## 1Q20 HIGHLIGHTS

# Total sales rose 34\%, reaching R\$7.7 billion E-commerce grew 73\%, reaching R\$4.1 billion and 53\% of total sales Marketplace grew 185\%, reaching 30\% of total e-commerce Physical store sales grew 7\% <br> Adjusted EBITDA of R\$274 million, 5.2\% margin <br> Net income of $\mathbf{R} \$ 30.8$ million, $0.6 \%$ margin Total cash position of R\$4.6 billion in Mar/20 

- Consistent market share gains. In 1Q20, total sales (physical stores, traditional e-commerce (1P) and marketplace (3P)) increased $34.0 \%$ to R\$7.7 billion, reflecting growth of $72.6 \%$ in e-commerce (on top of $50.1 \%$ growth in 1Q19) and $6.7 \%$ in physical stores ( $-4,5 \%$ same store sales). It is worth highlighting the performance of the 198 stores opened in the last 12 months that generated sales above our expectations. The strong growth in total sales in 1Q20 was achieved even with the temporary closure of physical stores in late March, due to the spread of the covid-19 pandemic in Brazil. We estimate that physical stores lost around R\$ 500 million in sales in late March, which would have increased same store growth from -4.5\% to around $8.0 \%$ in 1Q20.
- Accelerated growth in e-commerce. E-commerce sales grew $72.6 \%$ in 1 Q 20 , reaching $53.3 \%$ of total sales, compared to market growth of $23.8 \%$ (E-bit). In traditional e-commerce (1P), sales grew $47.5 \%$, and the marketplace contributed with additional sales of $\mathrm{R} \$ 1.2$ billion, growing $184.8 \%$ and representing $30.1 \%$ of total e-commerce. Among other things, Magalu's market share gains were driven by: app performance--with 21 million MAU (including Magalu Superapp, Netshoes, Zattini and Época Cosméticos); an increase in the seller base; the growth of marketplace assortment; faster delivery, and the maintenance of our high level of customer service and the best retail experience.
- Gross margin, investments in service levels and new customer acquisition. In 1Q20, gross margin went from $28.0 \%$ in 1 Q19 to $27.1 \%$ in 1Q20, a reduction of 0.8 p.p., mainly due to a rise in traditional e-commerce (1P) in total sales. In the same period, the percentage of adjusted expenses in relation to net revenue increased $19.1 \%$ to $22.0 \%$, reflecting the consolidation of Netshoes, investments in improving the service level and acquisition of new customers and the temporary closure of physical stores.
- Luizacred. The Luiza Card base increased $20.5 \%$ YoY reaching 5.3 million cards. Revenue grew $22.1 \%$ to $\$ \$ 7.0$ billion. The size of the total portfolio grew $31.0 \%$ in the last 12 months reaching $R \$ 11.6$ billion. Luizacred's $1 Q 20$ profit reached $R \$ 9.6$ million, even after taking into consideration an increase in IFRS provisions.
- EBITDA and net income. The growth in sales and the positive result of e-commerce contributed again to EBITDA. However, the lost sales due to the temporary closure of stores and the increase in expenses/net revenue influenced the adjusted EBITDA margin, which went from $8.9 \%$ in 1 Q19 to $5.2 \%$ in 1Q20. In the same period, the adjusted net result went from a profit of $\mathrm{R} \$ 125.6$ million to a loss of $\mathrm{R} \$ 8.0$ million. Considering the non-recurring results, net income was $\mathrm{R} \$ 30.8$ million.
- Working capital and cash flow. In 1Q20, the change in working capital was negative due to retail seasonality, accentuated by the effects of covid-19. With the risk of disruption in the supply chain and the upward trend of the dollar, the Company strategically increased its inventory level at the beginning of the year. In addition, the temporary closure of stores late March contributed to the increase in inventory turnover. However, since the beginning of 2Q20, the excellent sales performance of e-commerce and the gradual reopening of physical stores have contributed to the rapid improvement of working capital and cash flow from operations.
- Net cash position and capital structure. In the last 12 months, adjusted net cash went from $\mathrm{R} \$ 1.4$ billion in Mar/19 to $R \$ 3.8$ billion in Mar/20, due to cash generation, investments and acquisitions and capital raised in the follow-on concluded in Nov/19. As of this date the Company reached a total cash position of R\$4.6 billion, with cash and securities of $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.6$ billion and credit card receivables of $\mathbf{R} \$ 2.0$ billion. In addition, the Company concluded in early April/20 an issue of debentures of $R \$ 800.0$ million, raising its total cash position to $R \$ 5.4$ billion.

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| R\$ million (except when otherwise indicated) | 1 Q 20 | 1Q19 | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Sales ${ }^{1}$ (including marketplace) | 7,662.5 | 5,718.0 | 34.0\% |
| Gross Revenue | 6,486.3 | 5,313.2 | 22.1\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,234.7 | 4,329.0 | 20.9\% |
| Gross Income | 1,420.5 | 1,211.4 | 17.3\% |
| Gross Margin | 0.3 | 28.0\% | -80 bps |
| EBITDA | 332.6 | 395.4 | -15.9\% |
| EBITDA Margin | 6.4\% | 9.1\% | -270 bps |
| Net Income | 30.8 | 132.1 | -76.7\% |
| Net Margin | 0.6\% | 3.1\% | -250 bps |
| Adjusted - Gross Income | 1,420.5 | 1,211.4 | 17.3\% |
| Adjusted - Gross Margin | 27.1\% | 28.0\% | -90 bps |
| Adjusted - EBITDA | 273.9 | 385.5 | -29.0\% |
| Adjusted-EBITDA Margin | 5.2\% | 8.9\% | -370 bps |
| Adjusted - Net Income | (8.0) | 125.6 | -106.4\% |
| Adjusted - Net Margin | -0.2\% | 2.9\% | -310 bps |
| Same Physical Store Sales Growth | -4.5\% | 8.1\% |  |
| Total Physical Store Sales Growth | 6.7\% | 16.0\% |  |
| Internet Sales Growth (1P) | 47.5\% | 33.3\% |  |
| Total E-commerce Sales Growth | 72.6\% | 50.1\% |  |
| E-commerce Share in Total Sale | 53.3\% | 41.4\% | 11.9 pp |
| Number of Stores - End of Period | 1,157 | 959 | 198 stores |
| Sales Area - End of Period (M2) | 647,171 | 574,797 | 12.6\% |

(1) Total Sales includes sales from physical stores, traditional e-commerce (1P) and marketplace (3P).
(2) E-commerce Sales include Netshoes sales.

## NON-RECURRING EVENTS

For ease of comparison with 1Q19, 1Q20 results are also being presented in an adjusted view, without the effects of nonrecurring provisions and expenses.

| CONCILIATION ADJUSTED INCOME STATEMENT (R\$ million) | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { Q20 } \\ \text { Adjusted } \end{array}$ | V.A. | Non-recurring | 1Q20 | V.A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 6,486.3 | 123.9\% | - | 6,486.3 | 123.9\% |
| Taxes and Deductions | $(1,251.5)$ | -23.9\% | - | $(1,251.5)$ | -23.9\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,234.7 | 100.0\% | - | 5,234.7 | 100.0\% |
| Total Costs | $(3,814.3)$ | -72.9\% | - | $(3,814.3)$ | -72.9\% |
| Gross Income | 1,420.5 | 27.1\% | - | 1,420.5 | 27.1\% |
| Selling Expenses | (938.3) | -17.9\% | - | (938.3) | -17.9\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (194.6) | -3.7\% | - | (194.6) | -3.7\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (30.0) | -0.6\% | - | (30.0) | -0.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 13.8 | 0.3\% | 58.8 | 72.6 | 1.4\% |
| Equity in Subsidiaries | 2.4 | 0.0\% | - | 2.4 | 0.0\% |
| Total Operating Expenses | (1,146.6) | -21.9\% | 58.8 | $(1,087.9)$ | -20.8\% |
| EBITDA | 273.9 | 5.2\% | 58.8 | 332.6 | 6.4\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (174.8) | -3.3\% | - | (174.8) | -3.3\% |
| EBIT | 99.0 | 1.9\% | 58.8 | 157.8 | 3.0\% |
| Financial Results | (94.4) | -1.8\% | - | (94.4) | -1.8\% |
| Operating Income | 4.6 | 0.1\% | 58.8 | 63.4 | 1.2\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (12.6) | -0.2\% | (20.0) | (32.6) | -0.6\% |
| Net Income | (8.0) | -0.2\% | 38.8 | 30.8 | 0.6\% |

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| Adjustments - Non - Recurring Events |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| Adjustments | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}$ |
| Tax Credits | 44.3 |
| Tax Provisions | 30.9 |
| Expert Fees | $(7.8)$ |
| Pre-operating Store Expenses | $(1.9)$ |
| Other Non-recurring Expenses | $(6.7)$ |
| EBITDA Adjustments | $\mathbf{5 8 . 8}$ |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | $(20.0)$ |
| Net Income Adjustments | $\mathbf{3 8 . 8}$ |

## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

$59 \%, 65 \%, 50 \%$ and $73 \%$. These were the first quarter growth rates of our e-commerce business over the last four years. For 13 consecutive quarters, we grew our e-commerce business over $50 \%$. Since 2016, our e-commerce business has grown six-fold and now represents $53 \%$ of Magalu's total sales. The marketplace segment played a fundamental role in this exponential growth. In the first quarter of this year, it reached $30 \%$ of total online sales - growth of $185 \%$ in comparison to last year. To put this number in perspective, it is larger than our fourth quarter 2019 sales, which include Black Friday and Christmas. Due in large part to the contribution of e-commerce, Magalu's total sales - across all channels - advanced 34\% in the first three months of 2020.

