## A car to call it yours!

## \#letsgotogether


Monthly Rental

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Livre

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## Novo Mercado

Ticker: LCAM3
Total Shares: 508,729,411
Free-float: 324,272,475 (63.7\%)

## 2Q20 Results Conference Call

Friday, August 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2020$
1 p.m. (Brasilia time)
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## Ounidas

## 2Q20 Results



OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Revenue Generation (R\$) and Hired Vehicles
Fleet Management


Number of Daily Rentals (Thousand)
Rent a Car


Number of Daily Rentals (Thousand)
Fleet Management

Average Occupancy Rate (\%)
Rent a Car
July YoY


Evolution in Used Car Sales


## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Recurring Net Income (R\$ Million)

Cash Generation
(R\$ Billion)


Welcome to the results for the second quarter of 2020.
This quarter was marked by the challenges that the negative impacts of COVID 1,9 brought us. Rather than looking at this delicate moment with fear, we look at it as a unique opportunity to strengthen ourselves and, consequently, position ourselves differently for the future and unquestionable resumption of demand for car rental and the sale of Used Cars. This future took only two months and already in June we had some operational indicators equal to the pre-covid periods, even allowing us to reach some records already in July, as we will detail below.

Starting with the division that suffered the least impact, in Fleet Management (responsible for about 65\% of the Company's EBITDA under normal conditions), a segment that we are the absolute leader in the country in terms of revenue and fleet size, we managed to implement good part of the vehicles that were in backlog in the first quarter and we saw a rapid recovery in demand. Such achievements allowed us to increase the sales of this division by $6 \%$ in relation to the first quarter, remembering that the acquisition of Zetta Frotas, completed on June 12, contributed only 18 days of sales in this quarter. Soon, there is still much more to come.

On demand, after April and May cooled down in commercial terms, in June we again had high demand from customers and future customers in the fleet outsourcing market, making it possible in July to reach the record volume of vehicles contracted in just one month in over 35 years of Unidas history: 3,145 vehicles, $240.4 \%$ higher than July 2019. Finally, it is important to note that the division was not completely immune to this period, but was limited, for Unidas, in occasional discounts granted to customers in the order of R\$ 4.5 million, return of approximately 1,500 vehicles and increase in the provision for delinquency, which together we estimate an impact of only 2 to $3 \%$ of EBITDA margin in the quarter.

In Car Rental, we saw the demand for daily rentals, both leisure and corporate, drop significantly, changing the mix rental significantly, and consequently, bringing the average tariff closer to the daily values of monthly rentals, which intrinsically has lower daily rates, around $\mathrm{R} \$ 50$. On the other hand, the moment was of great opportunity for these monthly products, mainly for individuals, which presented double-digit growth month after month since March. This achievement, although encouraged by more people willing to replace public transport with an individual and consequently safer means of transportation in pandemic times, opened up for the target consumers of this product the possibility of tasting a service that is still starting its process of popularization: the subscription car. Of these customers, we know that part will return to the consumption of public transport, but we are convinced that a relevant part will see the wide benefits of having only the good part if they have a vehicle and will remain with us, whether in monthly RAC contracts, or migrating to ours annual vehicle plans Okm from Unidas Livre (this allocated to Fleet Management), which we are proud to be the first car rental company to offer this type of product in Brazil.

Although the months of March, April and May were challenging in terms of rental demand, they also showed a gradual recovery, allowing us to move from an occupancy rate from $55.9 \%$ in April to $75.3 \%$ in July, with at the end of the month, this occupation was already $79.2 \%$. In this case, the "future" recovery, it took just 3 months to return to pre-COVID levels, much earlier than expected by any more optimistic estimate. As a result of the rapid recovery, we were able to record an annual increase in the number of RAC daily rates. For the continuity of the year, we will continue with the strategy of first increasing occupancy, which has already been done, and then recovering the average price and, finally, growing again in the segment according to our pre-COVID performance.

In Used cars, the recovery was even faster and stronger. After an April with the sale of 1,594 vehicles, we arrived in June with the volume of 7,188 vehicles sold in just one month. This volume, alone, already represented more than $100 \%$ of the target for the month stipulated before COVID-19. Better than June, it was July. We set an absolute sales record in the Company's history by selling 9,481 vehicles in just one month, $153.3 \%$ above the 2 Q20 average and $59.5 \%$ higher than July 2019. This result, although surprising, proves the expertise of the Administration, which has always believed that the right time to sell cars would appear in the very short term, not requiring the use of price discounts during the most critical period of the pandemic. With this strong performance in July, we are already operating with a positive EBITDA margin in the segment.

To support this quick and certain recovery, the Administration also outlined in February the strategy to be used during the pandemic. Among the various decisions, we highlight those that would be essential to prepare us to absorb the maximum demands for rental and used cars detailed above: maintaining our stores, maintaining our people and, above all, taking advantage of the moment of low demand to make the most of maintenance and overhaul of our fleet, including anticipating the scheduling of months following 2Q20 in order to have the maximum number of vehicles available for rental and sale. Specifically regarding the maintenance of stores and people, Management came to the conclusion that the economic rationale is that it would be more productive to follow this path, as we were convinced that the recovery of business would occur in the very short term, and that several expenses with downsizing of structures and people would not pay for themselves in such a short time, still generating a considerable operational risk with the mismatch between the moment of the return of demand and the time necessary to recompose the closed stores and to re-hire and train our employees.

Along with this positioning, Unidas continued to focus on people, knowing the enormous intangible power that maintaining employment gives the Company in relation to its employees. In addition to focusing on our people, Unidas continued to maintain its commitment to return part of its earnings to society through donations, which in this quarter were intensified to contribute to the prevention of COVID-19.

## MESSAGE FROM MANAGEMENT

As an obvious result, we had pressure margins in this quarter, especially in Car Rental, but strictly in line with what the Company believed for this moment. The most important thing is that we are ready for a second semester that already presented historical records in July and we continue with our long-term fundamentals intact.

In terms of liquidity, we have an absolutely solid position. Our cash balance went from R $\$ 1.5$ billion on March 31 to $\mathrm{R} \$ 1.8$ billion on June 30 and ended July with a balance of R\$ 2.1 billion, as a result of our high exposure to Fleet Management, the Company's rapid response in the flow of vehicle purchases and the impressive demand for used cars. Finally, this proven liquidity and business resilience allowed us to maintain our rating AAA.

I would like to thank our 3,435 employees who keep Unidas $100 \%$ operational throughout this troubled moment experienced by all of us. We count on each one of them to capture all the countless opportunities that have opened up and we are even more confident that we will have future results above expectations. Thank you very much and, more than ever, "let's go together!"

## Commercial Activity

- The global value of the new rental contracts signed in 2 Q20 reached a strong increase of $36.8 \%$ in 12 months, due to the higher value per car hired and the longer average duration of the signed contracts. This performance was achieved despite the effects of COVID-19 in the commercial sphere, especially in the months of April and May. Since then, there has been a continuous business recovery, reaching a total of 3,145 new vehicles contracted in July alone, 240.4\% higher than July 2019 and $142.5 \%$ above the monthly average of 2 Q 20 , the division's absolute record for a single month.

O Another important indicator to analyze the resumption of business is the commercial pipeline, which for the 3 Q 20 reached a record level of 49.9 thousand vehicles in dispute.

New Contracts ${ }^{1}$


## Commercial Pipeline


(1) For New Contracts, contract renewals are not being considered.

## I - FLEET MANAGEMENT

## Performance in the Period

- The number of daily rates increased despite the impacts that COVID-19 had on the implementation and implementation of new contracts in the quarter. With the gradual recovery already mentioned, in July we reached the record level of 2.3 million daily rates in a single month, representing an annual growth of $5.4 \%$ and $4.2 \%$ in relation to the 2 Q 20 monthly average.
- The average monthly tariff showed a slight reduction due to pro-customer commercial activities during COVID-19, which resulted in discounts granted of $\mathrm{R} \$ 4.5$ million in gross revenue in 2Q20. Disregarding this effect, the average monthly tariff would remain practically stable, even with the continuous fall in the basic interest rate.
- In addition to the discounts, approximately 1,500 vehicles were returned with the pandemic in 2 Q20.

Number of Daily Rentals (Thousand) and Average Montly Rate (R\$)


Net Revenue from Fleet Management
( $\mathrm{R} \$$ Million)


## Average Occupancy Rate



## II - RENT A CAR

## Performance in the Period

O The volume of Car Rental daily rentals (excluding franchises) expanded in 12 months despite the strong impacts of COVID-19 on rental demand in 2Q20. Throughout the quarter, this demand partially recovered in relation to pre-COVID-19 volumes, making the total of daily rentals in July 2020 to be 14.4\% higher than in July 2019.


- The lower average rate is due to the high exposure to long-term contracts that 2Q20 had, since COVID-19 impacted the demand for daily rentals, which have the highest rates. In the last week of July, the average rate was R\$ 57.9.

O The occupancy rate in 2Q20 had its lowest level in April (55.9\%) and has since recovered, reaching $75.1 \%$ in July, 0.1 p.p. higher than July 2019, and 79.2 \% on 7/31/2020.

- As anticipated in the Message from Management, the Company planned its recovery of growth in RAC in three phases:

1st phase: increasing the occupation, which has already been successfully completed;
2nd phase: recover the average price, which is still in progress and will depend only on the mix of leases to recover exposure to term cost leases, as it was before the pandemic, since the daily rentals are already $100 \%$ reestablished;
3rd phase: grow again until reaching the growth rates initially planned for this year.
Average Daily Price (R\$)

| $\mathbf{7 3 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 9}$ |  | $\mathbf{7 0 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 8 . 4 ) \%}$ | $\mathbf{+ 1 4 . 9 \%}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Occupancy Rate



O Since the Company was successful in presenting annual growth in rental volume, the performance of Net Revenue in the Car Rental segment (without franchises) was only partially impacted by the reduction in the average tariff.

