through profit or loss:		1.488.050		1.488.050	2.474.148	1.488.050	-	1.488.050
- Argentine								
- Government securities								
- Boncer 2023 - maturing on 3/25/2023 (1)	5492	788.281	1	788.281	736.035	788.281	-	788.281
- Boncer 2024 - maturing on 3/25/2024 (1)	5493	699.769	1	699.769	754.957	699.769	-	699.769
- Boncer 2021 - maturing on 8/05/2021 (1)	5359	-	1	-	596.690	-	-	-
- Boncer 2022 - maturing on 3/18/2022 (1)	5491	-	1	-	386.466	-	-	-

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CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT A (cont.)

BREAKDOWN OF GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE SECURITIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.9 to the consolidated financial statements)

Item	IDENTIFICATIO N	HOLDING				POSITION WITHOUT OPTIONS	OPTIONS	FINAL POSITION
		FAIR VALUE	FAIR VALUE LEVEL	BOOK VALUE	BOOK VALUE			
				12/31/2021	12/31/2020			
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES (Cont.)								
Measured at amortized cost		8.913.011		10.560.492	16.265.674	10.560.492	-	10.560.492
- Argentine								
- Government securities								
- Bonar Step-Up 2035 (1)	5922	1.971.040	1	3.364.654	4.021.506	3.364.654	-	3.364.654
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.25.2022)	13778	1.360.345	1	1.364.539	-	1.364.539	-	1.364.539
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 04.01.2022)	13772	1.166.010	1	1.195.084	-	1.195.084	-	1.195.084
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.11.2022)	13774	1.068.843	1	1.087.653	-	1.087.653	-	1.087.653
- Boncer 2% 2026 (1)	5925	391.636	1	453.666	457.919	453.666	-	453.666
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.19.2021)	13672	-	1	-	2.302.918	-	-	-
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.12.2021)	13670	-	1	-	1.782.904	-	-	-
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.05.2021)	13668	-	1	-	1.634.328	-	-	-
- BCRA bills (LELIQ maturing on 01.28.2021)	13675	-	1	-	1.188.603	-	-	-
- Private securities (2)								
- ON YPF Energía Eléctrica SA	55291	976.814	2	1.049.515	-	1.049.515	-	1.049.515
- ON Vista Oil&Gas	54346	456.460	2	481.430	594.727	481.430	-	481.430
- VD Fideicomiso Financiero NASA Series II	37935	336.198	2	336.198	575.340	336.198	-	336.198
- ON Generación Mediterránea Cen. Term. Roca	55292	362.511	2	383.822	-	383.822	-	383.822
- ON Roch SA	54166	113.597	2	113.627	138.503	113.627	-	113.627
- ON Invap SE	55376	74.811	2	77.899	-	77.899	-	77.899
- ON Asociados Don Mario SA	52719	56.410	2	61.835	156.084	61.835	-	61.835
- ON Esquina 3	55789	49.041	2	51.958	-	51.958	-	51.958
- ON Pyme Cladan	55410	43.963	2	45.420	-	45.420	-	45.420
- VD Fideicomiso Financiero Agrofin 25	55603	43.693	2	43.271	-	43.271	-	43.271
- Other		441.639		449.921	3.412.842	449.921	-	449.921
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS		4.815.506		4.815.506	5.883.176	4.815.506	-	4.815.506
Measured at fair value through profit or loss:		4.815.506		4.815.506	5.883.176	4.815.506	-	4.815.506
- Argentine								
- Garantizar S.A.	80003	56.058	2	56.058	75.628	56.058	-	56.058
- Cuyo Aval S.A.	80004	1.394	2	1.394	1.848	1.394	-	1.394
- Mercado Abierto Electrónico (over-the-counter electronic market)	80005	22.873	2	22.873	24.188	22.873	-	22.873
- Foreign								
- CAF	80006	4.735.181	2	4.735.181	5.781.512	4.735.181	-	4.735.181

(1) Instruments reprofiled pursuant to Presidential Decrees No. 49/2019 (see Note 34).

