## 2Q20 HIGHLIGHTS

# Total sales rose 49\% in 2Q20, growing 85\% in Jun/20 E-commerce grew 182\%, reaching $\mathbf{R} \$ 6.7$ billion and $78 \%$ of total sales <br> Marketplace grew 214\%, reaching 27\% of total e-commerce <br> Cash from operations reached R\$2.2 billion in 2Q20 <br> Net cash rose to $\mathbf{R} \$ 5.8$ billion in Jun/20 

- Higher growth than before the pandemic. In 2Q20, total sales, including physical stores, traditional e-commerce (1P) and marketplace (3P) grew $49.1 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 8.6$ billion. This reflects a $181.9 \%$ increase in total e-commerce sales. Despite the fact that an average of $64 \%$ of stores were closed during the quarter, physical store sales fell only $45.1 \%$. In Jun/20, with $64 \%$ of stores reopened, total sales growth was $85 \%$. This historic growth enabled the Company to surpass its competitors during the quarter to become the sector sales leader for the first time in its 63 year history.
- E-commerce grew approximately three times the market rate. Boosted by pandemic inspired consumption habits, formal e-commerce in Brazil grew $70.4 \%$ in 2Q20, according to E-bit. Even with such a high market growth rate, Magalu distinguished itself, growing $2.6 x$ times the market rate to assume the formal e-commerce lead. During this period, the Company's e-commerce sales advanced an expressive $181.9 \%$, representing $78.5 \%$ of total sales. In traditional e-commerce (1P), sales increased by $171.5 \%$ and the marketplace grew $214.2 \%$, contributing an additional $R \$ 1.8$ billion in sales. These marketshare gains were driven in large part by the excellent performance of the app, which has already reached the important milestone of 30 million monthly active users. Other contributing factors include an increase in the number of marketplace sellers; faster delivery speeds, and the growth of non-traditional categories, such as apparel (Netshoes), cosmetics (Época Cosméticos) and groceries.
- Gross margin reflecting the greater participation of e-commerce. With the temporary closure of stores and the increase in e-commerce as a percentage of total sales from $41.5 \%$ (2Q19) to $78.5 \%$ (2Q20) the adjusted gross margin decreased from $29.3 \%$ (2Q19) to $25.8 \%$ (2Q20). With the progressive reopening of stores in Jun/20, gross margin rose to $28.0 \%$.
- Expenses reached the smallest percentage in history. Due to the Company's commitment to avoid layoffs and permanent store closures during the crisis, the percentage of adjusted operating expenses in relation to net revenue rose from $20.5 \%$ in 2Q19 to $23.6 \%$ in 2Q20. In order to offset the rise, the Company reduced the salaries of executives and board members, implemented provisional measure 936, which allowed for the suspension of employment contracts and the reduction of working hours and wages, and renegotiated rental and service provision contracts. As a result, in Jun/20, with a large number of stores reopened, the expansion of ship-from-store and the return of Retira Loja, the percentage of expenses in relation to net revenue fell to $20.2 \%$, one of the lowest levels in the Company's history.
- EBITDA and net profit evolved significantly over the course of the quarter. In 2Q20, the adjusted EBITDA margin fell from $8.8 \%$ in 2Q19 to $2.6 \%$ in 2Q20. During the same period, the adjusted net result went from a profit of $\mathrm{R} \$ 85.2$ million to a loss of $\mathrm{R} \$ 62.2$ million. However, it is worth tracking the evolution of these results over the course of the quarter. In April, the results were greatly impacted by store closures. In May, with the growth of e-commerce and the gradual reopening of stores, the results were already approaching breakeven, and in June, the trends accelerated and the Company earned a net profit of R\$93 million.
- Highest quarterly cash generation in history. Cash flow from operations, adjusted for receivables, was one of the highlights of the quarter, reaching $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.2$ billion in 2 Q 20 and $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.0$ billion in the last 12 months. The variation in working capital contributed significantly to this cash generation. With sales growth, inventory turnover also improved during the quarter, reaching less than 60 days in Jun/20, one of the best rates in recent years. At the same time, the Company increased the average purchase period and expanded Magalu Payments, which also contributed to working capital.
- Net cash position and solid capital structure. In LTM, the Company's adjusted net cash position increased by R $\$ 5.0$ billion, from R $\$ 0.8$ billion in Jun/19 to R\$5.8 billion in Jun/20. This was driven by cash generated from operations, investments and acquisitions, as well as the Nov/19 follow-on offering. The Company ended 2 Q 20 with a total cash position of $\mathrm{R} \$ 7.5$ billion, including cash and financial instruments of $\mathrm{R} \$ 3.0$ billion and available credit card receivables of $\mathrm{R} \$ 4.5$ billion.

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## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

They say that in the world of retail, every day is a struggle for survival. Be that as it may, no period in Magalu's more than 60-year history can be compared to the second quarter of 2020. The crisis brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic was sudden, deep and widespread. A scenario of chaos. It is in the midst of this environment that Magalu made history. Just as the Gulf War was a turning point for CNN, just as the Arab Spring was decisive for Twitter, the pandemic, with all its tragedy, revealed that Magalu was the company best prepared to face the challenging times that followed. We had the model for the moment. And the digital mindset and infrastructure necessary for an almost instant, " $V$ " shaped recovery. In a matter of days, with all of our physical stores closed, Magalu began to sell more than in so-called "normal" quarters. It was epic. And it was the victory of a strong and committed team and a business model that has been honed over the past few years.

We finished the Covid-19 quarter with stronger ties to our customers, investors and society. And we emerged larger, too. To use a soccer metaphor, Magalu won the triple crown.

The first trophy: this quarter, we became the largest retailer in sales in the durable goods sector. Magalu reached R\$8.6 billion ${ }^{1}$ in total sales, an increase of $49 \%$ compared to the result for the same period in 2019. Even with the burden of having a considerable share of our physical stores closed during the last three months, the company never grew at this speed. And the pace is accelerating as stores reopen, proof that the name of the game is multichannel.

The second trophy: Magalu won first place in formal e-commerce in Brazil. Our e-commerce operation almost tripled in size compared to the same period last year. We achieved this milestone without sacrificing our business ethics, which require us to demand that all marketplace sellers adhere to the legislation and issue sales invoices proving that taxes were paid. Driven in large part by marketplace growth, between April and June of 2020, Magalu's e-commerce operation sold more than the sum of both online and physical stores together in the second quarter of 2019. The growth was $182 \%$, the highest in the Company's history. Our marketplace business, with its 32,000 sellers, advanced an impressive $214 \%$.

Our third trophy: during the quarter, Netshoes became the largest seller of sporting goods in Brazil - even without a physical store operation.

The results of this historic second quarter should not be viewed as a still image, a fixed moment in time, but as a film, an image in motion. April was the month of the initial shock, during which it was necessary to analyze scenarios, adapt routes and take extreme, but necessary, measures, such as the closing of more than 1,100 physical stores. In May, the stores were gradually reopened, bringing monthly results closer to breakeven. In June, with an average of $64 \%$ of stores reopened and e-commerce thriving, total sales grew 85\%. The e-commerce operation advanced $206 \%$ and net income reached $\mathrm{R} \$ 93$ million.

[^0]Physical store sales growth [\% yoy]

Gradual reopening of physical stores after temporary closure

E-commerce sales growth [\% yoy]

Exponential growth of Magalu online sales: tripling in May and June


Total sales growth
[\% yoy]
Strong acceleration in total sales

85\%


Monthly results - 2 nd quarter
in $\mathrm{R} \$$ million, except $\%$

|  | April | May | June | 2 Q20 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Sales | 1,883 | 3,022 | 3,661 | 8,567 |
| Growth YoY | $7 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $49 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $22.9 \%$ | $24.6 \%$ | $28.0 \%$ | $25.8 \%$ |
| Gross Margin | $-10.0 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ | $2.6 \%$ |
| EBITDA Margin | $(148)$ | $(9)$ | 93 | $(64)$ |
| Net Income | $-13.1 \%$ | $-0.5 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ | $-1.2 \%$ |
| Net Margin |  |  |  |  |

It is worth highlighting that the gain in scale and market share--which remains at an accelerated pace--was not achieved by burning cash. Instead, between April and June, the company generated operating cash of $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.2$ billion - the highest ever recorded in a quarter. Such cash generation from operations is often indicative of sustainable growth.

## Reinforced Pillars

These achievements - celebrated with enthusiasm by our team of more than 35,000 employees - are the result of the strengthening of each of our strategic pillars. Through strict adherence to the strategic pillars, Magalu is gradually becoming the everything store of Brazil. A place - real or virtual - where customers from all over Brazil can buy laundry detergent or the latest smartphone, manage their digital accounts or access information and services via Maga+, our Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO).

Focusing on the strategic pillar of new categories, Magalu placed a special emphasis on groceries, which are essential to the survival of people stuck in isolation. During the second quarter, more than 3 million grocery items were sold. In the year of the \#temnomagalu (\#TheyHaveltAtMagalu) campaign, grocery became the leading category in the Company's e-commerce operation in terms of the quantity of items sold. Our first-party or 1P operation--items sold from our own inventory--grew and the Company started to buy directly from suppliers such as Unilever, Ambev, Procter \& Gamble, Coca-Cola Femsa and Heineken. As a result, the number of available brands has doubled compared to the first three months of this year.

Sporting goods and fashion, under the capable leadership of Netshoes, were another highlight. Netshoes became the category leader at a time when the client needed to transfer physical activity from the gym to the home. And it reached the end of the quarter with a net profit for the first time in its history, proving the benefits of Magalu's ecosystem approach. A similar phenomenon occurred within the category of beauty and personal care. Between April and June, Época Cosméticos grew 167\%, made a profit and surpassed the 1 million active customer mark.

The performance of Magalu's marketplace was another highlight of the quarter. The marketplace experienced unprecedented growth--above any other in the market - and added more than 6,000 new sellers who gained access to more than 27 million active customers through our digital channels. Among the new sellers joining our platform are the Magalu Partners, small, analog retailers with annual sales of up to $\mathrm{R} \$ 81,000$, which make up the vast majority of companies in Brazil. These small retailers, heretofore $100 \%$ analog and, therefore, limited by physical and temporal boundaries are now online and "open" seven days a week, 24 hours a day, to consumers across Brazil.

The expansion of our product offerings and changes in consumption habits catalyzed logistics improvements needed to guarantee the fastest delivery speeds at the lowest costs. With stores partially closed, Magalu accelerated its ship-from-store strategy. Thanks to the contribution of this new modality, approximately $35 \%$ of total deliveries are now delivered within 24 hours -an especially important convenience during the pandemic. Delivery speeds should improve further with the return of in-store pick-up in the third quarter. To accelerate deliveries, especially for grocery items, 700 of our more than 1,100 physical stores were converted into dark stores for this category. We also began stocking e-commerce bestsellers in our physical stores so that they could be quickly collected by Logbee and transported for last-mile delivery. Malha Luiza also grew and now includes over 4,000 micro-transport delivery companies and Logbee drivers.

As of April, physical stores began to reopen. During the second quarter, an average of only $36 \%$ of our stores were operational. These stores showed a surprising $25 \%$ sales growth, when considering the criteria of same store sales and same day sales. The Mobile Remote Sales app, a remote version of the application normally used by salespeople in-store, was adapted to enable salespeople to serve customers through social networks, boosting physical store sales. The reopening of physical stores did not cannibalize e-commerce sales and physical stores continue to be extremely important for the company's profitability.