Revenue from Rent a Car
(Excluding Franchises, R\$ Million)


## Customer Service Network

O The number of own stores grew 29 stores in 12 months, of which 7 stores were added only in 2Q20, in line with the expansion plan for the RAC stores and which were already in the process of opening before COVID-19.


## III - USED CARS

## Sectorial Scenario

- Although the sale of used vehicles for up to 3 years in 2 Q20 fell by more than $60 \%$ in 12 months, there was a gradual recovery over the quarter, reducing this drop to just $4.5 \%$ in July.

Used Cars Sales by Age in Brazil
(Millions of units)


Source: FENAUTO. Considers the sale of Vehicles, Light and Heavy Commercials, Motorcycles and Others

## Performance in the Period

- The Company was successful with the online and delivery vehicle sales initiatives, continuing sales during the quarantine period in some cities. With the heating of the used car sector and the gradual reopening of stores, sales volume increased significantly over the quarter and reached a record level of 9,632 vehicles sold only in July.

O The average sales price decreased by $4.3 \%$ in relation to 2 Q19, exclusively due to the lower exposure to sales in the retail channel in the months of April and May. We emphasize that the Company, believing in the demand recovery for Used Cars in the short term, did not practice discounts on the sale of Used Cars during the entire quarter.

O As a result of the strong sales volume in July and the correct decision not to grant discounts on vehicle prices, the Used Car segment in July already operated with a positive EBITDA margin.


## Revenue from Used Cars Sales

( $\mathrm{R} \$$ Million)


| Used Car Sales Results <br> (R\$ million) | $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}$ | Var. 2Q20 <br> vs 2Q19 | $\mathbf{1 H 2 0}$ | Var. <br> $\mathbf{1 H 1 9}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 H 2 0} \mathbf{v s}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 H 1 9}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(+)$ Used Cars Sales Net Revenue | 425.6 | 629.6 | $(32.4) \%$ | $1,040.3$ | $1,153.0$ | $(9.8) \%$ |
| $(-)$ Cost of Cars Sold | $(387.3)$ | $(584.1)$ | $(33.7) \%$ | $(968.8)$ | $(1,065.9)$ | $(9.1) \%$ |
| $=$ Used Cars Sales Results | $\mathbf{3 8 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 5 . 9 ) \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 7 . 9 ) \%}$ |
| \% Used Cars Sales Gross Margin | $9.0 \%$ | $7.2 \%$ | 1.7 p.p. | $6.9 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 . 6 \%}$ | $(0.7)$ p.p. |

- As already anticipated in the Management's Message, the Company decided to carry out a impairment of $\mathrm{R} \$ 24.5$ million in the Used Cars inventory in 2Q20 ( $6 \%$ of the value of the inventory as of March 31, 2020) in order to balance the effects the operational deleveraging generated by the lower sales volume in the quarter, and thus have a positive EBITDA margin.
- The representativeness of the demobilization fleet in 2 Q 20 decreased due to the improvement in sales of Used Cars throughout the quarter. With the record volume of used vehicles sold in July, this representativeness dropped to $9.7 \%$.

Demobilization Fleet - Consolidated
(Vehicles - thousand)


## Customer Service Network

O In 12 months, there was an increase in our Used Cars service network in a total of 21 stores, with a growth of 17 own retail stores and 6 wholesale stores. During 2Q20, the Company continued with its strategy of maintaining its existing stores and concluding the processes of opening new stores that were already in progress before COVID-19, which resulted in the opening of 6 own retail stores.


## IV - FLEET

O The total fleet (end of the period) showed annual growth in both rental segments.

## Opening of the Final Fleet - Consolidated



## Investments in Fleet

- In 2Q20, vehicle purchases were made for the Fleet Management operation, since the business volume evolved over the quarter and also because the Company had more than sufficient financial strength to close these new businesses. Virtually no vehicle purchases were made for the Car Rental division.

Net Fleet Investment
( $\mathrm{R} \$ \mathrm{Million)}$


Net Fleet Investment
(\# of Vehicles)


## Consolidated Net Revenue

| Revenue <br> (R\$ million) | $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}$ | Var. 2Q20 vs | $\mathbf{1 H 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 H 1 9}$ | Var. 1H20 <br> vs 1H19 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(+)$ Gross Rental Revenue | 529.7 | 582.6 | $(9.1) \%$ | $1,184.4$ | $1,136.5$ | $4.2 \%$ |
| $(+)$ Gross Used Cars Sales | 426.9 | 630.4 | $(32.3) \%$ | $1,042.1$ | $1,154.5$ | $(9.7) \%$ |
| $(-)$ Taxes | $(50.7)$ | $(58.0)$ | $(12.7) \%$ | $(108.7)$ | $(108.3)$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| (Total Net Revenue | $\mathbf{9 0 6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 4 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 1 . 6 ) \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 1 7 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 8 2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{( 3 . 0 ) \%}$ |
| Net Rental Revenue | 480.3 | 525.3 | $(8.6) \%$ | $1,077.4$ | $1,029.6$ | $4.6 \%$ |
| Net Used Cars Revenue | 425.6 | 629.6 | $(32.4) \%$ | $1,040.3$ | $1,153.0$ |  |

- The Company's consolidated net revenue in 2Q20 decreased due to the impacts of COVID-19 in all segments, mainly in the sale of Used Cars and Car Rental.



## V - FINANCIAL RESULTS

## Operating Costs

| Operating Costs ${ }^{1}$ (R\$ million) | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Var. } 2 \mathrm{Q20} \\ \text { vs } 2 \mathrm{Q} 19 \end{gathered}$ | 1H20 | 1H19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Var. } 1 \mathrm{H} 20 \\ \text { vs } 1 \mathrm{H} 19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (-) Maintenance Cost and Others | (178.0) | (161.8) | 10.0\% | (363.9) | (311.5) | 16.8\% |
| (-) Personnel Costs | (27.2) | (18.3) | 48.9\% | (53.0) | (46.9) | 13.0\% |
| (+) PIS/COFINS Credits Recovery | 37.0 | 42.8 | (13.5)\% | 78.2 | 81.4 | (3.9)\% |
| (-) Recurring Other Operational Costs | (16.2) | (9.1) | 78.8\% | (33.3) | (25.0) | 33.2\% |
| = Cash Cost from Rental Activities | (184.4) | (146.3) | 26.0\% | (371.9) | (301.9) | 23.2\% |
| (-) Depreciation of Vehicles and Other Assets | (130.4) | (110.3) | 18.2\% | (257.6) | (195.0) | 32.1\% |
| = Total Cost from Rental Activities | (314.7) | (256.6) | 22.7\% | (629.5) | (496.9) | 26.7\% |
| Cash Cost as a \% of Net Rental Revenues | 38.4\% | 27.9\% | 10.5 p.p. | 34.5\% | 29.3\% | 5.2 p.p. |
| Depreciation Cost as a \% of Net Rental Revenues | 27.1\% | 21.0\% | 6.1 p.p. | 23.9\% | 18.9\% | 5.0 p.p. |
| Total Cost as a \% of Net Rental Revenues | 65.5\% | 48.9\% | 16.7 p.p. | 58.4\% | 48.3\% | 10.2 p.p. |
| (+) Extraordinary Items | (24.5) | - | - | (24.5) |  |  |
| = Total Accounting Operating Costs | (339.3) | (256.6) | 32.2\% | (654.0) | (496.9) | 31.6\% |

O The increase in costs reflects the Management's focus on remaining strengthened and prepared for the recovery of its car rental and sale business in the very short term, as evidenced by the June and July volumes, which resulted in the following initiatives:
(i) concentrate the maintenance of its vehicles in 2Q20, including anticipating them, to take advantage of the moment of low demand for rental and sale of used cars in April and May;
(ii) natural aging of the fleet with the postponement of demobilization during the pandemic; and
(iii) not shrinking the store structure due to the economic rationale that the severance, rehiring, training, closing and reopening costs of stores would not bring savings in such a short period of time.

O The greater representativeness of the depreciation costs of vehicles and other assets in relation to revenue is due to (i) Management's decision to maintain the depreciation of Car Rental and Fleet Management vehicles at conservative levels and (iii) the opening of new RAC stores. We emphasize that Management already has a clear view on the increase in demand for Used Cars and the behavior of vehicle prices 0km for 2020, and that the combination of both scenarios opens the necessary space for the reduction of depreciation as of 3Q20.

Depreciation per Operating Vehicle Rent a Car + Franchises
( $\mathrm{R} \$$ thousand / Car)


Depreciation per Operating Vehicle
Fleet Management
( $\mathrm{R} \$$ thousand / Car)


The depreciation of vehicles is calculated by the difference between the purchase price of the car and the Company's estimate for its sale price at the end of the rental periods, after deducting the provision for expenses of sales.

## V - FINANCIAL RESULTS

## Operating Expenses (SG\&A)

| SG\&A Expenses ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (R\& million) | $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}$ | Var. 2Q20 | (H20 | 1H19 | Var. 1H20 |
| vs 1H19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- The increase in the representativeness of operating expenses ex-depreciation in relation to net revenue is due to:
(i) the increase in provisioning at more comfortable levels adopted by Management and which, due to the nature of noncash expenses, may be reversed over the next quarters;
(ii) the growth of IT structures, back-office and Used Cars in the last 12 months, which were maintained during the quarter with a view to business recovery in the short term;
(iii) effects of operational deleveraging with COVID-19; and
(iv) non-recurring expenses with COVID-19 prevention initiatives, with donations, among others, which together represented a total of $R \$ 4.6$ million in the quarter.