(2) See Exhibits B and C

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CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT B

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES BY SITUATION AND GUARANTEES RECEIVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

ITEM	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
COMMERCIAL PORTFOLIO		
Performing		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	613.529	1.293.589
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	6.230.788	8.260.174
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	29.465.040	44.863.343
	36.309.357	54.417.106
In negotiation or under refinancing agreements		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	8.249	733.486
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	425.360	955.995
	433.609	1.689.481
Troubled		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	356.914	156.581
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	684.720
	356.914	841.301
With high risk of insolvency		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	30.000	60.212
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	42.704	541.909
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	512.008	2.199.010
	584.712	2.801.131
Irrecoverable		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	118.029	551.868
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	549.645	1.425.795
	667.674	1.977.663
TOTAL COMMERCIAL LOAN PORTFOLIO	38.352.266	61.726.682
CONSUMER AND/OR HOME LOAN PORTFOLIO		
Performing		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	8.780.376	12.012.254
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	5.843.635	7.205.628
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	6.408.309	7.000.821
	21.032.320	26.218.703
Low risk		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	17.184	-
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	135.133	-
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	128.764	54.558
	281.081	54.558
Low risk - special treatment		
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	-	47.032
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	-	61.400
	-	108.432
Medium risk		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	59.564	-
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	1.373	-
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	27.451	-
	88.388	-
High risk		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	17.320	1.295
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	134.797	84.022
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	159.707	86.606
	311.824	171.923
Irrecoverable		
- With "A" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	13.179	17.820
- With "B" preferred guarantees and counter-guarantees	84.325	325.495
- Without preferred guarantees or counter-guarantees	376.545	710.626
	474.049	1.053.941
TOTAL CONSUMER AND HOME LOAN PORTFOLIO	22.187.662	27.607.557
GRAND TOTAL	60.539.928	89.334.239
Loans and other financing facilities- IFRS ADJUSTMENTS	(383.149)	(875.859)
Other debt securities. ON/VRD (Exhibit A)	(3.094.896)	(4.877.496)
Loans and other financing facilities. ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES (Exhi	(1.923.960)	(4.620.879)
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	55.137.923	78.960.005

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
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DATED MARCH 10, 2022
KPMG
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FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
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GENERAL MANAGER

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CHAIRPERSON

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EXHIBIT C

CONCENTRATION OF LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Number of customers	FINANCING			
	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio
10 largest customers	18.162.469	30%	26.799.355	30%
50 next largest customers	17.238.955	28%	26.393.080	30%
100 next largest customers	8.407.459	14%	12.448.671	14%
Rest of customers	16.731.045	28%	23.693.133	26%
Total	60.539.928	100%	89.334.239	100%

Loans and other financing facilities- IFRS ADJUSTMENTS	(383.149)	(875.859)
Other debt securities. ON/VRD (Exhibit A)	(3.094.896)	(4.877.496)
Loans and other financing facilities. ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES	(1.923.960)	(4.620.879)
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	55.137.923	78.960.005

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EXHIBIT D

LOANS AND FINANCING-FACILITIES BREAKDOWN BY TERM
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

DECEMBER 31, 2021								
Item	Matured	Term remaining to maturity						
		1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months	Over 24 months	Total
Nonfinancial government sector	-	481.839	-	-	-	-	-	481.839
Financial sector	21	494.159	575.960	1.125.741	1.585.406	2.309.002	1.369.309	7.459.598
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	1.409.245	11.660.705	5.729.499	8.333.743	10.148.959	16.745.104	33.659.359	87.686.614
TOTAL	1.409.266	12.636.703	6.305.459	9.459.484	11.734.365	19.054.106	35.028.668	95.628.051

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CHAIRPERSON

EXHIBIT E

BREAKDOWN OF INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Item	Shares and/or units				Amount 12/31/2021	Amount 12/31/2020	Information on the issuer				
							Main business	Latest financial statement information			
Name	Class	Nominal value per unit	Votes per share	Quantity				Year-end date	Capital	Net equity	Net loss
INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES					2.176.962	1.944.685				(*)	(*)
Controlled - in Argentina - BICE Fideicomisos S.A.	Common	\$ 100	1	5.729.381	2.176.962	1.944.685	649	31/12/2021	576.049	2.208.651	253.920

(*) Those amounts are adjusted for inflation.

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EXHIBIT “F”

CHANGES IN BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additions	Decreases	Depreciation				Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2020
					Accumulated	Retirements	For the period	At year-end		
MEASUREMENT AT COST										
- Real property	146.521	between 46 and 5	292	-	(42.463)	-	(36.812)	(79.275)	67.538	104.058
- Furniture and fixtures	183.068	5	298	-	(132.081)	-	(14.983)	(147.064)	36.302	50.987
- Machinery and equipment	312.971	5	7.850	(2.256)	(187.151)	2.167	(37.919)	(222.903)	95.662	125.820
- Vehicles	8.407	5	-	-	(6.933)	-	(1.071)	(8.004)	403	1.474
- Rights to use leased real property (*)	608.395	(**)	4.116	-	(257.862)	-	(127.269)	(385.131)	227.380	350.533
TOTAL BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	1.259.362		12.556	(2.256)	(626.490)	2.167	(218.054)	(842.377)	427.285	632.872

(*) The original value is related to assets recognized for the right to use lease contracts pursuant to IFRS 16 (see note 9).