The sophistication of our Superapp continues to grow as new features are added and integrated. At the beginning of the year, MagaluPay - the company's digital account - became available. In July, an aggressive, but value-accretive, cashback campaign was launched, in which customers can receive cash back by purchasing at Magalu and activating their digital accounts. Unlike some companies, our digital account is fully integrated into our Superapp. Account activations are made quickly, simply and intuitively all within the same app. Since the launch of cashback, thousands of customers have received cash back on their purchases, helping MagaluPay reach the important milestone of 1 million account activations within a few weeks.

The pandemic also helped accelerate the roll-out of the Magalu-as-a-Service (MaaS) pillar. It was through MaaS initiative Partner Magalu that thousands of sellers and small entrepreneurs were able to start the process of digitalization. For many, MaaS provided a critical life line at a time when operating analogically, via physical stores, was impossible. Through another initiative, Magalu Payments, marketplace sellers were able to seamlessly factor their receivables. Since its launch, the service has processed over R\$ 3 billion in financial transactions (TPV). And $85 \%$ of marketplace sellers currently participate in Magalu's umbrella contract with Correios, Magalu Entregas. The number of marketplace sellers using Magalu's logistic services has also grown and currently approximately 800 marketplace sellers are cross docking via Magalu.

The MaaS pillar has also been strengthened by several recent acquisitions. At the end of July, Magalu announced its entry into the Factory to Consumer (F2C) segment with the purchase of Hubsales. Thus, in addition to digitizing retail, Magalu will also help digitalize the Brazilian manufacturing sector. Days later, Magalu announced the acquisition of Canaltech and the Inloco Media platform. The operations mark the company's entry into the online advertising segment, combining content generation and audience (Canaltech) with the platform for selling digital media (InLoco). Through our new initiative, MagaluAds, thousands of Magalu partners - marketplace sellers and suppliers - will be able to promote their brands and products reaching consumers the moment that purchase decisions are being made. It will soon be possible to promote the millions of products available on the Magalu platform and accelerate the monetization of the Company's digital audience of approximately 80 million unique visitors

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per month (number under overlap analysis). With the continued expansion of MaaS, Magalu moves closer to realizing its objective of becoming the operating system for retail in Brazil.

## Optimism and renewed commitment

The third quarter began with a spectacular July. Total sales grew $82 \%$. E-commerce, even considering netshoes as part of comparison base, increased 162\%. And Magalu returned - albeit partially - to the multichannel configuration that led it to market leadership: a virtuous symbiosis of online and offline. Even with an average of only $73 \%$ of stores open, physical store sales grew $10 \%$ during the month when compared to Jul/19. The evolution of results, month after month, leaves us optimistic for what lies ahead. We believe that 2020 will be, in all senses, an exceptional year for the company. Following the same trend as in recent years, we will reinvest part of the gains obtained with the new level of sales in initiatives to generate more value for our customers. We plan to hire more than two thousand new employees to reinforce our customer service and logistics teams. In addition, we will continue to invest in the expansion of new categories, the growth of the SuperApp and the roll-out of Magalu Pay.

## July Sales Growth <br> [\% yoy]

## +10\% <br> Physical Stores <br> +162\% <br> E-commerce <br> Total Sales <br> 

In a period plagued by so many uncertainties, difficulties and fears, we are extremely proud of what we have been able to accomplish. In this era of ESG, perhaps no growth indicator or statistic moves us as much as the fact that Magalu, despite the crisis and because of the crisis, was able to rise to the occasion and truly fulfill its role as a corporate citizen during these extraordinary times.

For the last three months, as so many businesses closed their doors, Magalu helped keep families afloat by creating an initiative which enabled individuals to earn income from the digital sale of items from Magalu's and marketplace sellers' inventories. Approximately 350,000 individuals availed themselves of the opportunity and registered on the company's platform.

Like our business model, our social commitment is also multichannel. In the midst of the panic at the start of the crisis, we made a vocal public commitment not to fire any of our employees. At the same time, we supported our small suppliers, paying them on time and in full. Combating domestic violence has historically been one of our priorities. In view of the evidence of increased aggression during the quarantine, we relaunched the report button installed in our superapp - a shortcut for victims of domestic violence to quickly inform the authorities.

Since April, the controlling families and Magalu have also announced the donation of $\mathrm{R} \$ 50$ million to help victims of the pandemic. These funds are being invested in the purchase of equipment for hospitals, in the financing of NGOs and in the purchase of basic food supplies.

On the environmental front, Magalu signed an agreement so that, as of the end of this year, 214 of our physical stores will begin operating exclusively with solar energy. By the beginning of 2021, another 300 stores, located in more than 10 Brazilian states, will also participate.

The trauma of the pandemic has only reinforced our conviction that the only way forward is the digitalization of Brazil. The future came faster and more painfully than we imagined. But it is here and we need to embrace it. Magalu is a company that has been trusted by Brazilians for 63 years. Over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic, we became one of the most admired brands in the country. This is the human warmth for which Brazilians are famous. Human warmth is an essential part of Magalu's culture and it is what makes us reciprocate everything that we receive.

Once again, we thank our customers, employees, sellers, partners and suppliers for their continued trust and support.

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| R\$ million (except when otherwise indicated) | 2 Q 20 | 2 Q19 | \% Chg | 1H2O | 1H19 | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Sales ${ }^{1}$ (including marketplace) | 8,566.5 | 5,747.0 | 49.1\% | 16,229.0 | 11,465.0 | 41.6\% |
| Gross Revenue | 6,816.6 | 5,196.2 | 31.2\% | 13,302.8 | 10,509.4 | 26.6\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,568.2 | 4,308.1 | 29.3\% | 10,803.0 | 8,637.1 | 25.1\% |
| Gross Income | 1,435.2 | 1,092.2 | 31.4\% | 2,855.7 | 2,303.7 | 24.0\% |
| Gross Margin | 0.3 | 25.4\% | 40 bps | 0.3 | 26.7\% | -30 bps |
| EBITDA | 143.7 | 379.9 | -62.2\% | 476.4 | 775.3 | -38.6\% |
| EbITDA Margin | 2.6\% | 8.8\% | -620 bps | 4.4\% | 9.0\% | -460 bps |
| Net Income | (64.5) | 386.6 | -116.7\% | (33.7) | 518.7 | -106.5\% |
| Net Margin | -1.2\% | 9.0\% | -1020 bps | -0.3\% | 6.0\% | -630 bps |
| Adjusted - Gross Income | 1,435.2 | 1,264.2 | 13.5\% | 2,855.7 | 2,475.7 | 15.4\% |
| Adjusted - Gross Margin | 25.8\% | 29.3\% | -350 bps | 26.4\% | 28.7\% | -230 bps |
| Adjusted - EBITDA | 147.2 | 380.5 | -61.3\% | 421.1 | 766.1 | -45.0\% |
| Adjusted - EBITDA Margin | 2.6\% | 8.8\% | -620 bps | 3.9\% | 8.9\% | -500 bps |
| Adjusted - Net Income | (62.2) | 85.2 | -173.1\% | (70.2) | 210.8 | -133.3\% |
| Adjusted - Net Margin | -1.1\% | 2.0\% | -310 bps | -0.7\% | 2.4\% | -310 bps |
| Same Physical Store Sales Growth | -50.9\% | 0.3\% | - | -27.7\% | 4.1\% | - |
| Total Physical Store Sales Growth | -45.1\% | 8.8\% | - | -19.3\% | 12.2\% | - |
| Internet Sales Growth (1P) | 171.5\% | 30.9\% | - | 107.3\% | 32.1\% | - |
| Total E-commerce Sales Growth | 181.9\% | 56.2\% | - | 127.5\% | 53.1\% | - |
| E-commerce Share in Total Sale | 78.5\% | 41.5\% | 37.0 pp | 66.6\% | 41.4\% | 25.2 pp |
| Number of Stores - End of Period | 1,157 | 987 | 170 stores | 1,157 | 987 | 170 stores |
| Sales Area - End of Period (M2) | 647,171 | 585,341 | 10.6\% | 647,171 | 585,341 | 10.6\% |

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

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## NON-RECURRING EVENTS

For ease of comparison with $2 \mathrm{Q} 19,2 \mathrm{Q} 20$ results are also being presented in an adjusted view, without the effects of nonrecurring provisions and expenses.

| CONCILIATION ADJUSTED INCOME STATEMENT (R\$ million) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 2Q20 } \\ \text { Adjusted } \end{array}$ | V.A. | Non-recurring | 2Q20 | V.A. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 6,816.6 | 122.4\% | - | 6,816.6 | 122.4\% |
| Taxes and Deductions | $(1,248.3)$ | -22.4\% | - | $(1,248.3)$ | -22.4\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,568.2 | 100.0\% | - | 5,568.2 | 100.0\% |
| Total Costs | $(4,133.0)$ | -74.2\% | - | (4,133.0) | -74.2\% |
| Gross Income | 1,435.2 | 25.8\% | - | 1,435.2 | 25.8\% |
| Selling Expenses | $(1,116.3)$ | -20.0\% |  | (1,116.3) | -20.0\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (182.0) | -3.3\% | - | (182.0) | -3.3\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (29.1) | -0.5\% | - | (29.1) | -0.5\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 12.0 | 0.2\% | (3.5) | 8.5 | 0.2\% |
| Equity in Subsidiaries | 27.5 | 0.5\% |  | 27.5 | 0.5\% |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,288.0)$ | -23.1\% | (3.5) | (1,291.5) | -23.2\% |
| EBITDA | 147.2 | 2.6\% | (3.5) | 143.7 | 2.6\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (172.3) | -3.1\% | - | (172.3) | -3.1\% |
| EBIT | (25.0) | -0.4\% | (3.5) | (28.5) | -0.5\% |
| Financial Results | (94.6) | -1.7\% | - | (94.6) | -1.7\% |
| Operating Income | (119.6) | -2.1\% | (3.5) | (123.1) | -2.2\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | 57.3 | 1.0\% | 1.2 | 58.5 | 1.1\% |
| Net Income | (62.2) | -1.1\% | (2.3) | (64.5) | -1.2\% |

Adjustments - Non - Recurring Events

| Adjustments | 2Q20 | $\mathbf{1 H 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Tax Credits | 12.0 | 56.3 |
| Tax Provisions | 3.0 | 33.8 |
| Expert Fees | $(7.7)$ | $(15.5)$ |
| Pre-operating Store Expenses | $(2.0)$ | $(3.9)$ |
| Other Non-recurring Expenses | $(15.4)$ |  |
| EBITDA Adjustments | $\mathbf{( 3 . 5 )}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 . 3}$ |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | 1.2 | $(18.8)$ |
| Net Income Adjustments | $\mathbf{( 2 . 3 )}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 5}$ |

## OPERATING AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Magalu ended 2Q20 with 1.157 stores ( 910 conventional and 195 virtual), 51 kiosks (Lojas Marisa partnership) and an e-commerce operation). In the last 12 months, the Company opened 172 new stores (19 in the South, 64 in the Southeast, 26 in the Midwest, 14 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 $49.1 \%$ in 2 Q20 as a result of a $181.9 \%$ increase in e-commerce sales and a $45.1 \%$ decrease in brick-andmortar store sales. Stores were temporarily closed due to the new Coronavirus pandemic and were gradually reopened during the quarter. In 1 H 20 , total sales grew $41.6 \%$.