O The higher depreciation and amortization expenses are mainly explained by the increase in the Used Car stores.

## Operating Result

| EBITDA and EBIT (R\$ million) | 2Q20 | 2 Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Var. 2Q20 vs } \\ 2 Q 19 \end{gathered}$ | 1H20 | 1H19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Var. } 1 \mathrm{H} 20 \text { vs } \\ 1 \mathrm{H} 19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (+) Accounting Net Income | (14.5) | 81.9 | - | 65.1 | 155.7 | (58.2)\% |
| $(-/+)$ Equity Method | 2.4 | (1.2) | - | 4.9 | (2.4) | - |
| (+) Income Taxes | (23.1) | 21.6 | - | (4.6) | 38.1 | - |
| (+) Recurring Financial Result | 71.5 | 90.3 | (20.8)\% | 141.7 | 174.5 | (18.8)\% |
| (+) Extraordinary Financial Items | 24.5 | 3.1 | 702.1\% | 24.5 | 16.2 | 51.9\% |
| (+) Depreciation | 147.8 | 120.9 | 22.3\% | 290.2 | 224.5 | 29.2\% |
| = EBITDA | 208.6 | 316.5 | (34.1)\% | 521.8 | 606.5 | (14.0)\% |
| EBITDA Margin ${ }^{1}$ | 43.4\% | 60.3\% | (16.8) p.p. | 48.4\% | 58.9\% | (10.5) p.p. |
| = EBIT | 60.8 | 195.7 | (68.9)\% | 231.6 | 382.0 | (39.4)\% |
| EBIT Margin ${ }^{1}$ | 12.7\% | 37.2\% | (24.6) p.p. | 21.5\% | 37.1\% | (15.6) p.p. |

## EBITDA

O Consolidated recurring EBITDA in 2Q20 decreased due to the impacts of COVID-19, mainly in the Car Rental segment, in addition to non-recurring expenses, as already mentioned.

Recurting EBITDA and EBITDA Margin ${ }^{1}$
(R\$ Million)


To simplify investor analysis and demonstrate the actual comparison of EBITDA margins, the table below shows the comparison by segment.

| Recurring EBITDA | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 2018 \\ \text { Combined } \end{gathered}$ | 2019 | Var. | 1H19 | 1H20 | Var. | 2Q19 | 2Q20 | Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fleet Management ${ }^{1}$ | 64.8\% | 63.7\% | 64.8\% | 65.4\% | 64.8\% | (0.5) p.p. | 64.8\% | 63.3\% | (1.5) p.p. | 65.0\% | 62.3\% | (2.7) p.p. |
| Rent-a-Car + Franchises ${ }^{1}$ | - | - | 39.8\% | 46.3\% | 47.2\% | 0.8 p.p. | 47.0\% | 28.4\% | (18.6) p.p. | 49.0\% | 3.7\% | (45.3) p.p. |
| Rental ${ }^{1}$ | 64.8\% | 63.7\% | 56.4\% | 58.2\% | 57.1\% | (1.1) p.p. | 57.2\% | 48.0\% | (9.2) p.p. | 58.3\% | 41.6\% | (16.7) p.p. |
| Used Cars Sales ${ }^{2}$ | (3.3)\% | 2.3\% | 3.0\% | 4.2\% | 1.3\% | (2.9) p.p. | 1.5\% | 0.5\% | (1.0) p.p. | 1.6\% | 2.0\% | 0.4 p.p. |
| = Consolidated EBITDA ${ }^{1}$ | 61.8\% | 66.0\% | 59.4\% | 62.4\% | 58.6\% | (3.7) p.p. | 58.9\% | 48.4\% | (10.5) p.p. | 60.3\% | 43.4\% | (16.9) p.p. |

- The Fleet Management EBITDA margin decreased due to the R\$4.5 million in discounts granted to customers, the return of around 1,500 vehicles and the increase in the provision for delinquency, as impact of COVID-19, and by the reduction of basic interest rate.

O In Car Rental, the margin was impacted by the reduction of short-term leases, which impacted the average ticket and the occupancy rate, by the increase in provision of default, by the Company's decision not to make strategic cost cuts for the medium and long-term and non-recurring expenses.

O In Used Cars, the improvement in the EBITDA margin is explained by the adjustment of impairment already mentioned. As already mentioned, the EBITDA margin of Used Cars in July already operates in the positive, due to the volume of sales and the correct decision not to grant discounts on vehicle prices.
(1) Margins calculated over Net Rental Revenue
(2) Margins calculated over Net Used Car Sales Revenue.

## v - FINANCIAL RESULTS

## EBIT

- Consolidated EBIT and its margin decreased, mainly due to EBITDA decrease and the increase in depreciation.


| Recurring EBIT | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 2018 \\ \text { Combined } \end{gathered}$ | 2019 | Var. | 1H19 | 1H20 | Var. | 2 Q19 | 2 Q 20 | Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fleet Management ${ }^{1}$ | 37.4\% | 41.5\% | 43.9\% | 44.4\% | 41.8\% | (2.7) p.p. | 41.3\% | 36.6\% | (4.7) p.p. | 41.6\% | 34.9\% | (6.7) p.p. |
| Rent-a-Car + Franchises ${ }^{1}$ | - | - | 30.7\% | 31.3\% | 30.7\% | (0.6) p.p. | 31.5\% | 2.2\% | (29,3) p.p. | 31.2\% | (28.2)\% | (59.4) p.p. |
| $=$ Consolidated EBIT $^{1}$ | 37.4\% | 41.5\% | 39.4\% | 39.5\% | 36.9\% | (2.5) p.p. | 37.1\% | 21.5\% | (15.6) p.p. | 37.2\% | 12.7\% | (24.5) p.p. |

(1) Margens calculadas sobre a Receita de Locação.

## Net Financial Expenses

| Net Financial Expenses (R\$ million) | $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}$ | Var. $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ <br> vs 2Q19 | $\mathbf{1 H 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 H 1 9}$ | Var. $\mathbf{1 H 2 0}$ <br> vs $\mathbf{1 H 1 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(-)$ Financial Expenses | $(80.1)$ | $(111.0)$ | $(27.8) \%$ | $(163.8)$ | $(224.1)$ | $(26.9) \%$ |
| $(+)$ Financial Income | 8.6 | 17.7 | $(51.1) \%$ | 22.1 | 33.3 | $(33.6) \%$ |
| $=$ Financial Result | $\mathbf{( 7 1 . 5 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 9 3 . 3 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 3 . 4 ) \%}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 4 1 . 7 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 9 0 . 7 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 5 . 7 ) \%}$ |
| Financial Result as \% of Net Revenues ${ }^{1}$ | $14.9 \%$ | $17.8 \%$ | $(2.9)$ p.p. | $13.1 \%$ | $18.5 \%$ | $(5.4)$ p.p. |
| $(+/-)$ Extraordinary Items | - | 3.1 | - | 0.0 | 16.2 | $(100.0) \%$ |
| $=$ Recurring Financial Result | $\mathbf{( 7 1 . 5 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 9 0 . 3 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 0 . 8 ) \%}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 4 1 . 7 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 7 4 . 6 )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 8 . 8 ) \%}$ |
| Recurring Financial Result as \% of Net Revenues ${ }^{1}$ | $14.9 \%$ | $17.2 \%$ | $(2.3)$ p.p. | $13.1 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ | $(3.8)$ p.p. |

O The representativeness of the recurring net financial expense in relation to the net revenue was benefited by the important advances of the Company in the reduction of spreads practiced and to the lower basic interest rate, resulting in an annual drop of $13.4 \%$.

## Net Income

| Net Income <br> (R\$ Million) | $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 9}$ | Var. 2Q20 vs 2Q19 | $\mathbf{1 H 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 H 1 9}$ | Var. $\mathbf{1 S 2 0}$ vs $\mathbf{1 S 1 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(+)$ Accounting Net Income | $(14.5)$ | 81.9 | - | 65.1 | 155.7 | $(58,2) \%$ |
| $(-/+)$ Equity Method | 2.4 | $(1.2)$ | - | 4.9 | $(2.4)$ | - |
| (+) Extraordinary Items, net of Taxes | 16.2 | 2.0 | $710.0 \%$ | 16.2 | 10.7 | $51,4 \%$ |
| = Recurring Net Income | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{( 9 5 . 1 ) \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{( 4 7 . 5 ) \%}$ |
| Net Margin ${ }^{1}$ | $(3.0) \%$ | $15.6 \%$ | $(18.6)$ p.p. | $6,0 \%$ | $15.1 \%$ | (9.1) p.p. |
| Recurring Net Margin 1 | $0.8 \%$ | $15.7 \%$ | $(14.8)$ p.p. | $8,0 \%$ | $15.9 \%$ | (7.8) p.p. |

- Net income and net margin in 2Q20 showed reductions due to the impacts of COVID-19 and increased depreciation, partially offset by the improvement in its debt cost.


## Recurring Net Income <br> ( $\mathrm{R} \$$ Million)


(1) Margins calculated over Net Rental Margin.

## V - FINANCIAL RESULTS

## Profitability Ratios

O The 2 Q20 ROE was $4,3 \%$, a reduction of 11,6 p.p. compared to 2 Q19 annualized, due to the higher level of the Company's shareholders' equity with the conclusion of the follow-on of $\mathrm{R} \$ 1.2$ billion in December 2019, and the lowest net profit.


O The representativeness of ROIC in relation to the cost of debt after income tax in 2 Q20 LTM was 2.2 times, allowing the spread to remain positive at 4.5 p.p., even with all the effects of COVID-19.