(**) According to the term of each lease contract.

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EXHIBIT “F” BIS

CHANGES IN INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in years	Additions	Depreciation			Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2021 (1)	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2021 (1)
				Accumulated	For the period	At year-end		
MEASUREMENT AT COST								
- Real property	816.823	50	20.769	(53.330)	(13.784)	(67.114)	770.478	763.493
TOTAL INVESTMENT PROPERTY	816.823		20.769	(53.330)	(13.784)	(67.114)	770.478	763.493

(1) See Note 14.3

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EXHIBIT “G”

CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Item	Original value at beginning of year	Total estimated useful life in	Additions	Amortization			Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2020
				Accumulated	For the period	At year-end		
MEASUREMENT AT COST								
- Licenses	407.616	2 to 5	55.910	(287.656)	(51.920)	(339.576)	123.950	119.960
- Other intangible assets	9.075	(*)	-	(9.075)	-	(9.075)	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	416.691		55.910	(296.731)	(51.920)	(348.651)	123.950	119.960

(*) According to the term of each lease contract.

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EXHIBIT “H”

DEPOSITS CONCENTRATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Number of customers	DEPOSITS			
	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio	Outstanding amount	% of total portfolio
10 largest customers	52.680.843	93%	58.346.609	91%
50 next largest customers	4.261.014	7%	5.723.348	9%
TOTAL	56.941.857	100%	64.069.957	100%

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EXHIBIT I

BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY REMAINING TERM
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

DECEMBER 31, 2021							
Item	Term remaining to maturity						Total
	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months	Over 24 months	
Deposits	41.521.487	16.213.899	1.130.521	-	-	-	58.865.907
- Nonfinancial government sector	35.283.589	12.943.221	-	-	-	-	48.226.810
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	6.237.898	3.270.678	1.130.521	-	-	-	10.639.097
Derivatives	230	-	-	-	-	-	230
Other financial liabilities	4.270.823	1.646.200	192.178	2.078.488	3.833.097	26.681.287	38.702.073
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	60.479	313.150	2.666.150	3.196.332	5.743.820	10.740.493	22.720.424
TOTAL	45.853.019	18.173.249	3.988.849	5.274.820	9.576.917	37.421.780	120.288.634

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EXHIBIT J

CHANGES IN PROVISIONS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Breakdown	Balances at beginning of year	Increases	Decreases		Monetary gain/loss provided by provisions	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2020
			Reversals	Utilizations			
INCLUDED IN LIABILITIES							
- Provisions for contingencies	21.659	55.408 (1)	(810)	(17.482)	(12.815)	45.960	21.659
- Provision for post-employment benefits (Note 12.3)	230.841	133.283 (2)	-	-	(101.847)	262.277	230.841
TOTAL ALLOWANCES	252.500	188.691	(810) (3)	(17.482)	(114.662)	308.237	252.500

(1) Included in line "Other operating expenses" of Statement of income (Note 19.6).

(2) Included in line "Employee benefits" of Statement of income (Note 19.4).

(3) Included in line "Other operating income" of Statement of income (Note 19.3).

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EXHIBIT K

CAPITAL STRUCTURE
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

DECEMBER 31, 2021 (1)								
Shares				Capital stock				
Class	Quantity	Nominal vote per share	Votes per share	Issued		Pending issuance or distribution	Paid-in	Not paid-in
				Outstanding	Treasury			
Book-entry shares of common stock	7.010.465	1.000	1	7.010.465	-	345.196	7.355.661	-
Book-entry shares of preferred stock Cumulative dividend	4.524.568	1.000	-	4.524.568	-	-	4.524.568	-
TOTAL	11.535.033			11.535.033	-	345.196	11.880.229	-