We were able to achieve this growth by doing what many companies have only just recently begun to do: radically digitalizing our operations. This is what this moment of physical store closures demands. At Magalu, the digital transformation cycle has been completed. We are, in fact, a digital platform with physical locations and human warmth.

Having assembled our own ecosystem of complementary components, we now have the most comprehensive offering in the market - a plane. We are using this plane to digitalize Brazil and the digitalization process is already in full swing. Our marketplace platform now features more than 26,000 active sellers, offering 16 million items to our more than 26 million active customers.

Talking about Magalu as a Service (MaaS), over 20,000 of these $100 \%$ analog retailers have only recently joined the digital world through our Partner Magalu program launched in late March. These new partners will experience the power of technology in a simple, intuitive way, fully adapted to their reality. After all, we were once an analog retailer, so we know what they need.

Participation in Magalu Entregas, a program where we extend our umbrella contract with Correios to third-party marketplace sellers, continues to grow. Now almost $80 \%$ of sellers partake in the program, allowing them to save time and money. In addition, an increasing percentage of our marketplace deliveries are now being handled directly by Malha Luiza and Logbee which offer a combination of first mile pick-up, cross-docking and last mile delivery services. Today, 450 sellers, representing around $20 \%$ of total marketplace sales are delivered via some combination of Malha Luiza and Logbee, allowing participating sellers to enjoy faster delivery times and lower costs.

Another highlight from the quarter was the rollout of Magalu Payments, our receivables platform for marketplace sellers. Now, our more than 26,000 sellers have the ability to factor their receivables at below market rates Within a few weeks of launching the service, we reached the R\$500 million TPV (Total Payment Volume) threshold, enabling us to file an application with the Central Bank to become a regulated payment institution. This will enable us to directly access the Brazilian payment system and further expand the possibilities for new products and services on our platform. Besides the factoring of receivables, we are working on the structuring of a Receivables Investment Fund (Brazilian FIDC) to offer credit to our sellers so they can invest and grow even more.

Consistent with our theme for the year, \#TemNoMagalu, or \#TheyHaveltAtMagalu, the first quarter also saw a marked increase in our assortment. We triple the number of products offered on our platform in 12 months, representing growth in both 1P and 3P assortment.

The market category - hygiene and cleaning products, among other items - has performed exceptionally in recent weeks. We have established new partnerships with major brands and suppliers, offer free shipping and guarantee the fastest delivery. All this so that, in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis, our customers could receive, at home and safely, the items needed for their day-to-day activities. Today, the market category is our biggest in terms of the number of orders and Magalu has become Brazil's largest online seller of products such as diapers and laundry soap.

For Netshoes and Zattini, the first months of 2020 were marked by important advances. Leading brands like Adidas, ASICS and Mizuno started offering their top of the line collections on the Netshoes platform for the first time. At the same time, famous brands such as Polishop, Pernambucanas, Lojas Marisa, Hering, Anacapri, and TNG became sellers on the marketplace, substantially expanding the assortment in the sporting goods and clothing categories.

Época Cosméticos has also been outperforming. Época has the largest portfolio of cosmetics and beauty supplies in the market, with more than 500 national and imported brands, and, when combined with Zattini, is the largest online company in the category. During the first quarter, Época reinforced the dermocosmetics, perfumes and personal care categories that, experienced a significant increase in demand during the quarantine. In April, Época’s sales were $150 \%$ greater than those during the same period in 2019.

We also significantly improved the shopping experience in our SuperApp through the creation of worlds and mini-worlds, selfcontained environments within our app which allow for custom browsing experiences tailor-made to the unique characteristics of each category, vastly improving product display and find-ability. The results have been nothing short of astonishing. The Magalu SuperApp had over 21 million active users in April, a $112 \%$ increase over the same period last year. The SuperApp has also demonstrated a significant ability to attract new customers and a high purchase frequency. Together with the mobile site, the SuperApp currently accounts for around $70 \%$ of sales made on our e-commerce platform.

We are focused on achieving and maintaining the fastest delivery speed of any retailer-online or offline-in Brazil. The cornerstone for our efforts is Logbee, the logistics startup that we acquired in May of 2018. At the time of the acquisition, Logbee only operated in the City of São Paulo. Today it is operating in more than 500 different municipalities across the country. In addition to the growth of Logbee, the expansion of our ship-from-store initiative has also been important. Until the end of last year ship-from-store was present in only 200 stores. Today, ship-from-store is available in more than 600 stores, covering $90 \%$ of the cities in which Magalu has physical operations.

## Growth of Logbee (number of cities served)



Currently, approximately $64 \%$ of our deliveries are made within 48 hours. Our objective is to increase this percentage further and, simultaneously, expand the number of deliveries made within 24 hours. We estimate that in June, roughly $25 \%$ of our 1P sales will reach customers' homes within one business day, thanks to the evolution of our logistics network, the ship-from-store initiative and the use of stores as mini-CDs. In addition to radically improving delivery speeds, these advances will also make new products and categories accessible even in the most remote regions of the country, consistent with Magalu's mission of democratizing access.

We ended the first quarter with 1,157 physical stores and 51 kiosks in partnership with Lojas Marisa. Until the beginning of the second half of March, when the COVID-19 pandemic began to spread in Brazil, physical store sales showed expressive growth. With the implementation of social isolation measures, culminating in the temporary closure of all stores and kiosks on March 20, we estimate that physical stores lost the equivalent of $\mathrm{R} \$ 500$ million worth of sales - which had an impact on both sales growth in the quarter (which would be around $8 \%$ under the same store concept), as in the final result.

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The second quarter started out encouragingly. Our e-commerce business ${ }^{1}$ has been growing exponentially, even with a strong comparison base. In April, Magalu's total e-commerce sales more than doubled growing 138\% (109\% in traditional e-commerce (1P), and $235 \%$ in the marketplace (3P)). As a result, even with an $84 \%$ drop in physical store sales (partially reopened as of April 22), total sales grew $7 \%$ during the period. In May, the numbers accelerated further. Magalu's total e-commerce sales more than tripled growing 203\% until May 20, with $194 \%$ in the traditional e-commerce operation and $229 \%$ in the marketplace. Magalu's total sales increased by $46 \%$ during the period, including the contribution made by partially reopened physical stores.


Our fully multichannel model has enabled us to combine strong sales growth with profitability. This has always been our differential in relation to pure players. However, with stores temporarily closed, the dynamics of our model will be different during second quarter. Even with the strong growth in e-commerce sales, which more than offset the closing of physical stores, we still have a challenge to make this single-channel model profitable. This is because physical stores, which usually generate a positive contribution, are closed and part of the fixed expenses continue to exist. In addition, the cost of e-commerce delivery increased due to the fact that we were no longer able to offer the efficient logistics option of in-store pick up (which typically represents around $40 \%$ of sales). Closed stores also made it difficult for millions of our customers, who prefer to pay in person, to pay installments, generating delays that will impact Luizacred's default rate during the quarter.

The good news is that these effects are only temporary. To combat the loss of in-store pick up, we are significantly expanding a different cost efficient option, Ship-from-Store. Ship-from-Store occurs when e-commerce orders are quickly fulfilled using inventory which has been pre-positioned in the physical store, rather than coming from the distribution center. Despite the fact that many stores are closed to the public, we have been able to make deliveries and we expect that a good portion of our stores will soon be reopened. It is worth noting that $90 \%$ of our physical stores are located outside of shopping malls and more than $70 \%$ of our stores are located in areas with less than 400 thousand inhabitants that will be reopened before large cities.

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The COVID-19 pandemic has generated an unprecedented situation. We still have little clarity about the impacts to come. However, since the beginning of the crisis, we have established three missions: (1) to prioritize health and safety; (2) to preserve cash and jobs, and (3) to ensure operational continuity. Despite the challenges, we were able to quickly implement short-term measures aimed at preserving cash and, simultaneously, leverage the crisis to implement initiatives that brought us closer to achieving our long-term strategic drivers. Among other things, we invested in new categories; launched the Partner Magalu initiative-on-boarding tens of thousands of small, analog retailers to our marketplace platform; expanded our ship-from-store capabilities; launched new features in our SuperApp, extended Logbee to more than 500 municipalities, etc. All of this in record time. We achieved, in five weeks, what we planned to do in fifty. We are convinced that we will emerge from this crisis stronger than before.

People who like people is one of our core values and, given the health emergency, Magalu's priority has been the health and safety of everyone, especially our employees. We adopted hospital-like hygiene measures; implemented the home office format, and required the use of masks, hand sanitizer and thermometers in our distribution centers. We also took care of the financial health of our employees, accelerating food voucher payments; doubling the value of the extra amount that we pay to mothers; increasing pay to distribution center workers, and reducing the March sales quota for store employees.