## Spread (ROIC less debt costs after taxes) ${ }^{2}$


(1) The annualized ROE is calculated using the consolidated recurring accounting net income for each period divided by the monthly average of shareholders' equity adjusted by deducting the goodwill generated by the mergers with Auto Ricci and Unidas S.A. and adding the adjustment of equity valuation (Tangible Shareholders' Equity).
(2) The Annualized ROIC considers recurring EBIT less the recurring effective tax rate (NOPAT), divided by the PP\&E and the stock of cars less short and long term Receivables and trade accounts (Invested Capital).

V - FINANCIAL RESULTS

## Indebtedness

| Debt <br> (R\$ Million) | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Var. 2Q20 vs } \\ 2 Q 19 \end{gathered}$ | 1Q20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Var. } 2 Q 20 \\ \text { vs } 1 Q 20 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Debt | 5.3 | 4.1 | 30.0\% | 4.9 | 7.3\% |
| Short Term Debt (\%) | 7.1\% | 4.4\% | 2.7 p.p. | 6.4\% | 0.3 p.p. |
| Long Term Debt (\%) | 92.9\% | 95.6\% | (2.7) p.p. | 93.6\% | (0.3) p.p. |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents and Bonds | 1.8 | 0.7 | 152.7\% | 1.2 | 56.0\% |
| Net Debt | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.0\% | 3.7 | (7.8)\% |

- In 2Q20, there was strong cash generation in the quarter, supported by EBITDA from the Fleet Management segment, the rapid recovery in Used Cars sales throughout the quarter and the lower volume of vehicle purchases, reducing the Company's net debt.

2 Q20 Cash Generation (R\$ Million)


Cash equivalent to $93.1 \%$ of
debt until 2022


1.2
1.3


V - FINANCIAL RESULTS
Consolidated Leverage Ratios

| Ratios | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Debt / Fleet Value | $66.3 \%$ | $63.1 \%$ | $37.4 \%$ | $39.8 \%$ | $56.3 \%$ | $48.6 \%$ |
| Net Debt / Recurring EBITDA LTM | $2.52 x$ | $2.51 x$ | $3.04 x$ | $2.19 x$ | $3.02 x$ | $2.93 x$ |
| Net Debt / Equity | $2.05 x$ | $2.09 x$ | $0.79 x$ | $0.74 x$ | $1.37 x$ | $0.93 x$ |
| Recurring EBITDA LTM / Net Financial Expenses LTM | $2.17 x$ | $2.68 x$ | $3.04 x$ | $3.48 x$ | $3.23 x$ | $3.56 x$ |

## Debt Composition

In the following table we present the main information on the Company's outstanding debts at the end of 2 Q 20 :

| Debt (06/30/2020) | Issuance Date | Average Cost | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unidas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13th debentures - 2nd series | 08/28/17 | CDI + 1.40\% | - | 125.0 | 125.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250.0 |
| 15th debentures-1st series | 12/19/18 | CDI + 1.40\% | - | 137.1 | 137.1 | 137.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 411.4 |
| 15th debentures - 2nd series | 02/19/18 | CDI + 1.15\% | - | 88.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 88.6 |
| 16th debentures - single series | 04/27/18 | 119\% of CDI | - | - | 116.7 | 116.7 | 116.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 350.0 |
| 17th debentures - single series | 09/27/18 | 113\% of CDI | - | - | 200.0 | 200.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400.0 |
| 18th debentures - single series | 09/20/19 | 108\% of CDI | - | - | - | - | 200.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 200.0 |
| 2nd promissory notes - single series | 11/29/17 | CDI + 1.40\% | - | 118.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 118.0 |
| Working Capital | 04/15/20 | CDI + 3.00\% | - | - | - | 300.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300.0 |
| Unidas S.A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10th debentures - 1st series | 09/29/17 | CDI + 1.20\% | 40.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40.0 |
| 10th debentures - 2nd series | 09/29/17 | CDI + 1.60\% | - | 210.0 | 210.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 420.0 |
| 11th debentures - single series | 03/29/18 | 117.5\% of CDI | - | - | 250.0 | 250.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500.0 |
| 12th debentures-1st series | 09/15/18 | 110.6\% of CDI | - | - | 75.0 | 75.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150.0 |
| 12th debentures-2nd series | 09/15/18 | IPCA + 7.30\% | - | - | - | - | 52.9 | 52.9 | - | - | - | - | 105.7 |
| 13th debentures-1st series | 04/10/19 | 107.9\% of CDI | - | - | - | - | 527.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 527.4 |
| 13th debentures-2nd series | 04/10/19 | 110.5\% of CDI | - | - | - | - | - | 124.2 | 124.2 | 124.2 | - | - | 372.6 |
| 13th debentures - 3rd series | 04/10/19 | 112\% of CDI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| Foreign Loan - 4131 | 07/26/19 | 109.7\% of CDI | - | - | - | - | - | 272.1 | - | - | - | - | 272.1 |
| Foreign Loan-4131 | 03/19/20 | CDI + 0.82\% | - | - | 90.7 | 90.7 | 90.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 272.1 |
| 14th debentures - single series | 11/18/19 | 109.7\% of CDI | - | - | 40.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 200.0 |
| Unidas Agro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CRA | 12/18/19 | 108\% of CDI | - | - | - | - | - | 62.5 | 62.5 | - | - | - | 125.0 |
| Zetta Frotas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working Capital |  | 21.06\% a year | 1.7 | 16.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | - | 23.4 |
| Incurred Net Interest <br> Caixa, equivalentes de Caixa e SWAP |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 27.4 \\ (1,933.5) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 27.4 \\ (1,933.5) \end{array}$ |
| Net Debt |  |  | $(1,864.4)$ | 695.0 | 1,245.0 | 1,250.3 | 1,068.4 | 512.5 | 187.6 | 125.2 | 50.6 | 50.0 | 3,320.3 |

## Dividends and IOE

On June 26, 2020, the Board of Directors approved the payment of interest on equity in the total gross amount of $\mathrm{R} \$ 47.430 .875,37$ (forty-seven million, four hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five and thirty-seven cents ), equivalent to R $\$ 0,0937791324$ per share. However, the Company, in this moment of uncertainty generated by the pandemic of COVID-19 (coronavirus), declared by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, will postpone the payment until January 2021, and it can be brought forward by decision of the Administration.

| Approval Date | Total Ammount Declared (R\$ Million) | Value per Share (R\$) | Date of Shareholding Position |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 23, 2017 | 5.609 | 0.0877435 | March 29, 2017 |
| June 22, 2017 | 5.340 | 0.0661356 | June 27, 2017 |
| September 21, 2017 | 5.420 | 0.0670874 | September 26, 2017 |
| December 18, 2017 | 5.520 | 0.0681917 | December 21, 2017 |
| January 3, 2018 | 17.501 | 0.2161837 | January 8, 2018 |
| March 26, 2018 | 8.090 | 0.0700350 | March 29, 2018 |
| June 22, 2018 | 25.213 | 0.2180625 | June 26, 2018 |
| September 19, 2018 | 24.990 | 0.2159092 | September 24, 2019 |
| December 21, 2018 | 28.853 | 0.1966699 | December 28, 2018 |
| March 21, 2019 | 45.272 | 0.3074359 | March 26, 2019 |
| June 19, 2019 | 39.856 | 0.2703706 | June 25, 2019 |
| September 19, 2019 | 38.581 | 0.2611806 | September 24, 2019 |
| March 30, 2020 | 48.539 | 0.0964124 | April 2, 2020 |
| June 26, 2020 | 47.431 | 0.0937791 | July 2, 2020 |

## Ownership Structure

On June 30, 2020, the Company held 508,729,411 common shares, with free-float representing $63,7 \%$ of total shares, including treasury shares.

Current Shareholding Structure
06/30/2020 - Including Treasury Shares


## LCAM3 Performance

Unidas shares (LCAM3) closed the trading session on 08/12/2020 quoted at R\$20.71, an increase of 13,0\% in 12 months, while the IBOV index posted a decrease of $0.2 \%$ and the Small Cap Index increased 3,0\% respectively for the same period. The average daily trading volume (ADTV) in the last 12 months was $\mathrm{R} \$ 57.5$ million/day, and after the follow-on in December 2019, ADTV changed to R R $\$ 73,1$ million/day. Unidas currently has 16 equity research coverages: Ativa Corretora, Banco do Brasil, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Bradesco BBI, BTG Pactual, Citi, Credit Suisse, Eleven Financial, Levante, Morgan Stanley, Itaú BBA, JP Morgan, Safra, Santander, UBS and XP.

## Performance LCAM3 12M x IBOV and SMLL



## 2Q20 Results Presentation Webcast



E-mail: ri@unidas.com.br

About Unidas - We are Brazil's leading company in the Fleet Management in Brazil, and number two in the Rent-aCar segment. Our strong competitive position, focus and scale will allow us to continue consolidating the market via organic growth. We have a wide geographical coverage, with a presence in all Brazilian states. The Company offers solutions for the entire client cycle, both in Fleet Management and the Rent-a-Car segments (Unidas $360{ }^{\circ}$ platform). In addition to the strong presence and expertise in demobilizing vehicles previously used in our operations.

Legal Notice - The statements contained in this document related to business prospects, projections of operating and financial results and those related to Unidas' growth prospects are merely projections and, as such, are exclusively based on management's expectations of future business. These expectations depend, substantially, on market conditions, the performance of the Brazilian economy, the sector and international markets and, therefore, are subject to change without prior notice.