(1) See Note 1.3

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EXHIBIT L

BALANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

ITEMS	Head office and Argentina branches	Total as of 12/31/2021	Total as of 12/31/2021 (per currency)			Total as of 12/31/2020
			Euros	US dollar	Canadian dollar	
ASSETS						
CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	4.954.359	4.954.359	1.457.894	3.496.465	-	14.350.681
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	558.941	558.941	-	558.941	-	424.114
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	121.940	121.940	-	121.940	-	25.752
LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	30.226.262	30.226.262	-	30.226.262	-	43.976.271
- Nonfinancial government sector	-	-	-	-	-	99.750
- Other financial institutions	2.631.159	2.631.159	-	2.631.159	-	5.480.387
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	27.595.103	27.595.103	-	27.595.103	-	38.396.134
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	5.790.685	5.790.685	-	5.790.685	-	7.375.209
FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE	130	130	-	130	-	4.786
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	4.735.182	4.735.182	-	4.735.182	-	5.781.513
OTHER NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	1.541	1.541	-	1.541	-	1.905
TOTAL ASSETS	46.389.040	46.389.040	1.457.894	44.931.146	-	71.940.231
LIABILITIES						
DEPOSITS	(23.926.742)	(23.926.742)	-	(23.926.742)	-	(25.950.498)
- Nonfinancial government sector	(22.433.273)	(22.433.273)	-	(22.433.273)	-	(24.116.322)
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	(1.493.469)	(1.493.469)	-	(1.493.469)	-	(1.834.176)
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(4.819.546)	(4.819.546)	-	(4.819.546)	-	(20.087.338)
FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	(17.223.978)	(17.223.978)	(5.210.670)	(12.013.308)	-	(26.600.732)
OTHER NONFINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(10.870)	(10.870)	-	(10.870)	-	(30.217)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(45.981.136)	(45.981.136)	(5.210.670)	(40.770.466)	-	(72.668.785)

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EXHIBIT O

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Type of contract	Purpose of transactions	Type of agreement	Underlying asset	Type of settlement	Negotiation environment or counter party	Originally agreed-upon average weighted term (*)	Residual average weighted term (*)	Average weighted term of settlement of differences (**)	Amount as of 12/31/2021
Repo transactions	Intermediation on own account	Other	Argentine Government Securities	With delivery of underlying asset	MAE	-	-	7	26.797.934
Forward contracts in foreign currency									
ROFEX futures- Purchases	Intermediation of foreign currency	Other	Foreign currency	Daily settlement of differences	ROFEX	3	1	1	106.710
ROFEX futures- Sales	Intermediation of foreign currency	Other	Foreign currency	Daily settlement of differences	ROFEX	6	1	1	320.130

(*) Stated in months

(**) Stated in days

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EXHIBIT P

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

DECEMBER 31, 2021							
ITEMS	Amortized cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit		Fair value hierarchy		
			Initially designated in accordance with IFRS 9, point 6.7.1	Mandatory measurement	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	8.096.939	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions and correspondents	8.096.939	-	-	-	-	-	-
- BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina)	3.357.919	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other in Argentina and abroad	4.482.145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	256.875	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	-	-	-	12.436.798	12.103.085	333.713	-
DERIVATIVES	-	-	-	640	640	-	-
REPO TRANSACTIONS	26.797.934	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	501.829	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS AND OTHER FINANCING FACILITIES	55.137.923	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial government sector	480.800	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other financial institutions	4.774.424	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	49.882.699	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Notes	24.318.368	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mortgage loans	9.923.519	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Collateral loans	1.015.558	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Finance lease	4.447.114	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other	10.178.140	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	10.454.862	1.488.050	-	-	1.488.050	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS DELIVERED IN GUARANTEE	596	1.354.145	-	-	1.354.145	-	-
INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	-	-	-	4.815.506	-	4.815.506	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	100.990.083	2.842.195	-	17.252.944	14.945.920	5.149.219	-
DEPOSITS	56.941.857	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial government sector	47.039.202	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents	9.902.655	-	-	-	-	-	-
DERIVATIVES	-	-	-	230	230	-	-
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	17.284.316	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCING OBTAINED FROM THE BCRA AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	17.744.354	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	91.970.527	-	-	230	230	-	-

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EXHIBIT Q

BREAKDOWN OF PROFIT (LOSS)

for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Items	Mandatory measurement	
	Financial income /(expense), net	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
From financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Profit from government securities	5.086.705	2.078.421
Profit from derivative financial instruments	102.137	39.306
Forward transactions	102.137	39.306
Investments in equity instruments	163.441	239.939
TOTAL	5.352.283	2.357.666
Interest and adjustments due to the application of the effective interest rate on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost	Financial income /(expense), net	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Interest income and adjustments		
Cash and deposits with banks	10.810	31.734
Private securities	435.492	498.103
Government securities	3.630.203	4.765.521
Loans and other financings	10.212.413	14.747.340
- To the financial sector	1.070.137	2.918.130
- Notes	4.851.290	6.556.543
- Mortgage loans	1.965.442	2.344.830
- Collateral loans	271.506	399.713
- Finance lease	2.034.949	2.476.837
- Other	19.089	51.287
Repo transactions (Note 5)	5.053.004	1.500.893
BCRA	5.030.759	1.401.691
- Other financial institutions	22.245	99.202
TOTAL	19.341.922	21.543.591
Interest expense		
Deposits	(10.403.781)	(8.773.075)
- Certificates of deposit and term investments	(10.403.781)	(8.773.075)
Financing obtained from the BCRA and other financial institutions	(1.201.420)	(2.786.960)
Other financial liabilities	(45.246)	(68.295)
Corporate bonds issued	(42.644)	(1.484.290)
TOTAL	(11.693.091)	(13.112.620)
Interest and adjustments due to the application of the effective interest rate on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Net income or loss	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Government debt securities	-	29.701
TOTAL	-	29.701
Interest and adjustments due to the application of the effective interest rate on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	ORI	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Government debt securities	214.646	(256.575)
TOTAL	214.646	(256.575)
Commission income		
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Commissions from receivables	20.496	21.922
Commissions on loan commitments and financial guarantees	9.945	5.419
Commissions from foreign exchange transactions	14.584	105.064
Other	36.062	34.688
TOTAL	81.087	167.093
Commission expense		
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other	(288.625)	(112.483)
TOTAL	(288.625)	(112.483)

..... CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN ADMINISTRATION MANAGER Signed for identification purposes DATED MARCH 10, 2022 KPMG C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6	..... Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI GENERAL MANAGER Signed for identification purposes DATED MARCH 10, 2022	..... Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN CHAIRPERSON Signed for identification purposes DATED MARCH 10, 2022 AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)
..... FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116	..... CPA WALTER A. PARDI By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE	..... CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133

EXHIBIT R

ADJUSTMENT DUE TO LOSSES. ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos (Note 3.8 to the consolidated financial statements)

Breakdown	Balances at beginning of year	Increases	Decreases		Monetary gain/loss provided by provisions	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2021	Residual value at the end of the year 12/31/2020
			Reversals	Utilizations			
Other financial assets	120.907	3.041	(12.868)	-	(40.807)	70.273	120.907
Loans and other financing facilities (3)							
Other financial institutions	101.657	26.080	(43.091)	-	(36.419)	48.227	101.657
Nonfinancial private sector and foreign residents							
Notes	3.136.788	833.471	(357.915)	(1.663.632)	(1.079.984)	868.728	3.136.788
Mortgage loans	312.603	105.108	(95.240)	-	(146.115)	176.356	312.603
Collateral loans	45.565	70.973	(15.008)	-	(56.816)	44.714	45.565
Finance lease	808.262	263.180	(191.529)	-	(278.610)	601.303	808.262
Other	216.004	77.588	(10.687)	(8.751)	(89.522)	184.632	216.004
Other debt securities	1.258.509	344.929	(59.374)	(957.286)	(481.148)	105.630	1.258.509
TOTAL ALLOWANCES FOR LOAN LOSSES	6.000.295	1.724.370 (1)	(785.712) (2)	(2.629.669)	(2.209.421)	2.099.863	6.000.295

The allowance for loan losses is set up based on the uncollectibility risk of the portfolio as provided for by the BCRA accounting framework.

- (1) Included in line "Other operating expenses" of Statement of income.
(2) Included in line "Other operating income" of Statement of income (Note 19.3).
(3) Exhibits B and C.

Signed for identification purposes DATED MARCH 10, 2022 KPMG C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6	Signed for identification purposes DATED MARCH 10, 2022	Signed for identification purposes DATED MARCH 10, 2022 AGN (Argentine General Accounting Office)			
..... FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE Partner Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116	..... CPA WALTER A. PARDI By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE	..... CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.) C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133	..... CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN ADMINISTRATION MANAGER	..... Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI GENERAL MANAGER	..... Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN CHAIRPERSON

EARNINGS DISTRIBUTION PROPOSAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS	1.163.866
To the legal reserve (100% of 1.163.866.420,36 pesos)	(1.163.866)
To reserve as per bylaws	-
To special reserve for IFRS first-time application	-
To the special reserve held by cooperatives	-
Adjustments to point 2.3 of "Distribution of earnings", revised text	-
Adjustments to point 2.4 of "Distribution of earnings", revised text	-
SUBTOTAL 1	-
To the special statutory reserve for subordinated debt instruments	-
Adjustments to point 2.1 of "Distribution of earnings", revised text	-
Adjustments to point 2.2 of "Distribution of earnings", revised text	-
SUBTOTAL 2	-
DISTRIBUTABLE AMOUNTS	-
DISTRIBUTED EARNINGS	-
To Optional reserves	-
To dividends in shares	-
To cash dividends	-
- Shares of preferred stock	-
- Shares of common stock	-
- Federal, provincial or municipal government	-
- Head Office based abroad	-
To capital assigned	-
Other uses	-
UNDISTRIBUTED EARNINGS	-

.....
CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

.....
Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

.....
Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
DATED MARCH 10, 2022

.....
CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. CNV GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 622/13, SECTION 12 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2021 AND ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Note 1: SPECIFIC AND SIGNIFICANT LEGAL SYSTEMS IMPLYING THE CONTINGENT DEFEASANCE OR REINSTATEMENT OF THE BENEFITS PROVIDED BY SUCH PROVISIONS

None.