During this difficult period, Magalu has not hidden from its responsibility as a thought leader or corporate citizen. Magalu went to great lengths to retain jobs and was publicly vocal about its attempts to do so. Similarly, the company quickly on-boarded new suppliers in order to ensure that consumers had access to essential items and even offered them free shipping. The company's controlling families also distinguished themselves, donating $\mathbf{R} \$ 10$ million in ventilators, mattresses, pillows and food.

As a result of these and other efforts, the Magalu brand has become the most positively remembered by Brazilians during the COVID-19 crisis. That was never our goal, but the recognition fills us with pride for demonstrating the close relationship we have with our customers and employees and for making "human warmth", one of the pillars of the Magalu culture, tangible. This is the Luiza way of being, which we will never give up, even under the most difficult of circumstances.

We are grateful, once again, for the continued support of our customers, sellers, employees, shareholders, and suppliers.

## OPERATING AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Magalu ended 1Q20 with 1.157 stores ( 910 conventional and 195 virtual), 51 kiosks (Lojas Marisa partnership) and an e-commerce operation). In 1Q20, the Company inaugurated 46 kiosks and closed 2 stores from the Carrefour partnership. In the last 12 months, the Company opened 198 new stores ( 32 in the South, 71 in the Southeast, 29 in the Midwest, 17 in the Northeast and 49 in the North). Thirty five percent of our total number of stores are not yet mature.


Total Retail sales were up $34.0 \%$ in $1 Q 20$ as a result of a $72.6 \%$ increase in e-commerce sales and $6.7 \%$ increase in brick-andmortar store sales.


Luiza Card revenue within Magalu grew by 7.9\%, contributing to the Company's strategy of increasing customer loyalty. Its share in sales, however, decreased, from $26 \%$ to $21 \%$, due to the temporary closure of stores and an increase in the share of e-commerce in total sales.

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## Gross Revenues

| (in R\$ million) | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 Q 1 9}$ | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross Revenue - Retail - Merchandise Sales | $6,134.0$ | $5,060.0$ | $21.2 \%$ |
| Gross Revenue - Retail - Services | 315.3 | 228.9 | $37.8 \%$ |
| Gross Revenue - Retail | $\mathbf{6 , 4 4 9 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 2 8 8 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9 \%}$ |
| Gross Revenue - Other Services | 65.7 | $\mathbf{3 0 . 0}$ | $118.9 \%$ |
| Inter-Company Eliminations | $(28.7)$ | $(5.6)$ | $409.6 \%$ |
| Gross Revenue - Total | $\mathbf{6 , 4 8 6 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 1 3 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1} \%$ |

In 1Q20, total gross revenue grew $22.1 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 6.5$ billion. The accelerated growth of e-commerce, including Netshoes, and the excellent performance of new stores contributed to the growth of gross revenue in the quarter. Gross revenue growth was achieved despite the temporary closure of physical stores in late March, due to the evolution of the covid-19 pandemic in Brazil. We estimate physical stores lost sales of around $\mathrm{R} \$ 500$ million during the closures, which impacted the growth in gross revenue. It is worth noting the $37.8 \%$ increase in service revenue in 1 Q20, especially due to the $184.8 \%$ growth in marketplace sales.

## Net Revenues

| (in R\$ million) | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 Q 1 9}$ | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net Revenue - Retail - Merchandise Sales | $4,916.9$ | $4,103.0$ | $19.8 \%$ |
| Net Revenue - Retail - Services | 288.1 | 204.2 | $41.1 \%$ |
| Net Revenue - Retail | $5,204.9$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 0 7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 8 \%}$ |
| Net Revenue - Other Services | 58.5 | 27.4 | $113.3 \%$ |
| Inter-Company Eliminations | $(28.7)$ | $(5.6)$ | $409.6 \%$ |
| Net Revenue - Total | $\mathbf{5 , 2 3 4 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 2 9 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 9 \%}$ |

In 1Q20, total net revenues rose $20.9 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 5.2$ billion in line with total gross revenue.

## Gross Profit

| (in R\$ million) | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 Q 1 9}$ | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross Profit - Retail - Merchandise Sales | $1,143.5$ | 999.0 | $14.5 \%$ |
| Gross Profit - Retail - Services | 288.1 | 204.2 | $41.1 \%$ |
| Gross Profit - Retail | $\mathbf{1 , 4 3 1 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 3 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 0 \%}$ |
| Gross Profit - Other Services | 14.5 | 10.2 | $41.3 \%$ |
| Inter-Company Eliminations | $(25.6)$ | $(2.0)$ | $\mathbf{1 1 7 9 . 8} \%$ |
| Gross Profit - Total | $\mathbf{1 , 4 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 1 1 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3}$ |
| Gross Margin - Total | $\mathbf{2 7 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 0} \%$ | $\mathbf{- 8 0} \mathbf{b p s}$ |

In 1Q20, adjusted gross profit increased by $17.3 \%$ to $\mathbf{R} \$ 1.4$ billion, equivalent to a gross margin of $27.1 \%$. This margin is due to the higher participation of the traditional e-commerce (1P) in total sales.

## Operating Expenses

| (in R \$ million) | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { Q20 } \\ \text { Adjusted } \end{array}$ | \% NR | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { Q19 } \\ \text { Adjusted } \end{array}$ | \% NR | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selling Expenses | (938.3) | -17.9\% | (693.0) | -16.0\% | 35.4\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (194.6) | -3.7\% | (136.3) | -3.1\% | 42.8\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | $(1,132.9)$ | -21.6\% | (829.3) | -19.2\% | 36.6\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (30.0) | -0.6\% | (12.4) | -0.3\% | 141.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 13.8 | 0.3\% | 15.7 | 0.4\% | -12.0\% |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,149.1)$ | -22.0\% | (826.0) | -19.1\% | 39.1\% |

## Selling Expenses

In 1Q20, selling expenses totaled R\$938.3 million or $17.9 \%$ of net revenues, 190 bps higher YoY. The increase in expenses was due to the Netshoes consolidation, as well as additional investments in the acquisition of new customers and expenses related to the temporary closure of stores.

## General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses came to $\mathrm{R} \$ 194.6$ million or $3.7 \%$ of net revenues in 1 Q20 ( 60 bps lower YoY), due to the Netshoes consolidation and temporary store closures late March.

## Provisions for Loan Losses

Provisions for loan losses reached $\mathrm{R} \$ 30.0$ million in 1 Q20.

Other Operating Revenues and Expenses, Net

| (in R\$ million) | $\mathbf{1 Q 2 0}$ | \% NR | $\mathbf{1 Q 1 9}$ | \% NR | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gain on Sale of Assets | $(0.1)$ | $0.0 \%$ | 2.8 | $0.1 \%$ | - |
| Deferred Revenue Recorded | 13.9 | $0.3 \%$ | 12.9 | $0.3 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ |
| Subtotal - Adjusted | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 2 . 0 \%}$ |
| Tax Credits | 44.3 | $0.8 \%$ | - | $0.0 \%$ | - |
| Tax Provisions | 30.9 | $0.6 \%$ | 16.0 | $0.4 \%$ | $92.9 \%$ |
| Expert Fees | $(7.8)$ | $-0.1 \%$ | $(4.6)$ | $-0.1 \%$ | $68.2 \%$ |
| Pre-operating Store Expenses | $(1.9)$ | $0.0 \%$ | $(1.6)$ | $0.0 \%$ | $19.3 \%$ |
| Retention Contracts and Others | $(6.7)$ | $-0.1 \%$ | 0.0 | $0.0 \%$ | - |
| Subtotal - Non Recurring | $\mathbf{5 8 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 8 . 0} \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 4 . 3 \%}$ |

Other adjusted net operating revenues and expenses came to $\mathrm{R} \$ 13.8$ million in 1 Q 20 , largely due to a deferred revenues allocation of $R \$ 13.9$ million.

## Equity Income

In 1Q20, equity income was $R \$ 2.4$ million. Luizacred was responsible for $R \$ 4.8$ million and Luizaseg, was responsible for - $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.3$ million.

## EBITDA

In 1Q20, adjusted EBITDA reached R\$273.9 million. High sales growth and a positive contribution from e-commerce, including the marketplace, contributed to the EBITDA growth. However, the lost sales due to the temporary closure of stores and the increase in expenses in relation to net revenue, influenced the adjusted EBITDA margin, which went from $8.9 \%$ in 1Q19 to $5.2 \%$ in 1 Q20.

## EBITDA performance (\% of net revenue)



Financial Results

| R\$ million | 1Q20 | \% NR | 1Q19 | \% NR | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Expenses | (94.1) | -1.8\% | (115.7) | -2.7\% | -18.7\% |
| Interest on loans and financing | (10.7) | -0.2\% | (7.0) | -0.2\% | 54.4\% |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables - third party card | (22.4) | -0.4\% | (37.2) | -0.9\% | -39.9\% |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables - Luiza Card | (38.0) | -0.7\% | (56.4) | -1.3\% | -32.7\% |
| Other expenses | (23.0) | -0.4\% | (15.1) | -0.3\% | 52.3\% |
| Financial Revenues | 42.9 | 0.8\% | 38.0 | 0.9\% | 12.8\% |
| Gains on marketable securities | 1.9 | 0.0\% | 1.4 | 0.0\% | 30.4\% |
| Other financial revenues | 41.0 | 0.8\% | 36.6 | 0.8\% | 12.1\% |
| Total Financial Results | (51.2) | -1.0\% | (77.7) | -1.8\% | -34.1\% |
| Interest on lease | (43.2) | -0.8\% | (21.3) | -0.5\% | 103.2\% |
| Total Financial Results - Adjusted | (94.4) | -1.8\% | (98.9) | -2.3\% | -4.6\% |

In 1Q20, adjusted net financial results came to R\$94.4 million or $1.8 \%$ of net revenue. In relation to net revenue, net financial expenses improved by 50 bps due to lower interest rates and better capital structure. Setting aside the interest on lease effects, the adjusted net financial result was $\mathrm{R} \$ 51.2$ million, or $1.0 \%$ of net revenue ( -80 bps YoY).