Luiza Card's share of sales decreased from $29 \%$ to $12 \%$ in 2 Q20, due to the temporary closure of stores and an increase in the share of e-commerce in total sales.

Financed Sales Mix (\% of total sales)


## Gross Revenues

| (in R\$ million) | 2 Q 20 | 2 Q19 | \% Chg | 1H20 | 1H19 | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue - Retail - Merchandise Sales | 6,428.9 | 4,906.9 | 31.0\% | 12,562.8 | 9,966.9 | 26.0\% |
| Gross Revenue - Retail - Services | 324.6 | 259.9 | 24.9\% | 639.9 | 488.8 | 30.9\% |
| Gross Revenue - Retail | 6,753.5 | 5,166.8 | 30.7\% | 13,202.8 | 10,455.7 | 26.3\% |
| Gross Revenue - Other Services | 80.6 | 34.6 | 132.7\% | 146.3 | 64.6 | 126.3\% |
| Inter-Company Eliminations | (17.5) | (5.3) | 231.4\% | (46.2) | (10.9) | 323.3\% |
| Gross Revenue - Total | 6,816.6 | 5,196.2 | 31.2\% | 13,302.8 | 10,509.4 | 26.6\% |

In 2Q20, total gross revenue grew $31.2 \%$ to R\$6.8 billion. The accelerated growth of e-commerce, including Netshoes, and the gradual reopening of physical stores during the quarter contributed to the evolution of gross revenue. The strong growth was achieved despite the fact that, on average, only $36 \%$ of stores were open during the period. Despite the temporary closure of physical stores, service revenue increased $24.9 \%$ in 2Q20, driven primarily by the growth of the Marketplace and Magalu Payments. In 1 H 20 , gross revenue grew $26.6 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 13.3$ billion.

## Net Revenues

| (in R\$ million) | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | \% Chg | 1H20 | 1H19 | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net Revenue - Retail - Merchandise Sales | $5,222.8$ | $4,049.9$ | $29.0 \%$ | $10,139.7$ | $8,152.9$ | $24.4 \%$ |
| Net Revenue - Retail - Services | 294.2 | 232.1 | $26.7 \%$ | 582.2 | 436.3 | $33.5 \%$ |
| $\quad$ Net Revenue - Retail | $\mathbf{5 , 5 1 6 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 8 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 7 2 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 8 9 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 8 \%}$ |
| Net Revenue - Other Services | 68.8 | 31.4 | $118.9 \%$ | 127.3 | 58.9 | $116.3 \%$ |
| Inter-Company Eliminations | $(17.5)$ | $(5.3)$ | $231.4 \%$ | $(46.2)$ | $(10.9)$ | $323.3 \%$ |
| Net Revenue - Total | $\mathbf{5 , 5 6 8 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 0 8 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 3} \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 8 0 3 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 6 3 7 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 1 \%}$ |

In 2Q20, total net revenue rose $29.3 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 5.6$ billion in line with total gross revenue. In 1 H 20 , net revenues rose $25.1 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 10.8$ billion.

## Gross Profit

| (in R \$ million) | 2 Q 20 | Adjusted 2Q19 | \% Chg | 1H20 | Adjusted <br> 1H19 | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Profit - Retail - Merchandise Sales | 1,148.2 | 1,020.5 | 12.5\% | 2,291.8 | 2,019.5 | 13.5\% |
| Gross Profit - Retail - Services | 294.2 | 232.1 | 26.7\% | 582.2 | 436.3 | 33.5\% |
| Gross Profit - Retail | 1,442.4 | 1,252.6 | 15.2\% | 2,874.0 | 2,455.8 | 17.0\% |
| Gross Profit - Other Services | 9.0 | 13.4 | -33.0\% | 23.4 | 23.6 | -0.7\% |
| Inter-Company Eliminations | (16.1) | (1.7) | 831.6\% | (41.7) | (3.7) | 1018.2\% |
| Gross Profit - Total | 1,435.2 | 1,264.2 | 13.5\% | 2,855.7 | 2,475.7 | 15.4\% |
| Gross Margin - Total | 25.8\% | 29.3\% | -350 bps | 26.4\% | 28.7\% | -230 bps |

In 2Q20, adjusted gross profit increased by $13.5 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 1.4$ billion, equivalent to a gross margin of $25.8 \%$. This was due to the growth of traditional, 1 P e-commerce as a percentage of total sales. In 1 H 20 , gross profit rose $15.4 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.9$ billion, equivalent to a gross margin of $26.4 \%$.

## Operating Expenses

| (in $\mathrm{R} \$$ million) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Adjusted } \\ 2 \mathrm{Q} 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \% NR | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Adjusted } \\ 2 \text { Q19 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \% NR | \% Chg | Adjusted <br> 1H2O | \% NR | Adjusted <br> 1H19 | \% NR | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selling Expenses | $(1,116.3)$ | -20.0\% | (726.2) | -16.9\% | 53.7\% | $(2,054.6)$ | -19.0\% | $(1,419.2)$ | -16.4\% | 44.8\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (182.0) | -3.3\% | (154.8) | -3.6\% | 17.5\% | (376.6) | -3.5\% | (291.1) | -3.4\% | 29.4\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | $(1,298.3)$ | -23.3\% | (881.0) | -20.5\% | 47.4\% | $(2,431.2)$ | -22.5\% | $(1,710.3)$ | -19.8\% | 42.2\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (29.1) | -0.5\% | (13.2) | -0.3\% | 120.6\% | (59.1) | -0.5\% | (25.6) | -0.3\% | 130.8\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 12.0 | 0.2\% | 13.0 | 0.3\% | -7.7\% | 25.8 | 0.2\% | 28.7 | 0.3\% | -10.1\% |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,315.4)$ | -23.6\% | (881.2) | -20.5\% | 49.3\% | $(2,464.5)$ | -22.8\% | $(1,707.2)$ | -19.8\% | 44.4\% |

## Selling Expenses

In 2Q20, selling expenses totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 1.1$ billion, equivalent to $20.0 \%$ of net revenue, 3.1 p.p. higher than in 2Q19. This increase reflects the Company's commitment to avoid layoffs and permanent store closures during the crisis. To mitigate this effect, the Company reduced the salaries of executives and board members, implemented provisional measure 936, which allowed the suspension of employment contracts and the reduction of working hours and wages, and renegotiated rental and service provision contracts. In 1 H 20 , selling expenses totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.1$ billion, equivalent to $19.0 \%$ of net revenue ( +2.6 p.p. versus 1 H 19 ).

## General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 182.0$ million or $3.3 \%$ of net revenues, a reduction of 30 bps in relation to 2 Q19. This was driven in large part by the strong sales growth and various cost containment strategies implemented by the Company. In 1 H 20 , general and administrative expenses totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 376.6$ million or $3.5 \%$ of net revenues.

## Provisions for Loan Losses

Provisions for loan losses reached R\$29.1 million in 2 Q 20 and $\mathrm{R} \$ 59.1$ in 1 H 20 .

## Other Operating Revenues and Expenses, Net

| (in R\$ million) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { 2Q20 } \end{array}$ | \% NR | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Adjusted } \\ \text { 2Q19 } \end{array}$ | \% NR | \% Chg | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Adjusted } \\ 1 \mathrm{H} 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \% NR | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Adjusted } \\ 1 \mathrm{H} 19 \end{array}$ | \% NR | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gain on Sale of Assets | (1.8) | 0.0\% | 0.1 | 0.0\% | - | (1.9) | 0.0\% | 3.0 | 0.0\% | - |
| Deferred Revenue Recorded | 13.8 | 0.2\% | 12.9 | 0.3\% | 7.3\% | 27.7 | 0.3\% | 25.7 | 0.3\% | 7.6\% |
| Subtotal - Adjusted | 12.0 | 0.2\% | 13.0 | 0.3\% | -7.7\% | 25.8 | 0.2\% | 28.7 | 0.3\% | -10.1\% |
| Tax Credits | 12.0 | 0.2\% | 571.1 | 13.3\% | -97.9\% | 56.3 | 0.5\% | 571.1 | 6.6\% | -90.1\% |
| Tax Provisions | 3.0 | 0.1\% | (246.0) | -5.7\% | - | 33.8 | 0.3\% | (230.0) | -2.7\% | - |
| Expert Fees | (7.7) | -0.1\% | (115.2) | -2.7\% | -93.3\% | (15.5) | -0.1\% | (115.2) | -1.3\% | -86.6\% |
| Pre-operating Store Expenses | (2.0) | 0.0\% | (1.7) | 0.0\% | 18.0\% | (3.9) | 0.0\% | (7.9) | -0.1\% | -50.4\% |
| Retention Contracts and Others | (8.7) | -0.2\% | (36.7) | -0.9\% | -76.3\% | (15.4) | -0.1\% | (36.7) | -0.4\% | -57.9\% |
| Subtotal - Non Recurring | (3.5) | -0.1\% | 171.4 | 4.0\% | -102.0\% | 55.3 | 0.5\% | 181.2 | 2.1\% | -69\% |
| Total | 8.5 | 0.2\% | 184.4 | 4.3\% | -95.4\% | 81.1 | 0.8\% | 209.9 | 2.4\% | -61.4\% |

Other adjusted net operating revenues and expenses came to $\mathrm{R} \$ 12.0$ million in 2Q20. This was largely due to an allocation of $R \$ 13.8$ million in deferred revenues. In 1 H 20 adjusted net operating revenues and expenses came to $\mathrm{R} \$ 25.8$ million.

## Equity Income

2Q20 equity income was $R \$ 27.5$ million. This was composed of: (i) $R \$ 12.5$ million generated by the performance of Luizacred, and (ii) $\mathrm{R} \$ 15.0$ million generated by Luizaseg. In 1 H 20 , equity income was $\mathrm{R} \$ 29.9$ million.

## EBITDA

In 2Q20, adjusted EBITDA reached R\$147.2 million. High e-commerce sales growth, including the marketplace, contributed to the EBITDA growth. However, the lost sales due to the temporary closure of stores influenced the adjusted EBITDA margin, which went from $8.8 \%$ in 2 Q 19 to $2.6 \%$ in 2Q20. In 1 H 20 , adjusted EBITDA reached R\$421.1 million, a margin of $3.9 \%$.