Operating Data ${ }^{1}$

| Operating Data | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Var. | 1519 | 1520 | Var. | 2 Q 19 | 2 Q 20 | Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Fleet at the End of the Period | 27,731 | 46,566 | 129,926 | 162,842 | 25.3\% | 151,199 | 163,505 | 8.1\% | 151,199 | 163,505 | 8.1\% |
| Fleet being implemented | 2,394 | 4,283 | 9,956 | 7,347 | (26.2)\% | 9,196 | 7,271 | (20.9)\% | 9,196 | 7,271 | (20.9)\% |
| Demobilized fleet | 1,529 | 1,964 | 10,046 | 14,004 | 39.4\% | 16,058 | 16,192 | 0.8\% | 16,058 | 16,192 | 0.8\% |
| Operating fleet | 23,808 | 40,319 | 109,924 | 141,491 | 28.7\% | 125,945 | 140,042 | 11.2\% | 125,945 | 140,042 | 11.2\% |
| Average Operating Fleet | 23,905 | 32,000 | 91,977 | 124,071 | 34.9\% | 118,487 | 152,993 | 29.1\% | 122,784 | 139,657 | 13.7\% |
| Fleet Management | 23,905 | 32,000 | 58,421 | 71,943 | 23.1\% | 70,492 | 73,320 | 4.0\% | 72,151 | 73,650 | 2.1\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - |  | 31,183 | 50,070 | 60.6\% | 45.879 | 77,434 | 68.8\% | 48,615 | 64,464 | 32.6\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 2,374 | 2,058 | (13.3)\% | 2,116 | 2,239 | 5.8\% | 2,019 | 1,543 | (23.6)\% |
| Average Rented Fleet | 23,147 | 31,054 | 83,887 | 111,379 | 32.8\% | 107,053 | 118,159 | 10.4\% | 109,247 | 113,649 | 4.0\% |
| Fleet Management | 23,147 | 31,054 | 57,393 | 70,286 | 22.5\% | 68,990 | 71,827 | 4.1\% | 70,544 | 72,305 | 2.5\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - | - | 24,140 | 39,035 | 61.7\% | 35,947 | 44,492 | 23.8\% | 36,683 | 39,802 | 8.5\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 2,354 | 2,058 | (12.6)\% | 2,116 | 1,840 | (13.1)\% | 2,019 | 1,543 | (23.6)\% |
| Average Age of Operating Fleet (months) | 18.6 | 18.9 | 14.6 | 12.9 | (11.8)\% | 12.1 | 13.0 | 7.7\% | 12.7 | 13.9 | 9.0\% |
| Fleet Management | 18.6 | 18.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 | 0.3\% | 16.9 | 16.6 | (1.8)\% | 17.0 | 16.9 | (0.7)\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - | - | 7.3 | 7.1 | (2.7)\% | 6.5 | 9.6 | 48.5\% | 6.5 | 10.5 | 62.3\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 11.1 | 10.6 | (4.1)\% | 11.0 | 11.7 | 6.5\% | 11.1 | 12.9 | 16.5\% |
| Number of Daily Rentals (thousand) | 8,335 | 11,179 | 27,236 | 39,573 | 45.3\% | 18,973 | 21,025 | 10.8\% | 9,748 | 10,129 | 3.9\% |
| Fleet Management | 8,335 | 11,179 | 20,647 | 25,374 | 22.9\% | 12,489 | 12,929 | 3.5\% | 6,420 | 6,507 | 1.4\% |
| Rent-a-Car (no franchises) | - | - | 6,589 | 14,199 | 115.5\% | 6,484 | 8,096 | 24.9\% | 3,328 | 3,622 | 8.8\% |
| Average Ticket (R\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fleet Management (monthly) | 1,597 | 1,546 | 1,489 | 1,597 | 7.3\% | 1,574 | 1,543 | (2.0)\% | 1,610 | 1,581 | (1.8)\% |
| Rent-a-Car (daily rate) ${ }^{1}$ | - | - | 74.4 | 70.9 | (4.7)\% | 72.2 | 60.5 | (16.2)\% | 70.3 | 50.4 | (28.4)\% |
| Occupancy Rate Fleet Management | 96.8\% | 97.0\% | 98.2\% | 97.7\% | (0.5) p.p. | 97.9\% | 98.0\% | 0.1 p.p. | 97.8\% | 98.2\% | 0.4 p.p. |
| Rent-a-Car ${ }^{1}$ | - | - | 77.4\% | 78.0\% | 0.6 p.p. | 78.4\% | 69.3\% | (9.1) p.p. | 75.5\% | 61.7\% | (13.7) p.p. |
| Depreciation (R\$ thousand) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fleet Management | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 11.9\% | 3.8 | 4.1 | 8.0\% | 4.0 | 4.3 | 7.0\% |
| Rent-a-Car (including franchises) | - | - | 2.2 | 2.0 | (8.2)\% | 2.0 | 2.9 | 43.0\% | 2.0 | 2.9 | 41.3\% |
| Average Fleet Value ( $\mathbf{R}$ \$ million) | 968.1 | 1,212.2 | 3,932.3 | 6,525.8 | 66.0\% | 5,732.7 | 7,223.5 | 26.0\% | 5,918.3 | 7,166.6 | 21.1\% |
| Number of Cars Purchased | 9,122 | 19,747 | 68,702 | 93,493 | 36.1\% | 45,418 | 26,719 | (41.2)\% | 24,006 | 5,149 | (78.6)\% |
| Fleet Management | 9,122 | 19,747 | 29,295 | 35,487 | 21.1\% | 14,882 | 12,926 | (13.1)\% | 8,678 | 5,030 | (42.0)\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - | - | 38,052 | 56,309 | 48.0\% | 29,706 | 13,653 | (54.0)\% | 14,801 | 30 | (99.8)\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 1,355 | 1,697 | 25.2\% | 830 | 140 | (83.1)\% | 527 | 89 | (83.1)\% |
| Average Purchase Price (R\$ thousand) | 36.1 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 47.8 | 11.5\% | 45.5 | 52.3 | 15.1\% | 46.4 | 63.8 | 37.5\% |
| Fleet Management | 36.1 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 50.1 | 12.6\% | 47.7 | 60.3 | 26.3\% | 47.1 | 63.7 | 35.2\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - | - | 41.8 | 46.5 | 11.3\% | 44.5 | 44.9 | 0.9\% | 46.3 | 143.1 | 209.2\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 37.5 | 42.9 | 14.5\% | 39.0 | 43.9 | 12.8\% | 38.6 | 43.8 | 13.7\% |
| Number of Cars Sold | 12,402 | 16,710 | 41,736 | 64,564 | 54.7\% | 29,980 | 27,691 | (7.6)\% | 15,869 | 11,229 | (29.2)\% |
| Fleet Management | 12,402 | 16,710 | 25,025 | 29,769 | 19.0\% | 12,372 | 13,806 | 11.6\% | 6,358 | 5,550 | (12.7)\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - | - | 15,696 | 33,151 | 111.2\% | 16,792 | 13,489 | (19.7)\% | 9,088 | 5,481 | (39.7)\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 1,015 | 1,644 | 62.0\% | 816 | 396 | (51.5)\% | 423 | 198 | (53.2)\% |
| Average Selling Price (R\$ thousand) | 28.4 | 31.4 | 33.5 | 39.0 | 16.5\% | 38.5 | 37.6 | (2.2)\% | 39.7 | 38.0 | (4.3)\% |
| Fleet Management | 28.4 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 35.6 | 13.1\% | 36.3 | 36.0 | (0.9)\% | 37.8 | 36.9 | (2.4)\% |
| Rent-a-Car | - | - | 36.9 | 42.3 | 14.5\% | 40.3 | 39.4 | (2.3)\% | 41.3 | 39.3 | (5.0)\% |
| Rent-a-Car - Franchises | - | - | 31.3 | 35.4 | 13.2\% | 34.5 | 36.1 | 4.7\% | 34.7 | 35.7 | 3.0\% |
| Number of Employees | 589 | 801 | 2,601 | 3,314 | 27.4\% | 2,938 | 3,435 | 16.9\% | 2,938 | 3,435 | 16.9\% |
| Fleet per Employee | 47.1 | 58.1 | 49.6 | 49.1 | (0.9)\% | 51.5 | 47.6 | (7.5)\% | 51.5 | 47.6 | (7.5)\% |

[^0]Fleet Management (R\$ thousand)