## Net Income

Taking into account the temporary store closures, consolidation of Netshoes and additional investments to improve service levels, adjusted net result was - R\$8.0 million in 1Q20. Considering non-recurring revenues, net income for 1 Q20 was R\$ 30.8 million.

## Working Capital - Adjusted

| CONSOLIDATED (R\$ million) | LTM | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 | Mar-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (+) Accounts Receivables | 166.7 | 781.3 | 794.0 | 733.0 | 643.6 | 614.6 |
| (+) Inventories | 1,590.9 | 4,075.5 | 3,801.8 | 2,885.7 | 2,556.3 | 2,484.6 |
| (+) Related Parties | (7.0) | 77.1 | 100.6 | 81.8 | 58.1 | 84.1 |
| (+) Recoverable Taxes | 655.5 | 877.4 | 864.1 | 745.7 | 712.7 | 221.9 |
| (+) Other Assets | 48.7 | 143.5 | 136.3 | 145.1 | 112.7 | 94.8 |
| (+) Current Operating Assets | 2,454.8 | 5,954.8 | 5,696.8 | 4,591.3 | 4,083.4 | 3,500.0 |
| (-) Suppliers | 1,159.0 | 4,132.7 | 5,934.9 | 3,802.8 | 3,395.9 | 2,973.6 |
| (-) Payroll, Vacation and Related Charges | (6.7) | 263.3 | 354.7 | 349.8 | 302.3 | 270.0 |
| (-) Taxes Payable | (26.3) | 176.9 | 352.0 | 208.8 | 174.2 | 203.3 |
| (-) Related Parties | (53.2) | 52.8 | 152.1 | 125.6 | 113.1 | 106.0 |
| (-) Taxes in Installments | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (-) Deferred Revenue | 3.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 39.2 |
| (-) Other Accounts Payable | 336.3 | 782.9 | 701.7 | 688.2 | 688.4 | 446.6 |
| (-) Current Operating Liabilities | 1,413.1 | 5,451.6 | 7,538.5 | 5,218.3 | 4,716.7 | 4,038.6 |
|  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| (=) Adjusted Working Capital | 1,041.8 | 503.2 | $(1,841.7)$ | (627.0) | (633.3) | (538.6) |
| \% of Gross Revenue (LTM) | 4.1\% | 2.0\% | -7.6\% | -2.8\% | -3.1\% | -2.7\% |
| (=) Working Capital | 1,041.8 | 503.2 | $(1,841.7)$ | (627.0) | (633.3) | (538.6) |
| (+) Balance of Discounted Receivables | 838.7 | 2,616.4 | 1,679.8 | 1,992.9 | 2,322.9 | 1,777.7 |
| (=) Working Capital Expanded | 1,880.5 | 3,119.5 | (161.9) | 1,365.9 | 1,689.5 | 1,239.1 |
| \% of Gross Revenue (LTM) | 7.4\% | 12.2\% | -0.7\% | 6.2\% | 8.2\% | 6.2\% |

In Mar/20, adjusted working capital needs were $\mathrm{R} \$ 503.2$ million driven by the increase in inventories and the reduction in the balance of suppliers. The working capital variation was negative in terms of retail seasonality, but accentuated by the effects of covid-19. With a risk of disruption in the supply chain and the upward trend of the dollar, the Company strategically increased inventory level by approximately $\mathbf{R} \$ 500$ million at the beginning of the year.

With the temporary closure of stores in late March, the Company stopped selling approximately $\mathrm{R} \$ 500$ million, which also contributed to the increase in inventory turnover, which went from 72 days in 1 Q19 to 96 days in 1Q20. Since the beginning of 2Q20, the Company has radically improved inventory turnover. This has been driven by the excellent performance of our ecommerce operation and the gradual reopening of physical stores which contributed to the improvement of working capital and cash flow from operations.

Capex

| CAPEX (in R\$ million) | 1 Q20 | \% | 1Q19 | \% | \%Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Stores | 35.9 | 34\% | 9.1 | 11\% | 293\% |
| Remodeling | 5.3 | 5\% | 8.2 | 10\% | -35\% |
| Technology | 35.8 | 34\% | 21.0 | 26\% | 71\% |
| Logistics | 16.1 | 15\% | 35.5 | 44\% | -55\% |
| Other | 12.2 | 12\% | 6.6 | 8\% | 87\% |
| Total | 105.4 | 100\% | 80.4 | 100\% | 31\% |

In 1Q20, investments totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 105.4$ million. Investments included: the opening of new stores; the remodeling of existing stores, and investments in technology and logistics. During this period, the Company inaugurated 46 kiosks (Lojas Marisa partnership).

## Capital Structure

| CONSOLIDATED (R\$ million) | LTM | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 | Mar-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (-) Current Loans and Financing | 122.4 | (6.5) | (10.0) | (313.4) | (43.3) | (128.9) |
| (-) Non-current Loans and Financing | (525.8) | (847.4) | (838.9) | (832.7) | $(1,120.4)$ | (321.6) |
| (=) Gross Debt | (403.3) | (853.8) | (848.8) | $(1,146.1)$ | $(1,163.7)$ | (450.5) |
| (+) Cash and Cash Equivalents | 95.7 | 388.9 | 305.7 | 221.8 | 625.7 | 293.2 |
| (+) Current Securities | 2,014.0 | 2,231.3 | 4,448.2 | 238.7 | 441.1 | 217.3 |
| (+) Non-current Securities | (0.2) | - | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| (+) Total Cash | 2,109.5 | 2,620.2 | 4,754.1 | 460.8 | 1,067.1 | 510.7 |
| (=) Net Cash | 1,706.2 | 1,766.3 | 3,905.3 | (685.3) | (96.6) | 60.2 |
| (+) Credit Card - Third Party Card | 219.0 | 1,365.7 | 2,121.0 | 1,142.0 | 817.2 | 1,146.8 |
| (+) Credit Card - Luiza Card | 473.3 | 649.2 | 269.5 | 157.4 | 68.2 | 175.9 |
| (+) Total Credit Card | 692.2 | 2,014.9 | 2,390.5 | 1,299.4 | 885.4 | 1,322.7 |
| (=) Adjusted Net Cash | 2,398.4 | 3,781.2 | 6,295.8 | 614.1 | 788.8 | 1,382.9 |
| Short Term Debt / Total | -28\% | 1\% | 1\% | 27\% | 4\% | 29\% |
| Long Term Debt / Total | 28\% | 99\% | 99\% | 73\% | 96\% | 71\% |
| Adjusted EBITDA (LTM) | 219.1 | 1,548.0 | 1,659.7 | 1,511.8 | 1,395.2 | 1,328.9 |
| Adjusted Net Cash / Adjusted EBITDA | 1.4 x | 2.4 x | $3.8 \times$ | $0.4 \times$ | 0.6 x | $1.0 \times$ |
| Cash, Securities and Credit Cards | 2,801.7 | 4,635.1 | 7,144.6 | 1,760.2 | 1,952.5 | 1,833.4 |

In the last 12 months, the Company improved its adjusted net cash position by $R \$ 2.4$ billion, from an adjusted net cash position of R\$1.4 billion in Mar/19 to R\$3.8 billion in Mar/20. This improvement was due to Company's cash generation, investments and acquisition made as well as the proceeds of the Nov/19 follow-on offering.

The Company ended 1 Q20 with a total cash position of $R \$ 4.6$ billion, with cash and securities worth $R \$ 2.6$ billion and $R \$ 2.0$ billion worth of credit card receivables. In addition, the Company concluded in early April/20 an issue of debentures of R\$ 800.0 million, raising its total cash position to $\mathrm{R} \$ 5.4$ billion.