EBITDA performance (\% of net revenue)


## Financial Results

| R\$ million | 2Q20 | \% NR | 2Q19 | \% NR | \% Chg | 1H20 | \% NR | 1H19 | \% NR | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Expenses | (96.8) | -1.7\% | (177.3) | -4.1\% | -45.4\% | (190.9) | -1.8\% | (293.0) | -3.4\% | -34.8\% |
| Interest on loans and financing | (14.8) | -0.3\% | (14.7) | -0.3\% | 0.3\% | (25.5) | -0.2\% | (21.7) | -0.3\% | 17.7\% |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables - third party card | (23.8) | -0.4\% | (46.6) | -1.1\% | -48.9\% | (46.2) | -0.4\% | (83.8) | -1.0\% | -44.9\% |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables - Luiza Card | (30.1) | -0.5\% | (75.5) | -1.8\% | -60.1\% | (68.1) | -0.6\% | (131.9) | -1.5\% | -48.4\% |
| Other expenses | (28.1) | -0.5\% | (40.4) | -0.9\% | -30.5\% | (51.1) | -0.5\% | (55.5) | -0.6\% | -8.0\% |
| Financial Revenues | 45.6 | 0.8\% | 479.7 | 11.1\% | -90.5\% | 88.5 | 0.8\% | 517.7 | 6.0\% | -82.9\% |
| Gains on marketable securities | 6.4 | 0.1\% | 2.3 | 0.1\% | 176.1\% | 8.2 | 0.1\% | 3.7 | 0.0\% | 120.0\% |
| Other financial revenues | 39.2 | 0.7\% | 477.4 | 11.1\% | -91.8\% | 80.3 | 0.7\% | 513.9 | 6.0\% | -84.4\% |
| Subtotal: Net Financial Results | (51.2) | -0.9\% | 302.4 | 7.0\% | -116.9\% | (102.4) | -0.9\% | 224.7 | 2.6\% | -145.6\% |
| Interest on lease | (43.3) | -0.8\% | (46.4) | -1.1\% | -6.7\% | (86.5) | -0.8\% | (67.7) | - |  |
| Total Net Financial Results | (94.6) | -1.7\% | 256.0 | 5.9\% | -136.9\% | (189.0) | -1.7\% | 157.1 | 1.8\% | -220.3\% |
| (-) Update - Tax Credits | - | - | 459.9 | 10.7\% | 0.0\% | - | - | 459.9 | 5.3\% | 0.0\% |
| (-) Taxes and Expenses / Non recurring | - | - | (58.9) | -1.4\% | 0.0\% | - | - | (58.9) | -0.7\% | 0.0\% |
| Total Financial Results - Adjusted | (94.6) | -1.7\% | (144.9) | -3.4\% | -34.8\% | (189.0) | -1.7\% | (243.9) | -2.8\% | -22.5\% |

In 2Q20, net financial results came to $\mathbf{R} \$ 94.6$ million or $1.7 \%$ of net revenue. In relation to net revenue, net financial expenses improved by 170 bps compared to adjusted 2 Q19 due to lower interest rates and a better capital structure. Setting aside the interest on lease effects, the adjusted net financial result was $\mathrm{R} \$ 51.2$ million, or $0.9 \%$ of net revenue. In 1 H 20 , net financial results came to $\mathrm{R} \$ 189.0$ million or $1.7 \%$ of net revenue ( -1.1 p.p. YoY versus 1 H 19 ajusted).

## Net Income

2Q20 adjusted net income was a loss of R\$62.2 million, due primarily to the temporary closure of physical stores during the quarter. It is worth examining the evolution of this result over the course of the quarter. In April, the number was greatly impacted by store closures. In May, with the increase in e-commerce and the gradual reopening of physical stores, the result was already close to breakeven. In June, these trends accelerated and the Company earned a net profit of $\mathrm{R} \$ 93$ million.

Working Capital - Adjusted

| CONSOLIDATED (R\$ million) | LTM | Jun-20 | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (+) Accounts Receivables | 37.2 | 680.8 | 781.3 | 794.0 | 733.0 | 643.6 |
| (+) Inventories | 1,641.8 | 4,198.2 | 4,075.5 | 3,801.8 | 2,885.7 | 2,556.3 |
| (+) Related Parties | 22.4 | 80.4 | 77.1 | 100.6 | 81.8 | 58.1 |
| (+) Recoverable Taxes | 36.2 | 748.9 | 877.4 | 864.1 | 745.7 | 712.7 |
| (+) Other Assets | (12.5) | 100.2 | 143.5 | 136.3 | 145.1 | 112.7 |
| (+) Current Operating Assets | 1,725.2 | 5,808.6 | 5,954.8 | 5,696.8 | 4,591.3 | 4,083.4 |
| (-) Suppliers | 1,938.1 | 5,334.0 | 4,132.7 | 5,934.9 | 3,802.8 | 3,395.9 |
| (-) Onlendings and other deposits | 639.3 | 639.3 | 235.9 | - | - | - |
| (-) Payroll, Vacation and Related Charges | 26.7 | 329.0 | 263.3 | 354.7 | 349.8 | 302.3 |
| (-) Taxes Payable | 32.2 | 206.4 | 176.9 | 352.0 | 208.8 | 174.2 |
| (-) Related Parties | (9.6) | 103.4 | 52.8 | 152.1 | 125.6 | 113.1 |
| (-) Taxes in Installments | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (-) Deferred Revenue | 0.0 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| (-) Other Accounts Payable | 117.8 | 806.2 | 547.0 | 701.7 | 688.2 | 688.4 |
| (-) Current Operating Liabilities | 2,744.5 | 7,461.3 | 5,451.6 | 7,538.5 | 5,218.3 | 4,716.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (=) Working Capital Adjusted | $(1,019.4)$ | $(1,652.7)$ | 503.2 | $(1,841.7)$ | (627.0) | (633.3) |
| \% of Gross Revenue (LTM) | -3.0\% | -6.1\% | 2.0\% | -7.6\% | -2.8\% | -3.1\% |

In Jun 20, the adjusted working capital need was negative by $\mathrm{R} \$ 1,652.7$ million, contributing significantly to the strong cash generation during the quarter. Average inventory turnover increased from 72 days in 2 Q19 to 91 days in 2Q20, influenced by the temporary closure of physical stores. During the same period, the average payment term increased from 93 days to 113 days.

It is worth noting that, with increased sales growth, inventory turnover improved substantially during the quarter, reaching less than 60 days in Jun/ 20 - the lowest level in recent years. In addition, the growth of the marketplace and Magalu Payments contributed to cash generation. In the last 12 months, the variation in adjusted working capital contributed R $\$ 1.0$ billion to the generation of operating cash.

Capex

| CAPEX (in R\$ million) | 2Q20 | \% | 2Q19 | \% | \%Chg | 1H20 | \% | 1H19 | \% | \%Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Stores | 11.9 | 17\% | 18.2 | 15\% | -35\% | 47.8 | 27\% | 27.3 | 13\% | 75\% |
| Remodeling | 3.2 | 5\% | 21.7 | 17\% | -85\% | 8.6 | 5\% | 29.9 | 15\% | -71\% |
| Technology | 42.7 | 61\% | 30.8 | 25\% | 39\% | 78.5 | 45\% | 51.8 | 25\% | 52\% |
| Logistics | 9.7 | 14\% | 39.2 | 31\% | -75\% | 25.7 | 15\% | 74.6 | 36\% | -66\% |
| Other | 2.0 | 3\% | 14.6 | 12\% | -86\% | 14.2 | 8\% | 21.2 | 10\% | -33\% |
| Total | 69.5 | 100\% | 124.4 | 100\% | -44\% | 174.9 | 100\% | 204.8 | 100\% | -15\% |

2Q20 investments totaled R\$69.5 million. Investments included the opening of new stores, investments in technology and logistics. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the new stores scheduled for 2Q20, such as those to be opened in Brasilia and some of the kiosks in partnership with Lojas Marisa, were postponed until 3Q20.

## Capital Structure

| CONSOLIDATED (R\$ million) | LTM | jun-20 | mar-20 | dez-19 | set-19 | jun-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (-) Current Loans and Financing | $(1,607.5)$ | $(1,650.8)$ | (6.5) | (10.0) | (313.4) | (43.3) |
| (-) Non-current Loans and Financing | 1,106.4 | (14.0) | (847.4) | (838.9) | (832.7) | $(1,120.4)$ |
| (=) Gross Debt | (501.1) | $(1,664.8)$ | (853.8) | (848.8) | $(1,146.1)$ | $(1,163.7)$ |
| (+) Cash and Cash Equivalents | 477.8 | 1,103.5 | 388.9 | 305.7 | 221.8 | 625.7 |
| (+) Current Securities | 1,437.7 | 1,878.8 | 2,231.3 | 4,448.2 | 238.7 | 441.1 |
| (+) Non-current Securities | (0.3) | - |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| (+) Total Cash | 1,915.3 | 2,982.3 | 2,620.2 | 4,754.1 | 460.8 | 1,067.1 |
| (=) Net Cash | 1,414.1 | 1,317.5 | 1,766.3 | 3,905.3 | (685.3) | (96.6) |
| (+) Credit Card - Third Party Card | 2,888.1 | 3,705.3 | 1,365.7 | 2,121.0 | 1,142.0 | 817.2 |
| (+) Credit Card - Luiza Card | 714.4 | 782.6 | 649.2 | 269.5 | 157.4 | 68.2 |
| (+) Total Credit Card | 3,602.5 | 4,487.9 | 2,014.9 | 2,390.5 | 1,299.4 | 885.4 |
| (=) Adjusted Net Cash | 5,016.6 | 5,805.4 | 3,781.2 | 6,295.8 | 614.1 | 788.8 |
| Short Term Debt / Total | 95\% | 99\% | 1\% | 1\% | 27\% | 4\% |
| Long Term Debt / Total | -95\% | 1\% | 99\% | 99\% | 73\% | 96\% |
| Adjusted EBITDA (LTM) | (80.5) | 1,314.7 | 1,548.0 | 1,659.7 | 1,511.8 | 1,395.2 |
| Adjusted Net Cash / Adjusted EBITDA | 3.9 x | 4.4 x | $2.4 \times$ | 3.8 x | 0.4 x | 0.6 x |
| Cash, Securities and Credit Cards | 5,517.7 | 7,470.2 | 4,635.1 | 7,144.6 | 1,760.2 | 1,952.5 |
| (=) Net Debt | 565.3 | 1,317.5 | 1,766.3 | 3,905.3 | (685.3) | (96.6) |
| Net Debt/ EBITDA | 1.1 x | $1.0 \times$ | 1.1 x | 2.4 x | -0.5 x | -0.1 x |

During the last 12 months, the Company improved its adjusted net cash position by $\mathrm{R} \$ 5.0$ billion, from an adjusted net cash position of $\mathrm{R} \$ 0.8$ billion in Jun/19 to $\mathrm{R} \$ 5.8$ billion in Jun/20. This improvement was due to cash generation from operations, investments and acquisitions, and the proceeds of the Nov/19 follow-on offering.

The Company ended 2Q20 with a total cash position of $\mathrm{R} \$ 7.5$ billion, with cash and securities worth $\mathrm{R} \$ 3.0$ billion and $\mathrm{R} \$ 5.4$ billion worth of credit card receivables.