| Consolidated Results (R\$ thousand) | 2Q19 | 2 20 | Var. | 1519 | 1520 | Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rental Gross Revenues | 340,821 | 343,030 | 0.6\% | 652,030 | 665,247 | 2.0\% |
| Used Cars sales gross revenue | 240,305 | 204,670 | (14.8)\% | 445,891 | 496,489 | 11.3\% |
| Total Gross Revenues | 581,127 | 547,699 | (5.8)\% | 1,097,922 | 1,161,736 | 5.8\% |
| Taxes on rental revenues | $(34,499)$ | $(31,981)$ | (7.3)\% | $(64,389)$ | $(61,836)$ | (4.0)\% |
| Taxes on Used Cars Sales | (274) | (616) | 125.3\% | (415) | (851) | 105.0\% |
| Total Taxes | $(34,772)$ | $(32,598)$ | (6.3)\% | $(64,804)$ | $(62,687)$ | (3.3)\% |
| Rental Net Revenues | 306,322 | 311,048 | 1.5\% | 587,641 | 603,411 | 2.7\% |
| Used Cars Sales Net Revenues | 240,032 | 204,054 | (15.0)\% | 445,476 | 495,638 | 11.3\% |
| Consolidated Net Revenues | 546,354 | 515,102 | (5.7)\% | 1,033,118 | 1,099,049 | 6.4\% |
| Rental Costs (Ex-depreciation) | $(75,956)$ | $(81,293)$ | 7.0\% | $(148,596)$ | $(156,740)$ | 5.5\% |
| Used Cars Sales Costs (Ex-depreciation) | $(217,323)$ | $(187,010)$ | (13.9)\% | $(404,761)$ | $(455,977)$ | 12.7\% |
| Total Costs (ex-depreciation) | $(293,280)$ | $(268,303)$ | (8.5)\% | $(553,358)$ | $(612,717)$ | 10.7\% |
| Gross Profit | 253,075 | 246,799 | (2.5)\% | 479,760 | 486,332 | 1.4\% |
| Rental Operating Expenses (SG\&A, ex-depreciation) | $(31,248)$ | $(36,082)$ | 15.5\% | $(58,187)$ | $(64,479)$ | 10.8\% |
| Used Cars Sales Operating Expenses (SG\&A, ex-depreciation) | $(13,508)$ | $(13,896)$ | 2.9\% | $(27,015)$ | $(31,950)$ | 18.3\% |
| Total Operating Expenses (SG\&A) | $(44,756)$ | $(49,978)$ | 11.7\% | $(85,202)$ | $(96,429)$ | 13.2\% |
| Depreciation | $(81,041)$ | $(88,292)$ | 8.9\% | $(151,933)$ | $(168,756)$ | 11.1\% |
| Recurring EBIT | 127,278 | 108,529 | (14.7)\% | 242,626 | 221,147 | (8.9)\% |
| Net Financial Expenses | $(48,095)$ | $(37,233)$ | (22.6)\% | $(94,923)$ | $(72,711)$ | (23.4)\% |
| Recurring EBT | 79,183 | 71,296 | (10.0)\% | 147,703 | 148,436 | (0.5)\% |
| Taxes | $(16,920)$ | $(13,142)$ | (22.3)\% | $(30,952)$ | $(27,326)$ | (11.7)\% |
| Recurring Net Profit | 62,263 | 58,154 | (6.6)\% | 116,751 | 121,110 | (3.7)\% |
| Net Margin over Net Rental Revenue | 20.3\% | 18.7\% | (1.6) p.p. | 11.3\% | 11.0\% | (0.3) p.p. |
| Recurring EBITDA | 208,318 | 196,821 | (5.5)\% | 394,558 | 389,903 | (1.2)\% |
| EBITDA Margin over Net Rental Revenue | 68.0\% | 63.3\% | (4.7) p.p. | 67.1\% | 64.6\% | (2.5) p.p. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Data | 2 Q19 | 2Q20 | Var. | 1519 | 1520 | Var. |
| Average Rented Fleet | 70,544 | 72,305 | 2.5\% | 68,990 | 71,827 | 4.1\% |
| Average Operating Fleet | 72,151 | 73,650 | 2.1\% | 70,492 | 73,320 | 4.0\% |
| Fleet at the end of the period | 81,540 | 89,314 | 9.5\% | 81,540 | 89,314 | 9.5\% |
| Average Age of the Operating Fleet (month) | 17.0 | 16.9 | (0.7)\% | 16.9 | 16.6 | (1.8)\% |
| Number of Daily Rentals (thousand) | 6,420 | 6,507 | 1.4\% | 12,489 | 12,929 | 3.5\% |
| Average Monthly Ticket (R\$) | 1,610 | 1,581 | (1.8)\% | 1,574 | 1,543 | (2.0)\% |
| Annualized average depreciation per car (R\$) | 4,005 | 4,286 | 7.0\% | 3,799 | 4,104 | 8.0\% |
| Utilization Rate | 97.8\% | 98.2\% | 0.4\% | 97.9\% | 98.0\% | 0.1 p.p. |
| Number of cars purchased | 8,678 | 5,030 | (42.0)\% | 14,882 | 12,926 | (13.1)\% |
| Number of cars sold | 6,358 | 5,550 | (12.7)\% | 12,372 | 13,806 | 11.6\% |
| Average sold fleet age (month) | 28.4 | 31.8 | 12.1\% | 28.5 | 31.0 | 8.6\% |
| Average value of total fleet ( $\mathrm{R} \$$ million) | 3,179.0 | 3,954.6 | 24.4\% | 3,091.3 | 3,813.5 | 23.4\% |
| Average value per car in the period ( $\mathrm{R} \$$ thousand) | 39.0 | 44.3 | 13.5\% | 39.0 | 43.9 | 12.5\% |

(1) Considers the vehicle's preparation cost for sale.
(2) Considers vehicles in preparation, operating and in stock

Rent a Car (Considers Franchises, R\$ thousand) ${ }^{1}$

| Consolidated Results (R\$ thousand) | 2019 | $2 Q 20$ | Var. | 1519 | 1520 | Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rental Gross Revenues | 241,782 | 186,687 | (22.8)\% | 484,434 | 519,142 | 7.2\% |
| Used Cars sales gross revenue | 390,061 | 222,242 | (43.0)\% | 708,587 | 545,634 | (23.0)\% |
| Total Gross Revenues | 631,843 | 408,929 | (35.3)\% | 1,193,021 | 1,064,775 | (10.7)\% |
| Taxes on rental revenues | $(22,820)$ | $(17,405)$ | (23.7)\% | $(42,502)$ | $(45,131)$ | 6.2\% |
| Taxes on Used Cars Sales | (444) | (669) | 50.8\% | $(1,022)$ | (929) | (9.1)\% |
| Total Taxes | $(23,264)$ | $(18,075)$ | (22.3)\% | $(43,524)$ | $(46,060)$ | 5.8\% |
| Rental Net Revenues | 218,962 | 169,282 | (22.7)\% | 441,932 | 474,011 | 7.3\% |
| Used Cars Sales Net Revenues | 389,617 | 221,573 | (43.1)\% | 707,566 | 544,705 | (23.0)\% |
| Consolidated Net Revenues | 608,579 | 390,855 | (35.8)\% | 1,149,497 | 1,018,716 | (11.4)\% |
| Rental Costs (Ex-depreciation) | $(70,340)$ | $(103,060)$ | 46.5\% | $(153,214)$ | $(215,151)$ | 40.4\% |
| Used Cars Sales Costs (Ex-depreciation) | $(366,782)$ | $(200,328)$ | (45.4)\% | $(661,106)$ | $(512,808)$ | (22.4)\% |
| Total Costs (ex-depreciation) | $(437,122)$ | $(303,388)$ | (30.6)\% | $(814,320)$ | $(727,959)$ | (10.6)\% |
| Gross Profit | 171,457 | 87,466 | (49.0)\% | 335,177 | 290,757 | (13.3)\% |
| Rental Operating Expenses (SG\&A, ex-depreciation) | $(41,426)$ | $(59,950)$ | 44.7\% | $(80,827)$ | $(124,086)$ | 53.5\% |
| Used Cars Sales Operating Expenses (SG\&A, ex-depreciation) | $(21,872)$ | $(15,707)$ | (28.2)\% | $(42,336)$ | $(34,767)$ | (17.9)\% |
| Total Operating Expenses (SG\&A) | $(63,298)$ | $(75,658)$ | 19.5\% | $(123,163)$ | $(158,853)$ | 29.0\% |
| Depreciation | $(39,835)$ | $(59,523)$ | 49.4\% | $(72,595)$ | $(121,442)$ | 67.3\% |
| Recurring EBIT | 68,324 | $(47,714)$ | (169.8)\% | 139,419 | 10,463 | (92.5)\% |
| Net Financial Expenses | $(42,121)$ | $(34,275)$ | (18.6)\% | $(79,505)$ | $(68,965)$ | (13.3)\% |
| Recurring EBT | 26,203 | $(81,989)$ | - | 59,914 | $(58,502)$ |  |
| Taxes | $(5,714)$ | 27,876 | - | $(12,617)$ | 23,561 |  |
| Recurring Net Profit | 20,489 | $(54,113)$ | - | 47,297 | $(34,941)$ |  |
| Net Margin over Net Rental Revenue | 9.4\% | (32.0)\% | (41.3) p.p. | 4.1\% | (3.4)\% | (7.5) p.p. |
| Recurring EBITDA | 108,159 | 11,809 | (89.1)\% | 212,014 | 131,904 | (37.8)\% |
| Net Margin over Net Rental Revenue | 49.4\% | 7.0\% | (42.4) p.p. | 18.4\% | 12.9\% | (5.5) p.p. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating Data | 2 Q19 | 2Q20 | Var. | 1 S 19 | 1 S 20 | Var. |
| Average Rented Fleet (Own Stores) | 36,683 | 39,802 | 8.5\% | 35,947 | 44,492 | 23.8\% |
| Average Rented Fleet (Franchises) | 2,019 | 1,543 | (23.6)\% | 2,116 | 1,840 | (13.1)\% |
| Average Operating Fleet (Own Stores) | 48,615 | 64,464 | 32.6\% | 45,879 | 64,247 | 40.0\% |
| Average Operating Fleet (Franchises) | 2,019 | 1,543 | (23.6)\% | 2,116 | 1,840 | (13.1)\% |
| Fleet at the end of the Period (Own Stores) | 67,083 | 72,198 | 7.6\% | 67,083 | 72,198 | 7.6\% |
| Fleet at the end of the period (Franchises) | 2,576 | 1,993 | (22.6)\% | 2,576 | 1,993 | (22.6)\% |
| Average Age Operating Fleet (Own stores, month) | 6.5 | 10.5 | 62.3\% | 6.5 | 9.6 | 48.5\% |
| Average Age Operating Fleet (Franchises, month) | 11.1 | 12.9 | 16.5\% | 11.0 | 11.7 | 6.5\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average Daily Ticket (Own Stores, thousand) | 70.3 | 50.4 | (28.4)\% | 72.2 | 60.5 | (16.2)\% |
| Annualied average depreciation per car (Considers Franchises, $\mathrm{R} \$$ thousand) | 2.0 | 2.9 | 41.3\% | 2.0 | 2.9 | 43.0\% |
| Utilization Rate (Own Stores) | 75.5\% | 61.7\% | (13.7) p.p. | 78.4\% | 69.3\% | (9.1) p.p. |
| Number of cars purchased (Own Stores) | 14,801 | 30 | (99.8)\% | 29,706 | 13,653 | (54.0)\% |
| Number of cars purchased (Franchises) | 527 | 89 | (83.1)\% | 830 | 140 | (83.1)\% |
| Number of cars sold (Own Stores) | 9,088 | 5,481 | (39.7)\% | 16,792 | 13,489 | (19.7)\% |
| Number of cars sold (Franchises) | 423 | 198 | (53.2)\% | 816 | 396 | (51.5)\% |
| Average Sold Fleet Age (Own Stores, month) | 16.2 | 18.4 | 14.1\% | 16.6 | 17.4 | 4.4\% |
| Average value of total Fleet (considers Franchises, $\mathrm{R} \$$ million) | 2,978.1 | 3,286.4 | 10.4\% | 2,731.8 | 3,488.9 | 27.7\% |
| Average value per car in the period (Considers Franchises, $\mathrm{R} \$$ million) | 42.3 | 41.2 | (2.5\%) | 39.0 | 43.8 | 12.3\% |