## ANNEXI <br> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (R\$ million) | 1Q20 | V.A. | 1Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 6,486.3 | 123.9\% | 5,313.2 | 122.7\% | 22.1\% |
| Taxes and Deductions | $(1,251.5)$ | -23.9\% | (984.2) | -22.7\% | 27.2\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,234.7 | 100.0\% | 4,329.0 | 100.0\% | 20.9\% |
| Total Costs | $(3,814.3)$ | -72.9\% | $(3,117.6)$ | -72.0\% | 22.3\% |
| Gross Income | 1,420.5 | 27.1\% | 1,211.4 | 28.0\% | 17.3\% |
| Selling Expenses | (938.3) | -17.9\% | (693.0) | -16.0\% | 35.4\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (194.6) | -3.7\% | (136.3) | -3.1\% | 42.8\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (30.0) | -0.6\% | (12.4) | -0.3\% | 141.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 72.6 | 1.4\% | 25.5 | 0.6\% | 184.3\% |
| Equity in Subsidiaries | 2.4 | 0.0\% | 0.1 | 0.0\% | - |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,087.9)$ | -20.8\% | (816.0) | -18.9\% | 33.3\% |
| EBITDA | 332.6 | 6.4\% | 395.4 | 9.1\% | -15.9\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (174.8) | -3.3\% | (103.9) | $-2.4 \%$ | 68.2\% |
| EBIT | 157.8 | 3.0\% | 291.4 | 6.7\% | -45.9\% |
| Financial Results | (94.4) | -1.8\% | (98.9) | -2.3\% | -4.6\% |
| Operating Income | 63.4 | 1.2\% | 192.5 | 4.4\% | -67.1\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (32.6) | -0.6\% | (60.4) | -1.4\% | -46.1\% |
| Net Income | 30.8 | 0.6\% | 132.1 | 3.1\% | -76.7\% |

Calculation of EBITDA

| Net Income | 30.8 | $0.6 \%$ | 132.1 | $3.1 \%$ | $-76.7 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(+/-)$ Income Tax and Social Contribution | 32.6 | $0.6 \%$ | 60.4 | $1.4 \%$ | $-46.1 \%$ |
| $(+/-)$ Financial Results | 94.4 | $1.8 \%$ | 98.9 | $2.3 \%$ | $-4.6 \%$ |
| $(+)$ Depreciation and Amortization | 174.8 | $3.3 \%$ | 103.9 | $2.4 \%$ | $68.2 \%$ |
| EBITDA | 332.6 | $6.4 \%$ | 395.4 | $9.1 \%$ | $-15.9 \%$ |

Reconciliation of EBITDA for non-recurring expenses

| EBITDA | 332.6 | $6.4 \%$ | 395.4 | $9.1 \%$ | $-15.9 \%$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-recurring Result | $(58.8)$ | $-1.1 \%$ | $(9.8)$ | $-0.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 273.9 | $5.2 \%$ | 385.5 | $8.9 \%$ | $-29.0 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income | 30.8 | $0.6 \%$ | 132.1 | $3.1 \%$ | $-76.7 \%$ |  |
| Non-recurring Result | $(38.8)$ | $0.0 \%$ | $(6.5)$ | $-0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| Adjusted Net Income | $(8.0)$ | $-0.2 \%$ | 125.6 | $2.9 \%$ | $-106.4 \%$ |  |

* EBITDA (EBITDA - Earnings before Interest, Income Taxes including Social Contribution on Net Income, Depreciation and Amortization) is a non-GAAP measurement prepared by the Company, in accordance with CVM Instruction No. 527 of April 04 October 2012. EBITDA consists of the Company's net income, plus net financial income, income tax and social contribution, and depreciation and amortization costs and expenses.
Adjusted EBITDA consists of adjusted EBITDA for extraordinary expenses and IFRS 16 effects. In the case of the adjustment identified above, this result refers to tax credits, the Netshoes acquisition and other provisions and non-recurring expenses. The Company understands that the disclosure of Adjusted EBITDA is necessary to understand the actual impact on cash generation, excluding extraordinary events. Adjusted EBITDA is not a performance metric adopted by IFRS. The Company's adjusted EBITDA definition may not be comparable to similar measures provided by other companies.


## ANNEX II - ADJUSTED <br> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (R\$ million) | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \mathrm{Q} 20 \\ \text { Adjusted } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | V.A. | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text { Q19 } \\ \text { Adjusted } \end{array}$ | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 6,486.3 | 123.9\% | 5,313.2 | 122.7\% | 22.1\% |
| Taxes and Deductions | (1,251.5) | -23.9\% | (984.2) | -22.7\% | 27.2\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,234.7 | 100.0\% | 4,329.0 | 100.0\% | 20.9\% |
| Total Costs | $(3,814.3)$ | -72.9\% | $(3,117.6)$ | -72.0\% | 22.3\% |
| Gross Income | 1,420.5 | 27.1\% | 1,211.4 | 28.0\% | 17.3\% |
| Selling Expenses | (938.3) | -17.9\% | (693.0) | -16.0\% | 35.4\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (194.6) | -3.7\% | (136.3) | -3.1\% | 42.8\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (30.0) | -0.6\% | (12.4) | -0.3\% | 141.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 13.8 | 0.3\% | 15.7 | 0.4\% | -12.0\% |
| Equity in Subsidiaries | 2.4 | 0.0\% | 0.1 | 0.0\% |  |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,146.6)$ | -21.9\% | (825.9) | -19.1\% | 38.8\% |
| EBITDA | 273.9 | 5.2\% | 385.5 | 8.9\% | -29.0\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (174.8) | -3.3\% | (103.9) | -2.4\% | 68.2\% |
| EBIT | 99.0 | 1.9\% | 281.6 | 6.5\% | -64.8\% |
| Financial Results | (94.4) | -1.8\% | (98.9) | -2.3\% | -4.6\% |
| Operating Income | 4.6 | 0.1\% | 182.7 | 4.2\% | -97.5\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (12.6) | -0.2\% | (57.1) | -1.3\% | -77.9\% |
| Net Income | (8.0) | -0.2\% | 125.6 | 2.9\% | - |

## ANNEX III

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

| ASSETS (R\$ million) | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 388.9 | 305.7 | 221.8 | 625.7 |  |
| Securities | $2,231.3$ | $4,448.2$ | 238.7 | 441.1 | 217.3 |
| Accounts Receivable - Credit Card | $1,365.7$ | $2,121.0$ | $1,142.0$ | 817.2 | $1,146.8$ |
| Accounts Receivable - Others | 781.3 | 794.0 | 733.0 | 643.6 | 614.6 |
| Inventories | $4,075.5$ | $3,801.8$ | $2,885.7$ | $2,556.3$ | $2,484.6$ |
| Related Parties - Credit Card | 649.2 | 269.5 | 157.4 | 68.2 | 175.9 |
| Related Parties - Others | 77.1 | 100.6 | 81.8 | 58.1 | 84.1 |
| Taxes Recoverable | 877.4 | 864.1 | 745.7 | 712.7 |  |
| Other Assets | 143.5 | 136.3 | 145.1 | 112.7 |  |
| Total Current Assets | $10,589.9$ | $12,841.2$ | $6,351.2$ | $6,035.6$ | $5,333.1$ |

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

| Securities | - | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Accounts Receivable | 14.2 | 16.8 | 11.7 | 11.3 |
| Recoverable Taxes | $1,217.5$ | $1,137.8$ | $1,275.5$ | 944.6 |
| Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution | 18.9 | 246.8 |  |  |
| Judicial Deposits | 599.4 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 27.0 |
| Other Assets | 11.3 | 168.9 |  |  |
| Investments in Subsidiaries | 288.0 | 11.0 | 305.1 | 38.1 |
| Right of use | $2,292.4$ | $2,273.8$ | $2,168.4$ | 34.7 |
| Fixed Assets | $1,103.2$ | $1,076.7$ | $1,016.1$ | $1,804.9$ |
| Intangible Assets | $1,575.5$ | $1,545.6$ | $1,556.0$ | $1,509.5$ |
| Total Non-current Assets | $7,120.2$ | $6,949.9$ | $6,901.6$ | $6,047.0$ |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $17,710.1$ | $19,791.1$ | $13,252.8$ | $12,082.7$ |


| LIABILITIES (R\$ million) | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 | Mar-19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suppliers | $4,132.7$ | $5,934.9$ | $3,802.8$ | $3,395.9$ | $2,973.6$ |
| Loans and Financing | 6.5 | 10.0 | 313.4 | 43.3 | 128.9 |
| Payroll, Vacation and Related Charges | 263.3 | 354.7 | 349.8 | 302.3 | 270.0 |
| Taxes Payable | 176.9 | 352.0 | 208.8 | 174.2 | 203.3 |
| Related Parties | 52.8 | 152.1 | 125.6 | 113.1 | 106.0 |
| Lease | 330.6 | 330.6 | 213.1 | 212.6 | 224.6 |
| Taxes in Installments | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred Revenue | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 39.2 |
| Dividends Payable | 123.6 | 123.6 | 112.0 | - | 166.4 |
| Other Accounts Payable | 782.9 | 701.7 | 688.2 | 688.4 | 446.6 |
| Total Current Liabilities | $5,912.2$ | $8,002.6$ | $5,856.8$ | $4,972.6$ | $4,558.6$ |


| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Loans and Financing | 847.4 | 838.9 | 832.7 | $1,120.4$ | 321.6 |
| Lease | $1,981.2$ | $1,949.8$ | $1,991.2$ | $1,621.3$ | $1,667.2$ |
| Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution | 32.6 | 39.0 | 65.3 | 58.1 | - |
| Provision for Tax, Civil and Labor Risks | $1,065.7$ | $1,037.1$ | 941.0 | 813.0 | 380.9 |
| Deferred Revenue | 342.9 | 356.8 | 370.5 | 384.3 | 378.1 |
| Other Accounts Payable | - | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Total Non-current Liabilities | $4,269.8$ | $4,223.5$ | $4,202.4$ | $3,999.1$ | $2,749.6$ |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | $10,182.0$ | $12,226.1$ | $10,059.2$ | $8,971.7$ | $7,308.2$ |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Stock | $5,952.3$ | $5,952.3$ | $1,719.9$ | $1,719.9$ | $1,719.9$ |
| Capital Reserve | 304.5 | 323.3 | 296.3 | 268.1 | 54.9 |
| Treasury Shares | $175.9)$ | $(124.5)$ | $(80.4)$ | $(9.5)$ | $(84.2)$ |
| Legal Reserve | 109.0 | 109.0 | 65.6 | 65.6 | 65.6 |
| Profit Retention Reserve | $1,301.8$ | $1,301.8$ | 434.9 | 546.9 | 546.9 |
| Other Comprehensive Income | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | $(2.1)$ |
| Retained Earnings | 30.8 | - | 753.8 | 518.7 | 132.1 |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | $7,528.1$ | $7,564.9$ | $3,193.6$ | $3,110.9$ | $2,433.0$ |
| TOTAL | $17,710.1$ | $19,791.1$ | $13,252.8$ | $12,082.7$ | $9,741.2$ |