## ANNEX I <br> FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (R\$ million) | 2Q20 | V.A. | 2Q20 | V.A. | \% Chg | 1H20 | V.A. | 1H19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 6,816.6 | 122.4\% | 5,196.2 | 120.6\% | 31.2\% | 13,302.8 | 123.1\% | 10,509.4 | 121.7\% | 26.6\% |
| Taxes and Deductions | $(1,248.3)$ | -22.4\% | (888.1) | -20.6\% | 40.6\% | $(2,499.9)$ | -23.1\% | $(1,872.3)$ | -21.7\% | 33.5\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,568.2 | 100.0\% | 4,308.1 | 100.0\% | 29.3\% | 10,803.0 | 100.0\% | 8,637.1 | 100.0\% | 25.1\% |
| Total Costs | $(4,133.0)$ | -74.2\% | $(3,215.9)$ | -74.6\% | 28.5\% | $(7,947.3)$ | -73.6\% | $(6,333.4)$ | -73.3\% | 25.5\% |
| Gross Income | 1,435.2 | 25.8\% | 1,092.2 | 25.4\% | 31.4\% | 2,855.7 | 26.4\% | 2,303.7 | 26.7\% | 24.0\% |
| Selling Expenses | $(1,116.3)$ | -20.0\% | (726.2) | -16.9\% | 53.7\% | $(2,054.6)$ | -19.0\% | $(1,419.2)$ | -16.4\% | 44.8\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (182.0) | -3.3\% | (154.8) | -3.6\% | 17.5\% | (376.6) | -3.5\% | (291.1) | -3.4\% | 29.4\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (29.1) | -0.5\% | (13.2) | -0.3\% | 120.6\% | (59.1) | -0.5\% | (25.6) | -0.3\% | 130.8\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 8.5 | 0.2\% | 184.4 | 4.3\% | -95.4\% | 81.1 | 0.8\% | 209.9 | 2.4\% | -61.4\% |
| Equity in Subsidiaries | 27.5 | 0.5\% | (2.5) | -0.1\% | - | 29.9 | 0.3\% | (2.4) | 0.0\% | - |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,291.5)$ | -23.2\% | (712.3) | -16.5\% | 81.3\% | $(2,379.3)$ | -22.0\% | $(1,528.4)$ | -17.7\% | 55.7\% |
| EBITDA | 143.7 | 2.6\% | 379.9 | 8.8\% | -62.2\% | 476.4 | 4.4\% | 775.3 | 9.0\% | -38.6\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (172.3) | -3.1\% | (96.8) | -2.2\% | 77.9\% | (347.1) | -3.2\% | (200.8) | -2.3\% | 72.9\% |
| EBIT | (28.5) | -0.5\% | 283.1 | 6.6\% | -110.1\% | 129.3 | 1.2\% | 574.5 | 6.7\% | -77.5\% |
| Financial Results | (94.6) | -1.7\% | 256.0 | 5.9\% | -136.9\% | (189.0) | -1.7\% | 157.1 | 1.8\% | -220.3\% |
| Operating Income | (123.1) | -2.2\% | 539.1 | 12.5\% | -122.8\% | (59.7) | -0.6\% | 731.6 | 8.5\% | -108.2\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | 58.5 | 1.1\% | (152.4) | -3.5\% | -138.4\% | 26.0 | 0.2\% | (212.8) | -2.5\% | -112.2\% |
| Net Income | (64.5) | -1.2\% | 386.6 | 9.0\% | -116.7\% | (33.7) | -0.3\% | 518.7 | 6.0\% | -106.5\% |

## Calculation of EBITDA

| Net Income | $(64.5)$ | $-1.2 \%$ | 386.6 | $9.0 \%$ | $-116.7 \%$ | $(33.7)$ | $-0.3 \%$ | 518.7 | $6.0 \%$ | $-106.5 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $(+/-)$ Income Tax and Social Contribution | $(58.5)$ | $-1.1 \%$ | 152.4 | $3.5 \%$ | $-138.4 \%$ | $(26.0)$ | $-0.2 \%$ | 212.8 | $2.5 \%$ | $-112.2 \%$ |
| $(+/-)$ Financial Results | 94.6 | $1.7 \%$ | $(256.0)$ | $-5.9 \%$ | $-136.9 \%$ | 189.0 | $1.7 \%$ | $(157.1)$ | $-1.8 \%$ | $-220.3 \%$ |
| $(+)$ Depreciation and Amortization | 172.3 | $3.1 \%$ | 96.8 | $2.2 \%$ | $77.9 \%$ | 347.1 | $3.2 \%$ | 200.8 | $2.3 \%$ | $72.9 \%$ |
| EBITDA | 143.7 | $2.6 \%$ | 379.9 | $8.8 \%$ | $-62.2 \%$ | 476.4 | $4.4 \%$ | 775.3 | $9.0 \%$ | $-38.6 \%$ |

Reconciliation of EBITDA for non-recurring expenses

| EBITDA | 143.7 | $2.6 \%$ | 379.9 | $8.8 \%$ | $-62.2 \%$ | 476.4 | $4.4 \%$ | 775.3 | $9.0 \%$ | $-38.6 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-recurring Result | 3.5 | $0.1 \%$ | 0.6 | $0.0 \%$ | $496.2 \%$ | $(55.3)$ | $-0.5 \%$ | $(9.2)$ | $-0.1 \%$ | $498.2 \%$ |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 147.2 | $2.6 \%$ | 380.5 | $8.8 \%$ | $-61.3 \%$ | 421.1 | $3.9 \%$ | 766.1 | $8.9 \%$ | $-45.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income | $(64.5)$ | $-1.2 \%$ | 386.6 | $9.0 \%$ | $-116.7 \%$ | $(33.7)$ | $-0.3 \%$ | 518.7 | $6.0 \%$ | $-106.5 \%$ |
| Non-recurring Result | 2.3 | $0.0 \%$ | $(301.5)$ | $-7.0 \%$ | $-100.8 \%$ | $(36.5)$ | $-0.3 \%$ | $(307.9)$ | $-3.6 \%$ | $-88.2 \%$ |
| Adjusted Net Income | $(62.2)$ | $-1.1 \%$ | 85.2 | $2.0 \%$ | $-173.1 \%$ | $(70.2)$ | $-0.7 \%$ | 210.8 | $2.4 \%$ | $-133.3 \%$ |

* 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 O4 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) | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \mathrm{Q} 20 \\ \text { Adjusted } \end{array}$ | V.A. | 2 Q19 Adjusted | V.A. | \% Chg | 1H20 <br> Adjusted | V.A. | 1H19 <br> Adjusted | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 6,816.6 | 122.4\% | 5,196.2 | 120.6\% | 31.2\% | 13,302.8 | 123.1\% | 10,509.4 | 121.7\% | 26.6\% |
| Taxes and Deductions | $(1,248.3)$ | -22.4\% | (888.1) | -20.6\% | 40.6\% | $(2,499.9)$ | -23.1\% | $(1,872.3)$ | -21.7\% | 33.5\% |
| Net Revenue | 5,568.2 | 100.0\% | 4,308.1 | 100.0\% | 29.3\% | 10,803.0 | 100.0\% | 8,637.1 | 100.0\% | 25.1\% |
| Total Costs | (4,133.0) | -74.2\% | $(3,043.9)$ | -70.7\% | 35.8\% | (7,947.3) | -73.6\% | $(6,161.4)$ | -71.3\% | 29.0\% |
| Gross Income | 1,435.2 | 25.8\% | 1,264.2 | 29.3\% | 13.5\% | 2,855.7 | 26.4\% | 2,475.7 | 28.7\% | 15.4\% |
| Selling Expenses | $(1,116.3)$ | -20.0\% | (726.2) | -16.9\% | 53.7\% | $(2,054.6)$ | -19.0\% | $(1,419.2)$ | -16.4\% | 44.8\% |
| General and Administrative Expenses | (182.0) | -3.3\% | (154.8) | -3.6\% | 17.5\% | (376.6) | -3.5\% | (291.1) | -3.4\% | 29.4\% |
| Provisions for Loan Losses | (29.1) | -0.5\% | (13.2) | -0.3\% | 120.6\% | (59.1) | -0.5\% | (25.6) | -0.3\% | 130.8\% |
| Other Operating Revenues, Net | 12.0 | 0.2\% | 13.0 | 0.3\% | -7.7\% | 25.8 | 0.2\% | 28.7 | 0.3\% | -10.1\% |
| Equity in Subsidiaries | 27.5 | 0.5\% | (2.5) | -0.1\% |  | 29.9 | 0.3\% | (2.4) | 0.0\% | - |
| Total Operating Expenses | $(1,288.0)$ | -23.1\% | (883.7) | -20.5\% | 45.7\% | $(2,434.6)$ | -22.5\% | $(1,709.6)$ | -19.8\% | 42.4\% |
| EBITDA | 147.2 | 2.6\% | 380.5 | 8.8\% | -61.3\% | 421.1 | 3.9\% | 766.1 | 8.9\% | -45.0\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (172.3) | -3.1\% | (96.8) | -2.2\% | 77.9\% | (347.1) | -3.2\% | (200.8) | -2.3\% | 72.9\% |
| EBIT | (25.0) | -0.4\% | 283.7 | 6.6\% | -108.8\% | 74.0 | 0.7\% | 565.3 | 6.5\% | -86.9\% |
| Financial Results | (94.6) | -1.7\% | (144.9) | -3.4\% | -34.8\% | (189.0) | -1.7\% | (243.9) | -2.8\% | -22.5\% |
| Operating Income | (119.6) | -2.1\% | 138.7 | 3.2\% | -186.2\% | (115.0) | -1.1\% | 321.4 | 3.7\% | -135.8\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | 57.3 | 1.0\% | (53.6) | -1.2\% | -207.1\% | 44.8 | 0.4\% | (110.6) | -1.3\% | -140.5\% |
| Net Income | (62.2) | -1.1\% | 85.2 | 2.0\% | -173.1\% | (70.2) | -0.7\% | 210.8 | 2.4\% | -133.3\% |

Magalu
2Q20 Earnings Release

## ANNEX III

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

| ASSETS (R\$ million) | Jun-20 | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | $1,103.5$ | 388.9 | 305.7 | 221.8 | 625.7 |
| Securities | $1,878.8$ | $2,231.3$ | $4,448.2$ | 238.7 | 441.1 |
| Accounts Receivable - Credit Card | $3,705.3$ | $1,365.7$ | $2,121.0$ | $1,142.0$ | 817.2 |
| Accounts Receivable - Others | 680.8 | 781.3 | 794.0 | 733.0 | 643.6 |
| Inventories | $4,198.2$ | $4,075.5$ | $3,801.8$ | $2,885.7$ | $2,556.3$ |
| Related Parties - Credit Card | 782.6 | 649.2 | 269.5 | 157.4 | 68.2 |
| Related Parties - Others | 80.4 | 77.1 | 100.6 | 81.8 | 58.1 |
| Taxes Recoverable | 748.9 | 877.4 | 864.1 | 74.7 | 712.7 |
| Other Assets | 100.2 | 143.5 | 136.3 | 145.1 | 112.7 |
| Total Current Assets | $13,278.8$ | $10,589.9$ | $12,841.2$ | $6,351.2$ | $6,035.6$ |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securities | - | - | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Accounts Receivable | 10.6 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 11.7 | 11.3 |
| Recoverable Taxes | $1,185.6$ | $1,217.5$ | $1,137.8$ | $1,275.5$ | 944.6 |
| Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution | 73.1 | 18.9 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 27.0 |
| Judicial Deposits | 656.5 | 599.4 | 570.1 | 518.2 | 480.1 |
| Other Assets | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 36.4 | 34.7 |
| Investments in Subsidiaries | 318.6 | 288.0 | 305.1 | 305.0 | 293.6 |
| Right of use | $2,362.1$ | $2,292.4$ | $2,273.8$ | $2,168.2$ | $1,804.9$ |
| Fixed Assets | $1,099.5$ | $1,103.2$ | $1,076.7$ | $1,016.1$ | 941.2 |
| Intangible Assets | $1,561.7$ | $1,575.5$ | $1,545.6$ | $1,556.0$ | $1,509.5$ |
| Total Non-current Assets | $7,279.9$ | $7,120.2$ | $6,949.9$ | $6,901.6$ | $6,047.0$ |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $20,558.6$ | $17,710.1$ | $19,791.1$ | $13,252.8$ | $12,082.7$ |