(1) We present Unidas S.A. track record for the Rent a Car segment (considers Franchises) for the entire period, as Locamerica did not operate in this segment up to 1 Q18.
(2) Considers vehicles's preparation cost for sale.
(3) Considers vehicles in preparation, operating and in stock

Financial Statements (R\$ thousand)

| Financial Statements | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Combined } \\ 2018 \end{gathered}$ | 2019 | Var. | 1519 | 1520 | Var. | 2Q19 | 2 Q 20 | Var. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rental Gross Revenues | 443,717 | 575,932 | 1,543,670 | 1,794,782 | 2,385,581 | 32.9\% | 1,136,465 | 1,184,388 | 4.2\% | 582,604 | 529,716 | (9.1)\% |
| Used Cars Sales Gross Revenues | 352,302 | 525,409 | 1,411,315 | 1,621,261 | 2,518,495 | 55.3\% | 1,154,479 | 1,042,123 | (9.7)\% | 630,367 | 426,912 | (32.3)\% |
| Taxes over Gross Revenues | $(41,305)$ | $(53,290)$ | $(144,257)$ | $(166,041)$ | $(230,350)$ | 38.7\% | $(108,328)$ | $(108,746)$ | 0.4\% | $(58,037)$ | $(50,672)$ | (12.7)\% |
| Consolidated Net Revenues | 754,714 | 1,048,051 | 2,810,728 | 3,250,002 | 4,673,727 | 43.8\% | 2,182,615 | 2,117,765 | (3.0)\% | 1,154,933 | 905,956 | (21.6)\% |
| Maintenance Costs | $(112,154)$ | $(157,198)$ | $(447,655)$ | $(474,843)$ | $(629,921)$ | 32.7\% | $(301,896)$ | $(396,436)$ | 31.3\% | $(146,296)$ | $(208,898)$ | 42.8\% |
| Depreciation Costs | $(95,096)$ | $(121,629)$ | $(258,508)$ | $(333,937)$ | $(407,517)$ | 22.0\% | $(195,008)$ | $(257,566)$ | 32.1\% | $(110,308)$ | $(130,376)$ | 18.2\% |
| Cost of Vehicle sold | $(328,547)$ | $(460,359)$ | $(1,252,271)$ | $(1,452,678)$ | $(2,335,705)$ | 60.8\% | $(1,065,868)$ | $(968,784)$ | (9.1)\% | $(584,106)$ | $(387,338)$ | (33.7)\% |
| Rental and vehicle sales costs | $(535,797)$ | $(739,186)$ | $(1,958,434)$ | $(2,261,458)$ | $(3,373,143)$ | 49.2\% | $(1,562,771)$ | $(1,622,787)$ | 3.8\% | $(840,709)$ | $(726,613)$ | (13.6)\% |
| Gross Profit | 218,917 | 308,865 | 852,294 | 988,544 | 1,300,584 | 31.6\% | 619,844 | 494,978 | (20.1)\% | 314,224 | 179,344 | (42.9)\% |
| Sales | $(38,273)$ | $(44,633)$ | $(162,047)$ | $(172,249)$ | $(289,066)$ | 67.8\% | $(136,748)$ | $(163,377)$ | 19.5\% | $(75,048)$ | $(76,145)$ | 1.5\% |
| General and Administrative | $(27,438)$ | $(43,860)$ | $(135,974)$ | $(193,414)$ | $(153,859)$ | (20.5)\% | $(71,774)$ | $(91,804)$ | 27.9\% | $(35,374)$ | $(49,453)$ | 39.8\% |
| Depreciation | $(3,405)$ | $(6,605)$ | $(21,827)$ | $(38,799)$ | $(60,794)$ | 56.7\% | $(29,491)$ | $(32,631)$ | 10.6\% | $(10,603)$ | $(17,438)$ | 64.5\% |
| Other operational revenues (costs) | 524 | (177) | $(6,895)$ | 1,695 | 362 | - | 168 | (100) | (159.5)\% | 2,368 | (38) | - |
| Operating Expenses | $(68,592)$ | $(95,275)$ | $(326,743)$ | $(402,767)$ | $(503,357)$ | 25.0\% | $(237,846)$ | $(287,912)$ | 21.1\% | $(118,658)$ | $(143,074)$ | 20.6\% |
| Operating Income (EBIT) | 150,325 | 213,590 | 525,551 | 585,776 | 797,227 | 36.1\% | 381,998 | 207,066 | (45.8)\% | 195,566 | 36,270 | (81.5)\% |
| Financial expenses | $(146,108)$ | $(160,431)$ | $(351,268)$ | $(399,922)$ | $(439,586)$ | 9.9\% | $(224,050)$ | $(163,794)$ | (26.9)\% | $(111,000)$ | $(80,147)$ | (27.8)\% |
| Financial Income | 31,604 | 24,770 | 56,621 | 60,934 | 73,098 | 20.0\% | 33,311 | 22,118 | (33.6)\% | 17,660 | 8,639 | (51.1)\% |
| Net financial income (expenses) | $(114,504)$ | $(135,661)$ | $(294,647)$ | $(338,988)$ | $(366,488)$ | 8.1\% | $(190,739)$ | $(141,676)$ | (25.7)\% | $(93,340)$ | $(71,508)$ | (23.4)\% |
| Earnings Before Taxes (EBT) | 35,821 | 77,929 | 237,341 | 246,788 | 430,739 | 74.5\% | 191,259 | 65,390 | (65.8)\% | 102,226 | $(35,238)$ | (134.5)\% |
| Income Tax and Social Contribution Tax | $(6,914)$ | $(19,264)$ | $(48,202)$ | $(53,393)$ | $(93,098)$ | 74.4\% | $(38,068)$ | 4,580 | - | $(21,604)$ | 23,079 | - |
| Extraordinary Items - Opex (Effect on EBITDA and on Net Income) |  |  |  | 58,666 | -- | - | -- | 24,545 | - | -- | 24,545 | - |
| Extraordinary Items - Financial Result (Effect on Net Income) |  |  |  | 3,805 | 16,255 | 327.2\% | $(16,156)$ | -- | - | $(3,060)$ | -- | - |
| Extraordinary Items |  |  |  | 62,471 | 16,255 | (74.0)\% | $(16,156)$ | 24,545 | - | $(3,060)$ | 24,545 | - |
| Extraordinary Items, net of IT/SC at 34\% | -- | 9,038 | 20,670 | 41,231 | 10,728 | (74.0)\% | $(10,693)$ | 16,200 | - | $(2,020)$ | 16,200 | - |
| Equity Method | -- | -- | 6,437 | $(1,018)$ | 561 | - | 2,400 | $(4,913)$ | (304.7)\% | 1,213 | $(2,353)$ | (294.0)\% |
| Recurring Net Income | 28,907 | 67,703 | 203,372 | 233,608 | 348,930 | 49.4\% | 163,883 | 81,256 | (50.4)\% | 79,816 | 1,687 | (97.9)\% |
| Recurring EBITDA | 248,826 | 345,029 | 833,329 | 1,017,178 | 1,265,538 | 24.4\% | 606,497 | 521,808 | (14.0)\% | 316,477 | 208,629 | (34.1)\% |

Consolidated Balance Sheet ( $\mathbf{R} \$$ thousand)