## ANNEX IV <br> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - ADJUSTED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| ADJUSTED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS (R\$ million) | 1 Q20 | 1Q19 | LTM | LTM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Income | 30.8 | 132.1 | 820.5 | 582.1 |
| Effect of Income Tax and Social Contribution Net of Payment | 30.8 | 31.3 | 243.7 | 68.0 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 174.8 | 103.9 | 557.9 | 230.4 |
| Interest Accrued on Loans | 53.4 | 29.2 | 227.9 | 62.8 |
| Equity Income | (2.4) | (0.1) | (29.0) | (34.5) |
| Dividends Received | 24.8 | 19.1 | 26.8 | 34.8 |
| Provision for Losses on Inventories and Receivables | (79.1) | 41.2 | 211.6 | 146.2 |
| Provision for Tax, Civil and Labor Contingencies | 33.6 | (4.7) | 490.4 | 45.5 |
| Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets | 0.1 | (2.8) | (2.1) | (2.9) |
| Recognition of Deferred Income | (13.9) | (12.9) | (54.3) | (79.1) |
| Stock Option Expenses | 22.3 | 4.5 | 102.1 | 20.1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Adjusted Net Income | 275.1 | 341.0 | 2,595.6 | 1,073.5 |
| Trade Accounts Receivable | (20.5) | (81.3) | (196.1) | (292.5) |
| Inventories | (158.4) | 305.8 | $(1,490.9)$ | (601.2) |
| Taxes Recoverable | (92.7) | (14.5) | $(1,545.4)$ | (85.4) |
| Other Receivables | (18.2) | (81.7) | (69.1) | (97.2) |
| Changes in Operating Assets | (289.9) | 128.3 | $(3,301.4)$ | $(1,076.4)$ |
| Trade Accounts Payable | $(1,802.6)$ | $(1,131.6)$ | 738.9 | 516.2 |
| Other Payables | (331.8) | 73.2 | (92.2) | 296.3 |
| Change in Operating Liabilities | $(2,134.5)$ | $(1,058.5)$ | 646.7 | 812.4 |
| Cash Flow from Operating Activities | $(2,149.2)$ | (589.2) | (59.1) | 809.5 |
| Additions of Fixed and Intangible Assets | (105.4) | (80.4) | (546.5) | (408.4) |
| Cash on Sale of Fixed Assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sale of Exclusive Dealing and Exploration Right Contract | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Renegotiation Payment of Exclusive Contract | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Investment in Subsidiary | (29.9) | (15.2) | (421.8) | (14.9) |
| Capital Increase in Affiliated Company | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (30.0) |
| Cash Flow from Investing Activities | (135.3) | (95.6) | (968.3) | (453.3) |
| Loans and Financing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 798.9 | 0.0 |
| Repayment of Loans and Financing | (4.1) | (2.2) | (608.9) | (360.5) |
| Changes in Other Financial Assets (Hedge) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Payment of Interest on Loans and Financing | (0.3) | (11.2) | (41.4) | (51.2) |
| Payment of Lease | (80.8) | (55.6) | (239.4) | (55.6) |
| Payment of Interest on Lease | (47.5) | (21.3) | (178.6) | (21.3) |
| Payment of Dividends | 0.0 | 0.0 | (182.0) | (114.3) |
| Treasury Shares | (92.4) | 1.0 | 48.0 | (23.0) |
| Proceeds from the Secondary Equity Offering | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,300.0 | 0.0 |
| Payment of expenses with the Secondary Equity Offering | 0.0 | 0.0 | (67.6) | 0.0 |
| Cash Flow from Financing Activities | (225.0) | (89.3) | 3,829.1 | (625.9) |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents and Securities at Beginning of Period | 7,144.6 | 2,607.4 | 1,833.4 | 2,103.0 |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents and Securities at end of Period | 4,635.1 | 1,833.4 | 4,635.1 | 1,833.4 |
| Change in Cash and Cash equivalents | $(2,509.5)$ | (774.0) | 2,801.7 | (269.6) |

Note: The difference between the Statement of Cash Flows and the Adjusted Statement of Cash Flows derives from:
(i) the accounting treatment of marketable securities as cash and cash equivalents.
(ii) the accounting treatment of credit card receivables as cash and cash equivalents.

## ANNEX V <br> RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL (ROIC) AND ON EQUITY (ROE)

| INVESTED CAPITAL (R\$ million) | mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 | mar-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Working Capital | 2,187.5 | 218.2 | 459.3 | 39.4 | 559.4 |
| (+) Accounts Receivable | 14.2 | 16.8 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 4.4 |
| (+) Income Tax and Social Contribution deferred | 18.9 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 27.0 | 168.9 |
| (+) Taxes Recoverable | 1,217.5 | 1,137.8 | 1,275.5 | 944.6 | 246.8 |
| (+) Judicial Deposits | 599.4 | 570.1 | 518.2 | 480.1 | 383.9 |
| (+) Other Assets | 11.3 | 11.0 | 36.4 | 34.7 | 32.7 |
| (+) Investment In Joint Subsidiaries | 288.0 | 305.1 | 305.0 | 293.6 | 294.6 |
| (+) Right of use | 2,292.4 | 2,273.8 | 2,168.2 | 1,804.9 | 1,882.0 |
| (+) Fixed Assets | 1,103.2 | 1,076.7 | 1,016.1 | 941.2 | 789.4 |
| (+) Intangible Assets | 1,575.5 | 1,545.6 | 1,556.0 | 1,509.5 | 605.1 |
| (+) Non Current Assets | 7,120.2 | 6,949.7 | 6,901.3 | 6,046.8 | 4,407.9 |
| (-) Provision for Contingencies | 1,065.7 | 1,037.1 | 941.0 | 813.0 | 380.9 |
| (-) Lease | 1,981.2 | 1,949.8 | 1,991.2 | 1,621.3 | 1,667.2 |
| (-) Deferred Revenue | 342.9 | 356.8 | 370.5 | 384.3 | 378.1 |
| (-) Income Tax and Social Contribution deferred | 32.6 | 39.0 | 65.3 | 58.1 |  |
| (-) Other Accounts Payable |  | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| (-) Noncurrent operating liabilities | 3,422.4 | 3,384.7 | 3,369.7 | 2,878.7 | 2,428.0 |
| (=) Fixed Capital | 3,697.8 | 3,565.0 | 3,531.6 | 3,168.1 | 1,979.9 |
| (=) Total Invested Capital | 5,885.3 | 3,783.2 | 3,990.9 | 3,207.5 | 2,539.3 |
| (+) Net Debt | $(1,766.3)$ | $(3,905.3)$ | 685.3 | 96.6 | (60.2) |
| (+) Dividends Payable | 123.6 | 123.6 | 112.0 | - | 166.4 |
| (+) Shareholders Equity | 7,528.1 | 7,564.9 | 3,193.6 | 3,110.9 | 2,433.0 |
| (=) Total Financing | 5,885.3 | 3,783.2 | 3,990.9 | 3,207.5 | 2,539.3 |


| FINANCIAL EXPENSES RECONCILIATION (R\$MM) | 1Q20 | 4Q19 | 3Q19 | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 Q 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Financial Income | 42.9 | 22.9 | 96.2 | 479.7 | 38.0 |
| Financial Expenses | $(137.3)$ | $(210.9)$ | $(135.7)$ | $(223.7)$ | $(137.0)$ |
| Net Financial Expenses | $(94.4)$ | $(188.0)$ | $(39.5)$ | 256.0 | $(98.9)$ |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables: Luiza Card and third party card | 60.4 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 122.1 | 93.6 |
| Adjusted Financial Expenses | $(34.1)$ | $(95.0)$ | 54.1 | 378.1 | $(5.3)$ |
| Taxes on Adjusted Financial Expenses | 11.6 | 32.3 | $(18.4)$ | $(128.5)$ | 1.8 |
| Net Adjusted Financial Expenses | $(22.5)$ | $(62.7)$ | 35.7 | 249.5 | $(3.5)$ |


| NOPLAT AND ROIC/ROE RECONCILIATION(R\$MM) | 1Q20 | 4Q19 | 3Q19 | 2Q19 | 1Q19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| EBITDA | 332.6 | 499.1 | 501.2 | 379.9 | 395.4 |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables: Luiza Card and third party card | $(60.4)$ | $(93.0)$ | $(93.6)$ | $(122.1)$ | $(93.6)$ |
| Depreciation | $(174.8)$ | $(122.3)$ | $(163.9)$ | $(96.8)$ | $(103.9)$ |
| Current and deferred taxes | $(32.6)$ | $(20.8)$ | $(62.7)$ | $(152.4)$ | $(60.4)$ |
| Taxes on Adjusted Financial Expenses | $(11.6)$ | $(32.3)$ | 18.4 | 128.5 | $(1.8)$ |
| Net Operating Income (NOPLAT) | 53.3 | 230.7 | 199.4 | 137.1 | 135.6 |
| Invested Capital | $5,885.3$ | $3,783.2$ | $3,990.9$ | $3,207.5$ | $2,539.3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROIC Annualized | $4 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Net Income | 30.8 | 168.0 | 235.1 | 386.6 | 132.1 |
| Shareholders Equity | $7,528.1$ | $7,564.9$ | $3,193.6$ | $3,110.9$ | $2,433.0$ |
| ROE Annualized | $2 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $22 \%$ |