| LIABILITIES (R\$ million) | Jun-20 | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suppliers | 5,334.0 | 4,132.7 | 5,934.9 | 3,802.8 | 3,395.9 |
| Onlendings and other deposits | 639.3 | 235.9 | - | - | - |
| Loans and Financing | 1,650.8 | 6.5 | 10.0 | 313.4 | 43.3 |
| Payroll, Vacation and Related Charges | 329.0 | 263.3 | 354.7 | 349.8 | 302.3 |
| Taxes Payable | 206.4 | 176.9 | 352.0 | 208.8 | 174.2 |
| Related Parties | 103.4 | 52.8 | 152.1 | 125.6 | 113.1 |
| Lease | 333.8 | 330.6 | 330.6 | 213.1 | 212.6 |
| Taxes in Installments | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred Revenue | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.0 |
| Dividends Payable | 123.6 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 112.0 |  |
| Other Accounts Payable | 806.2 | 547.0 | 701.7 | 688.2 | 688.4 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 9,569.4 | 5,912.2 | 8,002.6 | 5,856.8 | 4,972.6 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and Financing | 14.0 | 847.4 | 838.9 | 832.7 | 1,120.4 |
| Lease | 2,063.7 | 1,981.2 | 1,949.8 | 1,991.2 | 1,621.3 |
| Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution | 26.4 | 32.6 | 39.0 | 65.3 | 58.1 |
| Taxes in Installments | - | - | - | - |  |
| Provision for Tax, Civil and Labor Risks | 1,112.3 | 1,065.7 | 1,037.1 | 941.0 | 813.0 |
| Deferred Revenue | 328.9 | 342.9 | 356.8 | 370.5 | 384.3 |
| Other Accounts Payable | - | - | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Total Non-current Liabilities | 3,545.4 | 4,269.8 | 4,223.5 | 4,202.4 | 3,999.1 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 13,114.8 | 10,182.0 | 12,226.1 | 10,059.2 | 8,971.7 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Stock | 5,952.3 | 5,952.3 | 5,952.3 | 1,719.9 | 1,719.9 |
| Capital Reserve | 257.4 | 304.5 | 323.3 | 296.3 | 268.1 |
| Treasury Shares | (129.1) | (175.9) | (124.5) | (80.4) | (9.5) |
| Legal Reserve | 109.0 | 109.0 | 109.0 | 65.6 | 65.6 |
| Profit Retention Reserve | 1,301.8 | 1,301.8 | 1,301.8 | 434.9 | 546.9 |
| Other Comprehensive Income | (13.7) | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| Retained Earnings | (33.7) | 30.8 | - | 753.8 | 518.7 |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | 7,443.8 | 7,528.1 | 7,564.9 | 3,193.6 | 3,110.9 |
| TOTAL | 20,558.6 | 17,710.1 | 19,791.1 | 13,252.8 | 12,082.7 |

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

| ADJUSTED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS (R\$ million) | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | 1H20 | 1H19 | 1H20 | 1H21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Income | (64.5) | 386.6 | (33.7) | 518.7 | 369.4 | 827.9 |
| Effect of Income Tax and Social Contribution Net of Payment | (80.1) | 128.2 | (49.3) | 159.5 | 35.4 | 169.1 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 172.3 | 96.8 | 347.1 | 200.8 | 633.3 | 288.1 |
| Interest Accrued on Loans | 58.8 | 61.7 | 112.2 | 90.9 | 225.1 | 111.4 |
| Equity Income | (27.5) | 2.5 | (29.9) | 2.4 | (58.9) | (22.4) |
| Dividends Received | 2.6 | 2.1 | 27.4 | 21.2 | 27.4 | 36.9 |
| Provision for Losses on Inventories and Receivables | 56.2 | 204.1 | (22.9) | 245.3 | 63.7 | 317.2 |
| Provision for Tax, Civil and Labor Contingencies | 48.2 | 264.0 | 81.7 | 259.3 | 274.6 | 301.5 |
| Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets | 1.8 | (0.1) | 1.9 | (3.0) | (0.1) | (3.2) |
| Recognition of Deferred Income | (13.9) | (13.1) | (27.8) | (26.0) | (55.1) | (81.5) |
| Stock Option Expenses | 25.0 | 22.4 | 47.3 | 26.9 | 104.7 | 38.1 |
| Other | - |  | - |  | - | - |
| Adjusted Net Income | 178.8 | 1,155.1 | 453.9 | 1,496.1 | 1,619.4 | 1,983.2 |
| Trade Accounts Receivable | 32.7 | 37.7 | 12.1 | (43.6) | (201.1) | (162.0) |
| Inventories | (143.7) | (57.6) | (302.1) | 248.2 | $(1,577.0)$ | (475.3) |
| Taxes Recoverable | 160.4 | $(1,108.0)$ | 67.7 | $(1,122.5)$ | (276.9) | $(1,182.9)$ |
| Other Receivables | 2.4 | 66.8 | (15.8) | (14.9) | (133.6) | (17.8) |
| Changes in Operating Assets | 51.8 | $(1,061.1)$ | (238.1) | (932.8) | $(2,188.5)$ | $(1,838.0)$ |
| Trade Accounts Payable | 1,201.3 | 2.6 | (601.3) | $(1,129.1)$ | 1,937.7 | 226.2 |
| Other Payables | 786.2 | 42.8 | 454.4 | 116.0 | 651.2 | 297.5 |
| Change in Operating Liabilities | 1,987.5 | 45.4 | (146.9) | $(1,013.1)$ | 2,588.9 | 523.7 |
| Cash Flow from Operating Activities | 2,218.1 | 139.3 | 68.9 | (449.8) | 2,019.7 | 668.8 |
| Additions of Fixed and Intangible Assets | (69.5) | (124.4) | (174.9) | (204.8) | (491.6) | (447.7) |
| Cash on Sale of Fixed Assets | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of Exclusive Dealing and Exploration Right Contract | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Renegotiation Payment of Exclusive Contract | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment in Subsidiary | 11.3 | (385.5) | (18.6) | (400.7) | (25.0) | (397.2) |
| Capital Increase in Affiliated Company | - | - | - | - | - | (30.0) |
| Cash Flow from Investing Activities | (58.2) | (509.9) | (193.5) | (605.4) | (516.6) | (875.0) |
| Loans and Financing | 800.0 | 800.0 | 800.0 | 800.0 | 798.9 | 800.0 |
| Repayment of Loans and Financing | (14.6) | (283.4) | (18.7) | (285.6) | (340.2) | (416.1) |
| Changes in Other Financial Assets (Hedge) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Payment of Interest on Loans and Financing | (0.2) | (20.6) | (0.5) | (31.8) | (21.0) | (49.7) |
| Payment of Lease | (65.9) | (34.6) | (146.7) | (90.2) | (270.7) | (90.2) |
| Payment of Interest on Lease | (48.9) | (45.9) | (96.4) | (67.2) | (181.6) | (67.2) |
| Payment of Dividends | - | (182.0) | - | (182.0) | - | (182.0) |
| Treasury Shares | 4.8 | 256.1 | (87.6) | 257.2 | (203.3) | 237.1 |
| Proceeds from the Secondary Equity Offering | - | - | - | - | 4,300.0 | - |
| Payment of expenses with the Secondary Equity Offering | - | - | - | - | (67.6) | - |
| Cash Flow from Financing Activities | 675.2 | 489.7 | 450.2 | 400.3 | 4,014.6 | 232.0 |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents and Securities at Beginning of Period | 4,635.1 | 1,833.4 | 7,144.6 | 2,607.4 | 1,952.5 | 1,926.6 |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents and Securities at end of Period | 7,470.2 | 1,952.5 | 7,470.2 | 1,952.5 | 7,470.2 | 1,952.5 |
| Change in Cash and Cash equivalents | 2,835.1 | 119.1 | 325.6 | (654.9) | 5,517.7 | 25.9 |

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) | Jun-20 | Mar-20 | Dec-19 | Sep-19 | Jun-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Working Capital | 2,501.4 | 2,187.5 | 218.2 | 459.3 | 39.4 |
| (+) Accounts Receivable | 10.6 | 14.2 | 16.8 | 11.7 | 11.3 |
| (+) Income Tax and Social Contribution deferred | 73.1 | 18.9 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 27.0 |
| (+) Taxes Recoverable | 1,185.6 | 1,217.5 | 1,137.8 | 1,275.5 | 944.6 |
| (+) Judicial Deposits | 656.5 | 599.4 | 570.1 | 518.2 | 480.1 |
| (+) Other Assets | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 36.4 | 34.7 |
| (+) Investment In Joint Subsidiaries | 318.6 | 288.0 | 305.1 | 305.0 | 293.6 |
| (+) Right of use | 2,362.1 | 2,292.4 | 2,273.8 | 2,168.2 | 1,804.9 |
| (+) Fixed Assets | 1,099.5 | 1,103.2 | 1,076.7 | 1,016.1 | 941.2 |
| (+) Intangible Assets | 1,561.7 | 1,575.5 | 1,545.6 | 1,556.0 | 1,509.5 |
| (+) Non Current Assets | 7,279.9 | 7,120.2 | 6,949.7 | 6,901.3 | 6,046.8 |
| (-) Provision for Contingencies | 1,112.3 | 1,065.7 | 1,037.1 | 941.0 | 813.0 |
| (-) Lease | 2,063.7 | 1,981.2 | 1,949.8 | 1,991.2 | 1,621.3 |
| (-) Deferred Revenue | 328.9 | 342.9 | 356.8 | 370.5 | 384.3 |
| (-) Income Tax and Social Contribution deferred | 26.4 | 32.6 | 39.0 | 65.3 | 58.1 |
| (-) Other Accounts Payable | - | - | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| (-) Noncurrent operating liabilities | 3,531.4 | 3,422.4 | 3,384.7 | 3,369.7 | 2,878.7 |
| (=) Fixed Capital | 3,748.5 | 3,697.8 | 3,565.0 | 3,531.6 | 3,168.1 |
| (=) Total Invested Capital | 6,249.9 | 5,885.3 | 3,783.2 | 3,990.9 | 3,207.5 |
| (+) Net Debt | $(1,317.5)$ | $(1,766.3)$ | $(3,905.3)$ | 685.3 | 96.6 |
| (+) Dividends Payable | 123.6 | 123.6 | 123.6 | 112.0 | - |
| (+) Shareholders Equity | 7,443.8 | 7,528.1 | 7,564.9 | 3,193.6 | 3,110.9 |
| (=) Total Financing | 6,249.9 | 5,885.3 | 3,783.2 | 3,990.9 | 3,207.5 |