Note 2: SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE BANK OR OTHER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES OCCURRED OVER THE FISCAL YEARS INCLUDED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AFFECTING THEIR COMPARABILITY WITH THOSE PRESENTED IN PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, OR WHICH MAY AFFECT THEIR COMPARABILITY WITH THOSE TO BE PRESENTED IN FUTURE FISCAL YEARS.

See notes 1.2 and 3.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes 3 and 4: CLASSIFICATIONS OF RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES BY CATEGORY. CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES BY FINANCIAL EFFECT

Receivables: See Exhibit B, Exhibit C, Exhibit D and Note 18 to the separate financial statements.

Payables: See Exhibit H, Exhibit I and Note 18 to the separate financial statements.

Note 5: BREAKDOWN OF EQUITY INTEREST RELATED TO COMPANIES UNDER SECTION 33, LAW NO. 19550 (SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES)

See Notes 1.3 and 3.5 to the consolidated financial statements and Exhibit E to the separate financial statements.

Note 6: TRADE RECEIVABLES OR LOANS TO DIRECTORS, STATUTORY AUDITORS, MEMBERS OF THE SURVEILLANCE COMMITTEE AND THEIR RELATIVES UP TO THE SECOND DEGREE OF KINSHIP INCLUSIVE.

None.

Note 7: PHYSICAL COUNT OF INVENTORIES

Not applicable.

Note 8: CURRENT VALUES FOR VALUING INVENTORIES, BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, AND OTHER ASSETS

Not applicable.

Note 9: BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO APPRAISAL REVALUATION

Not applicable.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated Thursday, March 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. CNV GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 622/13, SECTION 12 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2021 AND ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Cont.)

(Figures stated in thousands of Argentine pesos)

Note 10: UNUSED GOODS DUE TO OBSOLESCENCE

None.

Note 11: INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES.

See "Equity instruments" in exhibit A to the separate condensed financial statements, Exhibit E to the separate financial statements and Note 1.2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 12: RECOVERABLE VALUES

See Notes 2 and 3.2. to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 13: INSURANCE

INSURED ASSETS	INSURED RISK	INSURED AMOUNT in thousands of ARS	CARRYING AMOUNT in thousands of ARS
Real property, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures	Comprehensive business, fire and theft insurance	\$ 1,587,220	\$ 970,333
Vehicles	All risk insurance 3% deductible, brand new car price	\$ 8,015	\$ 403

Note 14: CONTINGENCIES (GAINS/LOSSES)

See Note 3.7 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements:

Note 15: CONTINGENCY SITUATIONS

See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 16: IRREVOCABLE ADVANCES FOR FUTURE SUBSCRIPTIONS

See Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 17: OUTSTANDING CUMULATIVE DIVIDENDS ON SHARES OF PREFERRED STOCK

See Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 18: CONDITIONS, CIRCUMSTANCES OR TERMS FOR ENDING THE RESTRICTIONS TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS

See Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements.

CPA. MARIA VICTORIA JARSUN
ADMINISTRATION MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated Thursday, March 10, 2022
KPMG
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 2 Fo. 6

Lic. GABRIEL VIENNI
GENERAL MANAGER

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022

Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MENDIGUREN
CHAIRPERSON

Signed for identification
purposes
Dated March 10, 2022
AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

FERNANDO QUIROGA LAFARGUE
Partner
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 224 Fo. 116

CPA WALTER A. PARDI
By SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

CPA DIEGO MARTIN FERNANDEZ
Certified Public Accountant (U.B.A.)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A. Vol. 360 Fo. 133.



Auditoría General de la Nación



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Chairman and Directors of
Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A.
Taxpayer identification number [C.U.I.T.]: 30- 65112908- 3
Registered office: Bartolomé Mitre 836
City of Buenos Aires

1. Report on financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise: the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021, the separate statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes 1 through 36 and exhibits A through L and O through R.

2. Board of Directors' and Management's Responsibility for the financial statements

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with the accounting framework established by the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) which, as indicated in Note 2 to those financial statements, is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences), subject to the exceptions described in Note 2. The Bank's Board of Directors and Management are also responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to error or irregularities.

3. Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these accompanying separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards set forth by Technical Resolution No. 37 of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences and the auditing standards issued by the BCRA applicable to the audit of financial statements ("Minimum Requirements on External Audits"). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a selective test basis, evidence supporting the accounting information included in the financial statements. We relied on our professional judgment to select the procedures to be performed, including assessing the risk that the financial statements may include material misstatements. When performing this risk assessment, we considered the Bank's existing internal controls on the preparation and presentation of financial statements for the purposes of selecting the adequate auditing procedures, but not of expressing an opinion on the efficiency of the Bank's internal controls. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the reasonableness of the significant estimates made by the Board of Directors as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



4. *Opinion*

In our opinion, the separate financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. as of December 31, 2021, as well as the results of its operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA mentioned in paragraph 2.

5. *Emphasis on certain aspects disclosed in the financial statements*

Without further modifying our opinion, we draw the attention of the users of this report to the following information disclosed in the accompanying separate financial statements, which have been prepared by the Bank's Board of Directors and Management in accordance with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA. Such accounting framework differs from the IFRS, as follows:

- a. As indicated in Note 2.a), the application of section 5.5 "Impairment in value" under IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" was temporarily excluded from the accounting information framework established by the BCRA applicable to financial institutions, and
- b. As indicated in Note 2.b), as provided for by Communication "A" 7014 issued by the BCRA on May 14, 2020 and to be effective as from such date, the debt instruments of the government sector received as swap are measured upon initial recognition at the book value at such date of the instruments delivered for replacement purposes. Consequently, the referred swap does not affect the separate statement of income.

As the securities received were classified as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss in the amount of thousands of \$313 and income in the amount of thousands of \$ 361,804 (thousands of \$ 546,113 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively, would have been recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)". Additionally, income and loss in the same amounts would have been recognized in the statement of income as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in the statement of income. Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss would have been recognized in the amount of thousands of \$ 142,299 and thousands of \$ 666,229 (thousands of \$ 1,005,617 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively.

The situations above do not modify the opinion stated in paragraph 4, but they should be taken into account by the users of IFRS for interpreting the accompanying financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1.

6. We also issued a separate report on the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. and its subsidiary at the same date and for the same period indicated in paragraph 1.



Auditoría General de la Nación



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7. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In compliance with legal requirements in force, we report that:

- i) The Bank's separate financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1 arise from books kept, in all material respects, pursuant to current legal requirements and conditions established by the I.G.J. (Supervisory Board of Companies) Authorization No. 06722 dated January 24, 2008;
- ii) As of December 31, 2021, as stated in Note 29 to the separate financial statements mentioned in paragraph 1, the Bank's equity and its eligible assets exceed the minimum amounts required by the regulations of the Argentine Securities and Exchange Commission (CNV); and
- iii) as of December 31, 2021, the accrued liability for retirement and pension contributions payable to the Argentine Pension Fund System arising from the accounting records of the Bank amounted to ARS 56,590,803.38, no amounts being due as of that date.

City of Buenos Aires, March 10, 2022

KPMG
Reg. de Asoc. Prof. CPCECABA T° 2 F° 6

Fernando Quiroga Lafargue
Partner
Public accountant (UBA)
CPCECABA T° 224 F° 116

AUDITORIA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

Diego Martín Fernández
Public accountant (UBA)
C.P.C.E.C.A.B.A T° 360 - F° 133



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Chairman and Directors of
Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A.
Bartolomé Mitre 836
City of Buenos Aires
Taxpayer identification number [CUIT] 30-65112908-3

Introduction

In our capacity as members of the Statutory Audit Committee of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A., we have performed a review of the separate financial statements as of December 31, 2021 of the Bank and its subsidiary, which comprise (a) the separate statement of financial position, (b) the separate statement of income, (c) the separate statement of other comprehensive income, (d) the separate statement of changes in equity, (e) the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, Notes 1 through 36 and exhibits A through L and O through R. Additionally, we have examined the Letter to Shareholders for such year.

Management's responsibilities

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying separate financial statements in conformity with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA (Central Bank of Argentina) which, as indicated in Note 2 to the separate financial statements, is based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and adopted by the FACPCE (Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences), subject to the exceptions described in Note 2. The Bank's Board of Directors is also responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to error or irregularities.

Statutory Audit Committee's responsibility

Our examination was made in compliance with the Statutory auditors' standards in force. Those standards require that the review of the documents detailed in the "Introduction" paragraph be made in conformity with the auditing standards applicable to the review of financial statements for annual periods. The review of financial statements for annual periods consists in verifying the fairness of the significant information of the documents examined and their consistency with the information on the corporate decisions of which we became aware, as disclosed in the minutes of the Board of Directors' and Shareholders' Meetings as well as the compliance of such decisions with legal regulations and the bylaws in all formal and documentary respects.