Magalu
1Q20 Earnings Release

## ANNEX VI <br> breakdown of total sales and number of stores per channel

| Breakdown of Total Sales (R\$ million) | Growth |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 Q20 | V.A. | 1 Q19 | V.A. | Total |
| Virtual Stores | 269.9 | 3.5\% | 242.3 | 4.2\% | 11.4\% |
| Conventional Stores | 3,306.1 | 43.1\% | 3,108.2 | 54.4\% | 6.4\% |
| Subtotal - Physical Stores | 3,576.0 | 46.7\% | 3,350.5 | 58.6\% | 6.7\% |
| Traditional E-commerce (1P) | 2,855.0 | 37.3\% | 1,935.1 | 33.8\% | 47.5\% |
| Marketplace (3P) | 1,231.5 | 16.1\% | 432.4 | 7.6\% | 184.8\% |
| Subtotal - E-commerce | 4,086.5 | 53.3\% | 2,367.6 | 41.4\% | 72.6\% |
| Total Sales | 7,662.5 | 100.0\% | 5,718.0 | 100.0\% | 34.0\% |


| Number of stores per channel - End of the period |  |  |  |  | Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar-20 | Part(\%) | Mar-19 | Part(\%) | Total |
| Virtual Stores | 195 | 16.9\% | 163 | 17.0\% | 32 |
| Conventional Stores | 910 | 78.7\% | 795 | 82.9\% | 115 |
| Kiosk | 51 | 4.4\% | - | 0.0\% | 51 |
| Subtotal - Physical Stores | 1,156 | 99.9\% | 958 | 99.9\% | 198 |
| Ecommerce | 1 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | - |
| Total | 1,157 | 100.0\% | 959 | 100.0\% | 198 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Sales Area ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | 647,171 | 100\% | 574,797 | 100\% | 12.6\% |

${ }^{1}$ Total Sales include gross revenue from physical stores and e-commerce plus marketplace sales

ANNEX VII
LUIZACRED

## Operating Indicators

Luizacred is a joint venture between Magazine Luiza and Itaú Unibanco, responsible for financing a substantial percentage of the Company's credit sales. Magalu's main roles and responsibilities include sales, employee management and customer service, while Itaú Unibanco is responsible for funding Luizacred, drafting the credit and collections policies and managing back office activities, such as accounting and treasury.

In 1Q20, Luizacred's total card base reached 5.3 million cards issued (+20.5\% versus Mar/19). In-store sales to Luiza Card customers, distinguished by their loyalty and higher purchase frequency, increased by $7.9 \%$ in 1Q20 even considering the temporary store closures by late March due to the spread of the covid-19 pandemic in Brazil.

Luizacred's credit portfolio, including credit card, DCC and individual loans, reached $\mathrm{R} \$ 11.6$ billion at the end of 1Q20, an increase of $31.0 \%$ over 1Q19. Luiza Card's portfolio grew $33.6 \%$ to $\mathbf{R} \$ 11.5$ billion, while the DCC portfolio fell to R\$79 million, in line with Luizacred's strategy to focus on the Luiza Card.

| LUIZACRED - Key Indicators (R\$ million) | 1 Q 20 | 1Q19 | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Card Base (thousand) | 5,318 | 4,413 | 20.5\% |
| Luiza Card Sales - In-store | 1,544 | 1,431 | 7.9\% |
| Luiza Card Sales - Outside Magazine Luiza | 5,469 | 4,260 | 28.4\% |
| Subtotal - Luiza Card | 7,013 | 5,691 | 23.2\% |
| DCC Sales | 3 | 45 | -94.2\% |
| Consumer Loans Sales | 6 | 13 | -53.7\% |
| Luizacred Sales - Total | 7,021 | 5,749 | 22.1\% |
| Card Portfolio | 11,456 | 8,573 | 33.6\% |
| DCC Portfolio | 79 | 217 | -63.6\% |
| Consumer Loans Portfolio | 15 | 30 | -49.7\% |
| Portfolio | 11,551 | 8,820 | 31.0\% |

The granting of credit at Luizacred follows strict criteria established by Itaú Unibanco's Credit Modeling and Policies area which uses proprietary statistics models based on the Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC) model.

Magalu
1Q20 Earnings Release
Income Statement in IFRS

| LUIZACRED - Income (R\$ million) | 1 Q20 | V.A. | 1Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Intermediation Revenue | 397.6 | 100.0\% | 365.7 | 100.0\% | 8.7\% |
| Cards | 383.6 | 96.5\% | 325.7 | 89.1\% | 17.8\% |
| DCC | 9.5 | 2.4\% | 31.6 | 8.6\% | -70.0\% |
| Consumer Loans | 4.5 | 1.1\% | 8.4 | 2.3\% | -45.9\% |
| Financial Intermediation Expenses | (356.0) | -89.5\% | (332.7) | -91.0\% | 7.0\% |
| Market Funding Operations | (52.0) | -13.1\% | (59.8) | -16.4\% | -13.1\% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (304.0) | -76.5\% | (272.9) | -74.6\% | 11.4\% |
| Gross Financial Intermediation Income | 41.6 | 10.5\% | 33.0 | 9.0\% | 26.4\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (25.2) | -6.3\% | (34.1) | -9.3\% | -26.3\% |
| Service Revenue | 230.2 | 57.9\% | 190.7 | 52.2\% | 20.7\% |
| Personnel Expenses | (5.4) | -1.4\% | (6.9) | -1.9\% | -21.3\% |
| Other Administrative Expenses | (198.9) | -50.0\% | (168.5) | -46.1\% | 18.1\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (3.0) | -0.8\% | (3.0) | -0.8\% | 1.5\% |
| Tax Expenses | (35.3) | -8.9\% | (30.3) | -8.3\% | 16.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (12.6) | -3.2\% | (16.2) | -4.4\% | -22\% |
| Income Before Tax | 16.5 | 4.1\% | (1.2) | -0.3\% | - |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (6.9) | -1.7\% | 0.3 | 0.1\% | - |
| Net Income | 9.6 | 2.4\% | (0.9) | -0.2\% | - |

Income Statement in compliance with accounting practices established by the Brazilian Central Bank

| LUIZACRED - Income (R\$ million) | 1 Q20 | V.A. | 1Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Intermediation Revenue | 397.6 | 100.0\% | 365.7 | 100.0\% | 8.7\% |
| Cards | 383.6 | 96.5\% | 325.7 | 89.1\% | 17.8\% |
| DCC | 9.5 | 2.4\% | 31.6 | 8.6\% | -70.0\% |
| Consumer Loans | 4.5 | 1.1\% | 8.4 | 2.3\% | -45.9\% |
| Financial Intermediation Expenses | (326.9) | -82.2\% | (271.8) | -74.3\% | 20.2\% |
| Market Funding Operations | (52.0) | -13.1\% | (59.8) | -16.4\% | -13.1\% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (274.9) | -69.1\% | (212.0) | -58.0\% | 29.7\% |
| Gross Financial Intermediation Income | 70.7 | 17.8\% | 93.8 | 25.7\% | -24.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (25.2) | -6.3\% | (34.1) | -9.3\% | -26.3\% |
| Service Revenue | 230.2 | 57.9\% | 190.7 | 52.2\% | 20.7\% |
| Personnel Expenses | (5.4) | -1.4\% | (6.9) | -1.9\% | -21.3\% |
| Other Administrative Expenses | (198.9) | -50.0\% | (168.5) | -46.1\% | 18.1\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (3.0) | -0.8\% | (3.0) | -0.8\% | 1.5\% |
| Tax Expenses | (35.3) | -8.9\% | (30.3) | -8.3\% | 16.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (12.6) | -3.2\% | (16.2) | -4.4\% | -22\% |
| Income Before Tax | 45.6 | 11.5\% | 59.7 | 16.3\% | - |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (18.5) | -4.7\% | (24.1) | -6.6\% | - |
| Net Income | 27.0 | 6.8\% | 35.6 | 9.7\% | - |

Comparative: IFRS x Brazilian Central Bank

| R\$ milhões | 1Q20 | V.A. | 1Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Provision for Loan Losses | 29.1 | $7.3 \%$ | 60.9 | $16.6 \%$ | - |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | $(11.6)$ | $-2.9 \%$ | $(24.3)$ | $-6.7 \%$ | - |
|  |  | 17.4 | $4.4 \%$ | 36.5 | $10.0 \%$ |
| Net Income |  |  |  | - |  |

## Revenue from Financial Intermediation

Revenues from financial intermediation grew $8.7 \%$ in $1 Q 20$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 397.6$ million mainly due to the increase in sales on the Luiza Card, inside and outside of Magalu stores.