| FINANCIAL EXPENSES RECONCILIATION (R\$MM) | 1Q19 | 1Q20 | 4Q19 | 3Q19 | 2Q19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Financial Income | 45.6 | 42.9 | 22.9 | 96.2 | 479.7 |
| Financial Expenses | $(140.2)$ | $(137.3)$ | $(210.9)$ | $(135.7)$ | $(223.7)$ |
| Net Financial Expenses | $(94.6)$ | $(94.4)$ | $(188.0)$ | $(39.5)$ | 256.0 |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables: Luiza Card and third party card | 53.9 | 60.4 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 122.1 |
| Adjusted Financial Expenses | $(40.6)$ | $(34.1)$ | $(95.0)$ | 54.1 | 378.1 |
| Taxes on Adjusted Financial Expenses | 13.8 | 11.6 | 32.3 | $(18.4)$ | $(128.5)$ |
| Net Adjusted Financial Expenses | $(26.8)$ | $(22.5)$ | $(62.7)$ | 35.7 | 249.5 |


| NOPLAT AND ROIC/ROE RECONCILIATION(R\$MM) | 1Q19 | 1Q20 | 4Q19 | 3Q19 | 2Q19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| EBITDA | 143.7 | 332.6 | 499.1 | 501.2 | 379.9 |
| Interest on prepayment of receivables: Luiza Card and third party card | $(53.9)$ | $(60.4)$ | $(93.0)$ | $(93.6)$ | $(122.1)$ |
| Depreciation | $(172.3)$ | $(174.8)$ | $(122.3)$ | $(163.9)$ | $(96.8)$ |
| Current and deferred taxes | 58.5 | $(32.6)$ | $(20.8)$ | $(62.7)$ | $(152.4)$ |
| Taxes on Adjusted Financial Expenses | $(13.8)$ | $(11.6)$ | $(32.3)$ | 18.4 | 128.5 |
| Net Operating Income (NOPLAT) | $(37.7)$ | 53.3 | 230.7 | 199.4 | 137.1 |
| Invested Capital | $6,249.9$ | $5,885.3$ | $3,783.2$ | $3,990.9$ | $3,207.5$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ROIC Annualized | $-2 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| Net Income | $(64.5)$ | 30.8 | 168.0 | 235.1 | 386.6 |
| Shareholders Equity | $7,443.8$ | $7,528.1$ | $7,564.9$ | $3,193.6$ | $3,110.9$ |
| ROE Annualized | $-3 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $50 \%$ |

## ANNEX VI <br> BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ${ }^{2}$ SALES AND NUMBER OF STORES PER CHANNEL

| Breakdown of Total Sales (R\$ million) | Growth |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 Q 20 | V.A. | 2 Q19 | V.A. | Total |
| Virtual Stores | 182.0 | 2.1\% | 256.8 | 4.5\% | -29.1\% |
| Conventional Stores | 1,662.8 | 19.4\% | 3,106.1 | 54.0\% | -46.5\% |
| Subtotal - Physical Stores | 1,844.8 | 21.5\% | 3,362.9 | 58.5\% | -45.1\% |
| Traditional E-commerce (1P) | 4,890.6 | 57.1\% | 1,801.3 | 31.3\% | 171.5\% |
| Marketplace (3P) | 1,831.1 | 21.4\% | 582.8 | 10.1\% | 214.2\% |
| Subtotal - Total E-commerce | 6,721.7 | 78.5\% | 2,384.1 | 41.5\% | 181.9\% |
| Total Sales | 8,566.5 | 100.0\% | 5,747.0 | 100.0\% | 49.1\% |
| Other Revenue ${ }^{1}$ | 18.1 | - | 2.6 | - | 586.6\% |
| Marketplace (3P) | $(1,831.1)$ |  | (582.8) |  | 214.2\% |
| Gross Revenue - Retail | 6,753.5 | - | 5,166.8 | - | 30.7\% |
| Breakdown of Total Sales (R\$ million) |  |  |  | Growth |  |
|  | 1H20 | V.A. | 1H19 | V.A. | Total |
| Virtual Stores | 451.8 | 2.8\% | 499.1 | 4.4\% | -9.5\% |
| Conventional Stores | 4,968.9 | 30.6\% | 6,214.3 | 54.2\% | -20.0\% |
| Subtotal - Physical Stores | 5,420.8 | 33.4\% | 6,713.3 | 58.6\% | -19.3\% |
| Traditional E-commerce (1P) | 7,745.6 | 47.7\% | 3,736.4 | 32.6\% | 107.3\% |
| Marketplace (3P) | 3,062.6 | 18.9\% | 1,015.2 | 8.9\% | 201.7\% |
| Subtotal - Total E-commerce | 10,808.2 | 66.6\% | 4,751.6 | 41.4\% | 127.5\% |
| Total Sales | 16,229.0 | 100.0\% | 11,465.0 | 100.0\% | 41.6\% |
| Other Revenue | 36.4 | - | 5.9 | - | 517.5\% |
| Marketplace (3P) | $(3,062.6)$ | - | $(1,015.2)$ | - | 201.7\% |
| Gross Revenue - Retail | 13,202.8 | - | 10,455.7 | - | 26.3\% |

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

| Number of stores per channel - End of the period | Growth |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | jun-20 | Part(\%) | jun-19 | Part(\%) | Total |
| Virtual Stores | 195 | 16.9\% | 176 | 17.8\% | 19 |
| Conventional Stores | 910 | 78.7\% | 810 | 82.1\% | 100 |
| Kiosk | 51 | 4.4\% | - | 0.0\% | 51 |
| Subtotal - Physical Stores | 1,156 | 99.9\% | 986 | 99.9\% | 170 |
| Ecommerce | 1 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | - |
| Total | 1,157 | 100.0\% | 987 | 100.0\% | 170 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Sales Area ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | 647,171 | 100\% | 585,341 | 100\% | 10.6\% |

[^1]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 Jun/20, Luizacred's total card base reached 5.0 million cards issued ( $+7.8 \%$ versus Jun/19). In-store sales to Luiza Card customers, distinguished by their loyalty and higher purchase frequency, decreased by $43.7 \%$ in 2 Q 20 due to the temporary store closures beginning in late March caused by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil and gradually reopened during the quarter.

Luizacred's credit portfolio, including credit card, DCC and individual loans, reached $R \$ 10.6$ billion at the end of 2Q20, an increase of $11.6 \%$ over 2Q19. Luiza Card's portfolio grew $13.6 \%$ to $\mathrm{R} \$ 10.6$ billion, while the DCC portfolio was $\mathrm{R} \$ 50$ million, in line with Luizacred's strategy to focus on the Luiza Card.

| LUIZACRED - Key Indicators (R\$ million) | 2 Q 20 | 2 Q19 | \% Chg | 1H20 | 1H19 | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Card Base (thousand) | 4,998 | 4,638 | 7.8\% | 4,998 | 4,638 | 7.8\% |
| Luiza Card Sales - In-store | 880 | 1,562 | -43.7\% | 2,424 | 2,993 | -19.0\% |
| Luiza Card Sales - Outside Magazine Luiza | 4,994 | 4,784 | 4.4\% | 10,462 | 9,045 | 15.7\% |
| Subtotal - Luiza Card | 5,873 | 6,347 | -7.5\% | 12,886 | 12,038 | 7.0\% |
| DCC Sales | 0 | 31 | -100.0\% | 3 | 76 | -96.6\% |
| Consumer Loans Sales | 1 | 11 | -90.1\% | 7 | 24 | -70.7\% |
| Luizacred Sales - Total | 5,874 | 6,389 | -8.0\% | 12,895 | 12,138 | 6.2\% |
| Card Portfolio | 10,586 | 9,321 | 13.6\% | 10,586 | 9,321 | 13.6\% |
| DCC Portfolio | 50 | 194 | -74.0\% | 50 | 194 | -74.0\% |
| Consumer Loans Portfolio | 9 | 26 | -64.3\% | 9 | 26 | -64.3\% |
| Portfolio | 10,646 | 9,542 | 11.6\% | 10,646 | 9,542 | 11.6\% |

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
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Income Statement in IFRS

| LUIZACRED - Income (R\$ million) | 2Q20 | V.A. | 2Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg | 1H20 | V.A. | 1H19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Intermediation Revenue | 387.3 | 100.0\% | 408.7 | 100.0\% | -5.2\% | 784.9 | 100.0\% | 774.4 | 100.0\% | 1.4\% |
| Cards | 379.2 | 97.9\% | 375.3 | 91.8\% | 1.0\% | 762.8 | 97.2\% | 701.0 | 90.5\% | 8.8\% |
| DCC | 5.0 | 1.3\% | 25.2 | 6.2\% | -80.3\% | 14.5 | 1.8\% | 56.8 | 7.3\% | -74.5\% |
| Consumer Loans | 3.1 | 0.8\% | 8.2 | 2.0\% | -61.9\% | 7.6 | 1.0\% | 16.5 | 2.1\% | -53.8\% |
| Financial Intermediation Expenses | (312.9) | -80.8\% | (394.1) | -96.4\% | -20.6\% | (668.9) | -85.2\% | (726.8) | -93.9\% | -8.0\% |
| Market Funding Operations | (38.2) | -9.9\% | (64.2) | -15.7\% | -40.6\% | (90.1) | -11.5\% | (124.0) | -16.0\% | -27.3\% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (274.8) | -70.9\% | (329.9) | -80.7\% | -16.7\% | (578.8) | -73.7\% | (602.8) | -77.8\% | -4.0\% |
| Gross Financial Intermediation Income | 74.4 | 19.2\% | 14.6 | 3.6\% | 407.7\% | 116.0 | 14.8\% | 47.6 | 6.1\% | 143.7\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (32.5) | -8.4\% | (27.6) | -6.7\% | 17.8\% | (57.6) | -7.3\% | (61.7) | -8.0\% | -6.6\% |
| Service Revenue | 211.4 | 54.6\% | 206.6 | 50.5\% | 2.3\% | 441.5 | 56.3\% | 397.3 | 51.3\% | 11.1\% |
| Personnel Expenses | (4.9) | -1.3\% | (7.8) | -1.9\% | -36.9\% | (10.3) | -1.3\% | (14.7) | -1.9\% | -29.6\% |
| Other Administrative Expenses | (190.4) | -49.2\% | (174.7) | -42.7\% | 9.0\% | (389.4) | -49.6\% | (343.2) | -44.3\% | 13.5\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (3.0) | -0.8\% | (3.0) | -0.7\% | 0.7\% | (6.0) | -0.8\% | (5.9) | -0.8\% | 1.1\% |
| Tax Expenses | (34.5) | -8.9\% | (34.0) | -8.3\% | 1.3\% | (69.8) | -8.9\% | (64.4) | -8.3\% | 8.5\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (11.0) | -2.8\% | (14.7) | -3.6\% | -25\% | (23.6) | -3.0\% | (30.8) | -4.0\% | -23.4\% |
| Income Before Tax | 41.9 | 10.8\% | (12.9) | -3.2\% | -424.2\% | 58.4 | 7.4\% | (14.1) | -1.8\% | -514.2\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (16.9) | -4.4\% | 5.0 | 1.2\% | -440.7\% | (23.8) | -3.0\% | 5.2 | 0.7\% | -553.8\% |
| Net Income | 25.0 | 6.4\% | (8.0) | -1.9\% | -414.0\% | 34.6 | 4.4\% | (8.8) | -1.1\% | -490.7\% |