To perform our professional work in connection with the documents detailed in the "Introduction" paragraph, we reviewed the work performed by the external auditors, Auditoría General de la Nación and KPMG, who issued a report dated March 10, 2022.



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

Such review included the verification of the audit planning, nature, scope and procedures applied as well as the results of the review performed by such professional firms.

As it is not the Statutory Audit Committee's responsibility to exercise management control, we have not considered the business criteria and decisions adopted by the Entity, since they are the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Conclusion

Based on our review, the separate financial statements mentioned in the "Introduction" paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. as of December 31, 2021, as well as the results of its operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA mentioned in the "Management's responsibility" paragraph.

Emphasis of matter

Without further modifying our conclusion, we draw the attention of the users of this report to the following information disclosed in the accompanying separate financial statements mentioned in the "Introduction" paragraph:

- (a) In Note 2, it is stated that they have been prepared in accordance with the accounting information framework established by the BCRA. Such accounting framework differs from the IFRS, as follows:
 - i. As indicated in Note 2.a), the application of section 5.5 "Impairment in value" under IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" was temporarily excluded from the accounting information framework established by the BCRA applicable to financial institutions, and
 - ii. As indicated in Note 2.b), as provided for by Communication "A" 7014 issued by the BCRA on May 14, 2020 and to be effective as from such date, the debt instruments of the government sector received as swap are measured upon initial recognition at the book value at such date of the instruments delivered for replacement purposes. Consequently, the referred swap does not affect the separate statement of income.

As the securities received were classified as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss in the amount of thousands of ARS 313 and income in the amount of thousands of ARS 361,804 (thousands of ARS 546,113 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively, would have been recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)". Additionally, income and loss for the same amounts would have been recognized in the Statement of Income as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost, the difference between the book value upon acquisition and the market value at the end of the day of acquisition was recognized in the



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

Statement of Income. Should the provisions of IFRS 9 have been applied, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, a loss would have been recognized in the amount of thousands of ARS 142,299 and thousands of ARS 666,229 (thousands of ARS 1,005,617 in constant currency as of December 31, 2021), respectively.

The situations above do not modify the conclusion stated in the “Conclusion” paragraph, but they should be taken into account by the users of IFRS for interpreting the accompanying financial statements mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph.

- (b) Note 35 discloses all COVID-19 aspects related to the operations of the Bank.

Report on legal and regulatory provisions in force

In compliance with legal provisions in force, we report that:

- a) The financial statements of Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior S.A. mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph have been transcribed into the Inventory Book and arise from the Bank’s accounting records, which, in their formal aspects, are kept pursuant to the legal provisions in force;
- b) We have no observations, as it relates to our area of responsibility, regarding the Board of Directors’ Letter to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2021, while it should be noted that any assertions under 2022 prospects are the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors. As to the report on the degree of compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, which is presented as an exhibit separately from the Letter to Shareholders, we advise that, based on the analysis performed, there are no indications of inaccurate information provided by the Board of Directors to this Statutory Audit Committee and disclosed in such report.
- c) We have read the Reporting Summary and the additional information to the notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, required by the CNV, based on which, as far as it relates to our area of responsibility, we have no observations.
- d) In conformity with section 105, Law No. 26831 and section 21, Article VI, Chapter III, Title II and section 4(d), Article III, Chapter I, Title XII of CNV Regulations (as amended in 2013), on the independence of the external auditor and on the quality of the audit policies applied by such auditor and the Bank’s accounting policies, the external auditors’ report mentioned in the “Statutory Audit Committee’s responsibility” paragraph includes a representation that auditing standards effective in Argentina, including independence requirements, have been applied and does not include any qualifications in connection with the application of such standards and professional accounting standards effective in the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina, considering the issues disclosed in the emphasis-of-matter and of such Report.
- e) We have performed the anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures set forth by the applicable professional standards.
- f) We have no observations, as it relates to our area of responsibility, about the information included in Note 29 to the financial statements mentioned in the “Introduction” paragraph as of December 31, 2021, in connection with the minimum net equity and counterparty requirements imposed by the CNV.



Presidencia de la Nación
Sindicatura General de la Nación

- g) We have verified compliance with the acting directors' bonds to the date of issuance of the accompanying financial statements.
- h) The provisions of section 294, Argentine Companies Law, were met.

City of Buenos Aires, March 10, 2022

By Statutory Committee

CPA Walter A. Pardi
Statutory Auditor