## Provision for Loan Losses

Taking into account that the temporary closure of stores happened by late March, Loan loss indicators continue at a low level in 1Q20. The portfolio of loans overdue from 15 to 90 days (NPL 15) accounted for only 3.3\% of the total portfolio in Mar/20, improving 20 bps from Mar/19, reflecting the Company's conservative credit policy.

The overdue portfolio over 90 days (NPL 90) was $8.2 \%$ in Mar/20, a 50 bps increase YoY mainly due to the increased share of new customers in the total base.

Provision for Loan Losses expenses accounted for $2.6 \%$ of the total portfolio in 1Q20, a reduction from $3.1 \%$ in 1Q19. It is worth mentioning again an increase in the provisions in IFRS, higher than the provisions in accordance with accounting standards established by the Brazilian Central Bank in the amount of $\mathrm{R} \$ 29.1$ million. This contributed to a change in the portfolio coverage ratio from 170\% in Dec/19 to 175\% in Mar/20.

| PORTFOLIO - OVERDUE | Mar-20 |  | Dec-19 |  | Sep-19 |  | Jun-19 |  | Mar-19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000 to 014 days | 10,229 | 88.6\% | 10,322 | 89.4\% | 9,151 | 88.5\% | 8,428 | 88.3\% | 7,836 | 88.8\% |
| 015 to 030 days | 112 | 1.0\% | 67 | 0.6\% | 65 | 0.6\% | 70 | 0.7\% | 81 | 0.9\% |
| 031 to 060 days | 115 | 1.0\% | 81 | 0.7\% | 88 | 0.9\% | 91 | 1.0\% | 102 | 1.2\% |
| 061 to 090 days | 151 | 1.3\% | 128 | 1.1\% | 122 | 1.2\% | 141 | 1.5\% | 123 | 1.4\% |
| 091 to 120 days | 122 | 1.1\% | 123 | 1.1\% | 133 | 1.3\% | 124 | 1.3\% | 95 | 1.1\% |
| 121 to 150 days | 117 | 1.0\% | 116 | 1.0\% | 118 | 1.1\% | 140 | 1.5\% | 96 | 1.1\% |
| 151 to 180 days | 113 | 1.0\% | 110 | 1.0\% | 122 | 1.2\% | 107 | 1.1\% | 88 | 1.0\% |
| 180 to 360 days | 592 | 5.1\% | 602 | 5.2\% | 536 | 5.2\% | 440 | 4.6\% | 399 | 4.5\% |
| Portfolio (R\$ million) | 11,551 | 100\% | 11,549 | 100\% | 10,336 | 100\% | 9,542 | 100\% | 8,820 | 100\% |
| Receipt expectation of loan portfolio overdue above 360 days | 147 |  | 133 |  | 126 |  | 120 |  | 114 |  |
| Total Portfolio in IFRS 9 (R\$ million) | 11,697 |  | 11,682 |  | 10,462 |  | 9,661 |  | 8,935 |  |
| Overdue 15-90 days | 378 | 3.3\% | 275 | 2.4\% | 275 | 2.7\% | 302 | 3.2\% | 306 | 3.5\% |
| Overdue Above 90 days | 944 | 8.2\% | 951 | 8.2\% | 910 | 8.8\% | 811 | 8.5\% | 678 | 7.7\% |
| Total Overdue | 1,322 | 11.4\% | 1,227 | 10.6\% | 1,185 | 11.5\% | 1,113 | 11.7\% | 984 | 11.2\% |
| Provisions for loan losses on Portfolio | 1,362 |  | 1,335 |  | 1,260 |  | 1,097 |  | 985 |  |
| Provisions for loan losses on available limit | 293 |  | 280 |  | 279 |  | 265 |  | 225 |  |
| Total Provisions for loan losses in IFRS 9 | 1,655 |  | 1,614 |  | 1,539 |  | 1,363 |  | 1,210 |  |
| Coverage of Portfolio (\%) | 144\% |  | 140\% |  | 138\% |  | 135\% |  | 145\% |  |
| Coverage of Total Portfolio (\%) | 175\% |  | 170\% |  | 169\% |  | 168\% |  | 179\% |  |

Note: in order to facilitate comparability and analysis of NPL performance, the Company now discloses the breakdown of the portfolio by arrears criterion, while it continues disclosing the portfolio breakdown by risk level to the Central Bank.

## Financial Intermediation Gross Results

Gross margin from financial intermediation totaled $10.5 \%$ in 1Q20 (1.5 p.p. YoY), influenced by the increase in Luiza Card revenue.

## Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)

Other operating expenses totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 25.2$ million in 1 Q 20 , an improvement of $9.3 \%$ YoY, mainly due to service revenue growth of 20.7\%.

Luizacred's operating efficiency ratio went from $43 \%$ in $1 Q 19$ to $41 \%$ in 1 Q20 (-2 p.p.), one of the best levels in recent years.

## Operating Income and Net Income

In 1Q20, Luizacred recorded operating income of R\$16.5 million, equivalent to $4.1 \%$ of financial intermediation (+4.4p.p. YoY). In 1Q20, Luizacred's net profit reached $\mathrm{R} \$ 9.6$ million.

In compliance with accounting practices established by the Brazilian Central Bank, considering the minimum provisions of Law 2682, Luizacred's net income totaled R\$27.0 million in 1Q20, with ROE of $11.8 \%$.

## Shareholders' Equity

In compliance with the same practices, Luizacred posted shareholders' equity of R $\$ 919.1$ million in Mar/20. As a result of adjustments required under IFRS, specifically additional provisions for expected losses, net of taxes, Luizacred's shareholders' equity for the purposes of Magazine Luiza's financial statements came to $\mathbf{R} \$ 600.5$ million.

# Magalu <br> 1Q20 Earnings Release <br> EARNINGS VIDEO CONFERENCE 

# Video Conference in Portuguese/English (with simultaneous translation) <br> Tuesday, May 26th, 2020 <br> 11:00 - Brasilia time <br> 10:00 - New York time (EST) <br> <br> Video Conference in English 

 <br> <br> Video Conference in English}

## HD Web Phone:

Access HD Magalu

Participants from the US or other countries:
Dial in \#: +1 4127179627
CODE: Magazine Luiza
Replay (available for 7 days):
Dial in \# from Brazil: +55 (11) 3193-1012
Identification Code: 2515381\#

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## About Magazine Luiza

Magazine Luiza, or Magalu, is a technology and logistics company focused on the retail sector. From its humble origins as a traditional retailer providing electronics and home appliances to Brazil's rising middle class, the company has since transformed into a technology powerhouse providing a wide array of products to Brazilians of all classes. Magalu has one of the largest geographic footprints with seventeen distribution centers serving a network of over 1.150 stores in 18 states encompassing over 75\% of Brazil's GDP. At the heart of the company's success is an omnichannel retail platform capable of reaching customers via mobile app, web and physical stores. A large part of the company's success is attributable to its in-house development team, Luizalabs, which consists of over 1,200 engineers and product development specialists. Among other things, engineers from Luizalabs use technologies such as big data and machine learning to create logistics, fintech and inventory apps which remove friction from the retail process, improving margins, delivery times and customer experience. The company has been at the forefront of e-commerce adoption in Latin America and its profitable e-commerce operation currently accounts for over $53 \%$ of total sales. Magazine Luiza has also been a logistics pioneer. The company's integrated online and offline logistics operations enable it to leverage its physical presence to radically reduce delivery times and costs in a sustainable way. The result is the fastest, lowest cost logistics network in Brazil.

## EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income

EBITDA (earnings before interest, income and social contribution taxes, financial income and expenses, depreciation and amortization) is not a financial performance measure under the accounting practices adopted in Brazil. Because it does not consider expenses intrinsic to the business, EBITDA has limitations that affect its use as a profitability or liquidity indicator. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to net income or operating cash flow. In addition, EBITDA does not have a standard meaning, and our definition may not be comparable with the definitions adopted by other companies. Non-recurring results used to calculate adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income should not be considered an alternative to EBITDA and net income in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

## Disclaimer

The statements herein related to business prospects, future estimates of operating and financial results, and those related to Magazine Luiza's growth prospects are merely estimates and, as such, are based solely on the expectations of the Executive Board regarding the future of the Company's business. These expectations largely depend on approvals and licenses for the projects, market conditions, performance of the Brazilian economy, the sector and the international markets and are, therefore, subject to changes without prior notice. This performance report includes accounting and non-accounting data such as pro forma operating and financial results and projections based on the expectations of the Company's Management. The non-accounting data were not reviewed by the Company's independent auditors.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Marketplace Gross Merchandise Volume (GMV) from January 1 to May 20, 2020 in the amount of R $\mathbf{2 , 2 3 8 . 7 \text { million, which is added to the Total Sales presented }}$ in this report, was subject to Independent Limited Assurance by our external auditors and is available on our website. The other components of the quarter's Total Sales are within the scope of the review of the quarterly information by our independent advisors.