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

| LUIZACRED - Income (R\$ million) | 2Q20 | V.A. | 2Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg | 1H20 | V.A. | 1H19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Financial Intermediation Revenue | 387.3 | 100.0\% | 408.7 | 100.0\% | -5.2\% | 784.9 | 100.0\% | 774.4 | 100.0\% | 1.4\% |
| Cards | 379.2 | 97.9\% | 375.3 | 91.8\% | 1.0\% | 762.8 | 97.2\% | 701.0 | 90.5\% | 8.8\% |
| DCC | 5.0 | 1.3\% | 25.2 | 6.2\% | -80.3\% | 14.5 | 1.8\% | 56.8 | 7.3\% | -74.5\% |
| Consumer Loans | 3.1 | 0.8\% | 8.2 | 2.0\% | -61.9\% | 7.6 | 1.0\% | 16.5 | 2.1\% | -53.8\% |
| Financial Intermediation Expenses | (351.0) | -90.6\% | (322.5) | -78.9\% | 8.8\% | (677.9) | -86.4\% | (594.3) | -76.7\% | 14.1\% |
| Market Funding Operations | (38.2) | -9.9\% | (64.2) | -15.7\% | -40.6\% | (90.1) | -11.5\% | (124.0) | -16.0\% | -27.3\% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (312.9) | -80.8\% | (258.3) | -63.2\% | 21.1\% | (587.8) | -74.9\% | (470.3) | -60.7\% | 25.0\% |
| Gross Financial Intermediation Income | 36.3 | 9.4\% | 86.2 | 21.1\% | -57.9\% | 107.0 | 13.6\% | 180.0 | 23.3\% | -40.6\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (32.5) | -8.4\% | (27.6) | -6.7\% | 17.8\% | (57.6) | -7.3\% | (61.7) | -8.0\% | -6.6\% |
| Service Revenue | 211.4 | 54.6\% | 206.6 | 50.5\% | 2.3\% | 441.5 | 56.3\% | 397.3 | 51.3\% | 11.1\% |
| Personnel Expenses | (4.9) | -1.3\% | (7.8) | -1.9\% | -36.9\% | (10.3) | -1.3\% | (14.7) | -1.9\% | -29.6\% |
| Other Administrative Expenses | (190.4) | -49.2\% | (174.7) | -42.7\% | 9.0\% | (389.4) | -49.6\% | (343.2) | -44.3\% | 13.5\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | (3.0) | -0.8\% | (3.0) | -0.7\% | 0.7\% | (6.0) | -0.8\% | (5.9) | -0.8\% | 1.1\% |
| Tax Expenses | (34.5) | -8.9\% | (34.0) | -8.3\% | 1.3\% | (69.8) | -8.9\% | (64.4) | -8.3\% | 8.5\% |
| Other Operating Revenues (Expenses) | (11.0) | -2.8\% | (14.7) | -3.6\% | -25\% | (23.6) | -3.0\% | (30.8) | -4.0\% | -23.4\% |
| Income Before Tax | 3.8 | 1.0\% | 58.7 | 14.4\% | -93.5\% | 49.4 | 6.3\% | 118.3 | 15.3\% | -58.3\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | (1.7) | -0.4\% | (23.7) | -5.8\% | -92.9\% | (20.2) | -2.6\% | (47.7) | -6.2\% | -57.6\% |
| Net Income | 2.1 | 0.5\% | 35.0 | 8.6\% | -93.9\% | 29.1 | 3.7\% | 70.6 | 9.1\% | -58.7\% |

Comparative: IFRS x Brazilian Central Bank

| R\$ milhões | 2Q20 | V.A. | 2Q19 | V.A. | \% Chg | 1H20 | V.A. | 1H19 | V.A. | \% Chg |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Provision for Loan Losses | $(38.1)$ | $-9.8 \%$ | 71.6 | $17.5 \%$ | - | $(9.0)$ | $-1.1 \%$ | 132.4 | $17.1 \%$ | - |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution | 15.2 | $3.9 \%$ | $(28.6)$ | $-7.0 \%$ | - | 3.6 | $0.5 \%$ | $(53.0)$ | $-6.8 \%$ | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income | $(22.8)$ | $-5.9 \%$ | 43.0 | $10.5 \%$ | - | $(5.4)$ | $-0.7 \%$ | 79.5 | $10.3 \%$ | - |

## Revenue from Financial Intermediation

In 2Q20, financial intermediation revenues reached $R \$ 387.3$ million, $5.2 \%$ lower than in 2Q19. This was primarily driven by the drop in Luiza Card billing within Magalu, due to the temporary closure of physical stores, and the lower revenue growth outside Magalu, due to the reduced volume of customer spending caused by social isolation.

## Provision for Loan Losses

Loans overdue from 15 days to 90 days (NPL 15) represented only $2.7 \%$ of the total portfolio in Jun/20, improving 0.5 p.p. compared to Jun / 19 and 0.6 p.p. compared to $\mathrm{Mar} / 20$, due to a conservative credit policy and major collection efforts by stores and the Company's collection department.

The percentage of the portfolio overdue for more than 90 days (NPL 90) was $9.7 \%$ in Jun/20, an increase of only 1.2 p.p. compared to Jun/19. This was due in large part to the temporary store closures which hindered customers' ability to make payments.

With the gradual reopening of stores over the course of 2 Q 20 , the receipt of payments increased substantially, reaching prepandemic levels and minimizing the impact on default indicators and provisions. This generated a notable improvement in the short-term overdue portfolio.

Provisions for loan losses represented $2.6 \%$ of the total portfolio in 2Q20, a reduction from $3.5 \%$ in 2Q19. It is worth noting that the lower short-term delinquency rates in the quarter also led to a reduction in IFRS provisions during the period.

The portfolio's coverage ratio was $161 \%$ in Jun/20 compared to $168 \%$ in Jun/19.

| PORTFOLIO - OVERDUE | Jun-20 |  | Mar-20 |  | Dec-19 |  | Sep-19 |  | Jun-19 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 000 to 014 days | 9,318 | 87.5\% | 10,229 | 88.6\% | 10,322 | 89.4\% | 9,151 | 88.5\% | 8,428 | 88.3\% |
| 015 to 030 days | 48 | 0.4\% | 112 | 1.0\% | 67 | 0.6\% | 65 | 0.6\% | 70 | 0.7\% |
| 031 to 060 days | 62 | 0.6\% | 115 | 1.0\% | 81 | 0.7\% | 88 | 0.9\% | 91 | 1.0\% |
| 061 to 090 days | 183 | 1.7\% | 151 | 1.3\% | 128 | 1.1\% | 122 | 1.2\% | 141 | 1.5\% |
| 091 to 120 days | 182 | 1.7\% | 122 | 1.1\% | 123 | 1.1\% | 133 | 1.3\% | 124 | 1.3\% |
| 121 to 150 days | 151 | 1.4\% | 117 | 1.0\% | 116 | 1.0\% | 118 | 1.1\% | 140 | 1.5\% |
| 151 to 180 days | 129 | 1.2\% | 113 | 1.0\% | 110 | 1.0\% | 122 | 1.2\% | 107 | 1.1\% |
| 180 to 360 days | 573 | 5.4\% | 592 | 5.1\% | 602 | 5.2\% | 536 | 5.2\% | 440 | 4.6\% |
| Portfolio ( $\mathrm{R} \$$ million) | 10,646 | 100\% | 11,551 | 100\% | 11,549 | 100\% | 10,336 | 100\% | 9,542 | 100\% |
| Receipt expectation of loan portfolio overdue above 360 days | 160 |  | 147 |  | 133 |  | 126 |  | 120 |  |
| Total Portfolio in IFRS 9 ( $\mathrm{R} \$$ million) | 10,806 |  | 11,697 |  | 11,682 |  | 10,462 |  | 9,661 |  |
| Overdue 15-90 days | 292 | 2.7\% | 378 | 3.3\% | 275 | 2.4\% | 275 | 2.7\% | 302 | 3.2\% |
| Overdue Above 90 days | 1,036 | 9.7\% | 944 | 8.2\% | 951 | 8.2\% | 910 | 8.8\% | 811 | 8.5\% |
| Total Overdue | 1,328 | 12.5\% | 1,322 | 11.4\% | 1,227 | 10.6\% | 1,185 | 11.5\% | 1,113 | 11.7\% |
| Provisions for loan losses on Portfolio | 1,361 |  | 1,362 |  | 1,335 |  | 1,260 |  | 1,097 |  |
| Provisions for loan losses on available limit | 302 |  | 293 |  | 280 |  | 279 |  | 265 |  |
| Total Provisions for loan losses in IFRS 9 | 1,662 |  | 1,655 |  | 1,614 |  | 1,539 |  | 1,363 |  |
| Coverage of Portfolio (\%) | 131\% |  | 144\% |  | 140\% |  | 138\% |  | 135\% |  |
| Coverage of Total Portfolio (\%) | 161\% |  | 175\% |  | 170\% |  | 169\% |  | 168\% |  |

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 $19.2 \%$ in 2 Q20 ( 15.6 p.p. YoY), mainly influenced by a reduction in the shortterm overdue portfolio and, consequently, a lower volume of IFRS provisions.

## Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)

Other operating expenses totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 32.5$ million in 2Q20, an increase of $17.8 \%$ YoY, due to the decelerating growth in service revenue caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Luizacred's operating efficiency ratio was stable at 40\% in 2Q19 even with the decrease in revenue caused by the pandemic.

## Operating Income and Net Income

In 2Q20, Luizacred recorded operating income of R\$41.9 million, equivalent to $10.8 \%$ of financial intermediation (+14p.p. YoY). In 2Q20, Luizacred's net profit reached R\$25.0 million with a Return On Equity (ROE) of 16.3\%.

In compliance with accounting practices established by the Brazilian Central Bank, considering the minimum provisions of Law 2682, Luizacred's net income totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 2.1$ million in 2 Q20.

## Shareholders' Equity

In compliance with the same practices, Luizacred posted shareholders' equity of R $\$ 921.2$ million in Jun/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 $\mathrm{R} \$ 625.5$ million.

# Magalu <br> 2Q20 Earnings Release <br> EARNINGS VIDEO CONFERENCE 

# Video Conference in Portuguese/English (with simultaneous translation) 

Tuesday, Aug 18th, 2020
11:00 - Brasilia time
10:00 - New York time (EST)

## Video Conference in English

HD Web Phone:<br>Access HD Magalu<br>Participants from the US or other countries:<br>Dial in \#: +1 4127179627<br>CODE: Magazine Luiza

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Lucas Ozório
IR Analyst

## 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 twenty one distribution centers serving a network of over 1.150 stores in 18 states. 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 1,300 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 has a profitable 1P e-commerce business and a thriving 3P marketplace. 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]:    ${ }^{1}$ The value of processed sales in the marketplace (GMV) from April 1 to June 30, 2020 in the amount of $R \$ 1,831.1$ million, which are added up as total total sales 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 auditors.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The value of processed sales in the marketplace (GMV) from April 1 to June 30, 2020 in the amount of $R \$ 1,831.1$ million, which are added up as total total sales 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 auditors.