| ASSETS | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2 Q 19 | 2 Q20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and Cash equivalents | 172,478 | 402,489 | 1,755,864 | 1,770,114 | 472,426 | 1,643,310 |
| Receivables from customers | 87,688 | 136,913 | 377,743 | 457,875 | 432,576 | 419,013 |
| Bonds and securities | 29,544 | 21,516 | 207,324 | 243,240 | 242,279 | 161,461 |
| Retiring vehicles for renewing the fleet | 47,616 | 63,965 | 330,290 | 475,704 | 596,211 | 578,948 |
| Vehicles for resale | -- | -- | -- | 20,780 | 41,290 | 20,996 |
| Recoverable taxes | 33,959 | 38,935 | 73,730 | 86,473 | 86,102 | 95,033 |
| Prepaid expenses | 2,948 | 13,681 | 10,926 | 13,198 | 55,795 | 66,545 |
| Related parties | - | , | 16,850 | 34,465 | 32,812 | 24,921 |
| Other short-term assets | 9,585 | 14,158 | 11,872 | 20,251 | 31,655 | 27,379 |
| Total current assets | 383,818 | 691,657 | 2,784,599 | 3,122,100 | 1,991,146 | 3,037,606 |
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receivable from customers | 7,425 | 2,639 | 6,399 | 16,202 | 2,639 | 4,760 |
| Bonds and securities | 3,333 | 6,721 | 1,710 | 1,340 | 1,304 | 1,351 |
| Derivative financial instruments | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 192,532 |
| Antecipated Expenses | -- | -- | - | 1,130 | 0 | 3,190 |
| Other long-term assets | 2,913 | 2,121 | 3,064 | 2,116 | 3,200 | 94 |
| Deferred Taxes | - | -- | 37,580 | 30,003 | 29,588 | 3,926 |
| Deposits in court | 9,521 | 14,379 | 49,829 | 59,771 | 56,258 | 63,125 |
| Assets held for sale |  |  | 3,223 | 2,373 | 2,373 | 2,373 |
| Related Parties |  |  | 302 | 282 | 2 | 460 |
| Property for Investment |  | - | -- | 850 | 850 | 850 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 917,407 | 1,591,234 | 4,957,861 | 6,705,097 | 5,733,003 | 6,853,936 |
| Right-of-use asset | -- | -- | -- | 132,595 | 140,817 | 124,203 |
| Investments | -- | 442 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Intangible assets | 4,800 | 85,409 | 899,949 | 974,133 | 965,631 | 1,024,648 |
| Total non-current assets | 945,399 | 1,702,945 | 5,959,919 | 7,925,894 | 6,935,667 | 8,275,450 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 1,329,217 | 2,394,602 | 8,744,518 | 11,047,994 | 8,926,813 | 11,313,056 |
| LIABILITIES | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2 Q 19 | 2 Q 20 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suppliers | 71,258 | 168,193 | 976,041 | 1,450,247 | 1,185,732 | 549,072 |
| Loans, financing and debentures | 125,328 | 250,294 | 330,193 | 142,216 | 180,712 | 314,437 |
| Real state lease | -- | -- | -- | 38,536 | 56,376 | 42,364 |
| Assignment of credits by vendors | 82,753 | 186,463 | 998,086 | 476,620 | 526,599 | 937,316 |
| Salaries, charges and social contribution taxes | 5,484 | 10,499 | 23,997 | 42,490 | 30,183 | 37,099 |
| Tax-related duties | 1,600 | 6,945 | 21,730 | 23,331 | 21,994 | 25,329 |
| Dividends and interes on equity payable | 0 | 4,941 | 25,567 | 35,872 | 35,084 | 86,080 |
| Related parties |  |  | 13,840 | 32,370 | 23,444 | 6,402 |
| Other account payable | 12,754 | 4,778 | 26,623 | 36,720 | 24,742 | 66,742 |
| Derivative financial instruments |  |  |  |  |  | 65,181 |
| Total current liabilities | 299,177 | 632,113 | 2,416,077 | 2,278,402 | 2,084,866 | 2,130,022 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loan, financing and debentures | 707,975 | 1,212,482 | 3,594,154 | 4,553,004 | 3,909,607 | 4,939,290 |
| Real state leasing | -- | -- | -- | 94,059 | 84,441 | 81,839 |
| Provisions for contingencies | 2,595 | 11,721 | 108,846 | 115,885 | 111,785 | 117,657 |
| Deferred Tax | 17,715 | 51,091 | 57,574 | 100,881 | 77,227 | 90,395 |
| Other account payable | 862 | 3,914 | 2,321 | 1,352 | 1,333 | 10,564 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 729,147 | 1,279,208 | 3,762,895 | 4,865,181 | 4,184,393 | 5,239,745 |
| Total liabilities | 1,028,324 | 1,911,321 | 6,178,972 | 7,143,583 | 6,269,259 | 7,369,767 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Stock | 299,279 | 397,900 | 1,969,517 | 3,195,790 | 1,958,283 | 3,094,902 |
| Share issue expenses | $(15,038)$ | $(15,038)$ | $(47,336)$ | $(100,888)$ | -- |  |
| Treasury shares | $(5,061)$ | $(9,785)$ | $(9,925)$ | $(35,562)$ | $(40,780)$ | $(23,668)$ |
| Asset valuation adjustments | $(9,176)$ | $(11,914)$ | $(16,291)$ | $(20,925)$ | $(23,805)$ | 18,828 |
| Capital reserve | 7,647 | 60,167 | 528,961 | 550,969 | 552,694 | 569,129 |
| Profit reserve | 23,242 | 61,951 | 140,620 | 315,027 | 140,620 | 315,027 |
| Accumulated profits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70,542 |  |
| Accumulated losses | -- | -- | - ${ }^{-}$ | - ${ }^{-}$ | - | $(30,929)$ |
| Total shareholders' equity | 300,893 | 483,281 | 2,565,546 | 3,904,411 | 2,657,554 | 3,943,289 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | 1,329,217 | 2,394,602 | 8,744,518 | 11,047,994 | 8,926,813 | 11,313,056 |

## Cash Flow (R\$ thousand)

| STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 1H19 | 1H20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flow from operating activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income for the period | 28,907 | 60,599 | 189,202 | 338,146 | 155,674 | 65,051 |
| Adjustments by: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income tax and social contribution tax on profit | 6,914 | 20,257 | 52,924 | 93,445 | 20,630 | $(15,230)$ |
| Depreciation and amortization | 98,501 | 137,550 | 294,204 | 471,033 | 226,156 | 295,823 |
| Provisions of claims and stolen cars | -- | -- | 29,962 | 54,747 | 26,851 | $(5,183)$ |
| Written-off residual value of retiring cars for renewing the fleet | 332,814 | 479,218 | 1,298,431 | 2,439,167 | 1,105,144 | 1,006,612 |
| Residual value of stolen vehicles and total loss | 14,557 | 10,543 | 51,459 | 76,410 | 45,814 | 84,665 |
| Share-based payment provision | 699 | 1,590 | 5,844 | 13,396 | 5,915 | 4,896 |
| Financial charges on financing | 129,408 | 123,099 | 258,820 | 283,963 | 153,719 | 112,850 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 9,180 | 5,754 | 10,743 | 33,227 | 15,630 | 41,428 |
| Provisions for contingencies | -- | 3,281 | (834) | 7,240 | 2,539 | 1,664 |
| Provision for profit sharing | 2,366 | 4,425 | 12,988 | 4,669 | - - |  |
| Present Value Adjust | 1,044 | (755) | (296) | 754 | -- |  |
| Tenancies of immovable property | -- | -- | -- | 8,996 | 3,374 | 2,433 |
| Impairment of Inventory | 9,689 | 4,324 | 35,539 | 43,068 | -- | 3,796 |
| Interest on assignement to automakers | -- | 24,760 |  |  | 23,541 | 11,979 |
| SWAP | -- | 18,537 | 26,620 | 14,894 | 17,167 | 24,519 |
| Other | 5,270 | 4,238 | 16,508 | 43,001 | 5,900 | $(7,490)$ |
| Adjusted Income | 639,349 | 896,469 | 2,282,114 | 3,926,156 | 1,808,054 | 1,627,813 |
| Changes in Assets and Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receivables from customers | 22,740 | $(18,466)$ | $(65,342)$ | $(113,363)$ | $(56,027)$ | 24,960 |
| Recoverable taxes | $(14,765)$ | $(3,958)$ | $(13,678)$ | $(12,656)$ | $(12,285)$ | $(8,068)$ |
| Prepaid expenses | 2,133 | $(3,069)$ | 40,152 | $(1,513)$ | $(41,831)$ | $(53,759)$ |
| Related Parties | -- | -- | -- |  | $(15,660)$ | $(16,142)$ |
| Acquisition of vehicles net of the balance payable to suppliers (automakers) | $(404,438)$ | $(699,025)$ | $(1,910,761)$ | $(4,651,855)$ | $(2,528,854)$ | $(1,856,465)$ |
| Other assets | $(3,801)$ | $(10,407)$ | $(30,164)$ | $(100,491)$ | $(85,958)$ | $(40,914)$ |
| Suppliers - excluding automakers | $(2,409)$ | 4,985 | $(36,789)$ | $(6,662)$ | 67,371 | $(5,833)$ |
| Payment of taxes |  | -- | $(11,498)$ | $(31,490)$ | $(4,120)$ | $(20,030)$ |
| Other liabilities | 12,240 | $(21,759)$ | $(30,138)$ | $(81,001)$ | $(24,736)$ | $(11,506)$ |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 251,049 | 144,770 | 223,896 | $(1,072,876)$ | $(894,046)$ | $(359,945)$ |
| Cash flow from investing activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acquisitions of investiments | -- | (177) | $(210,004)$ | $(49,992)$ | $(49,992)$ | $(22,132)$ |
| Acquisitions of other investments | -- | -- | 442 | -- | -- | -- |
| Transaction with related parties | -- | -- | 5,767 | -- | -- |  |
| Transaction of other property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | $(4,439)$ | $(21,956)$ | $(31,379)$ | $(119,031)$ | $(54,132)$ | $(47,776)$ |
| Acquisition of bonds and securities | 123,534 | 4,640 | $(180,797)$ | $(35,546)$ | $(34,549)$ | 81,768 |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | 119,095 | $(17,493)$ | $(415,971)$ | $(204,569)$ | $(138,673)$ | 11,860 |
| Cash flow from financing activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest on loans, financing and debentures paid | $(121,047)$ | $(126,383)$ | $(262,497)$ | $(277,327)$ | $(135,813)$ | $(119,013)$ |
| Capital raised through loans, financing and debentures | 235,340 | 892,082 | 1,965,408 | 1,699,723 | 996,150 | 549,221 |
| Amortization of loans, financing and debentures | $(384,262)$ | $(642,601)$ | $(998,279)$ | $(1,100,718)$ | $(1,004,797)$ | $(165,828)$ |
| Issuance of shares and funds from the stock option plan | 779 | 2,325 | 3,029 | 4,767 | 2,952 | 919 |
| Distribution of Interest on Equity and Dividends | $(50,255)$ | $(14,731)$ | $(75,795)$ | $(130,720)$ | $(74,152)$ | $(35,814)$ |
| Share buy back | (50,255) | $(7,957)$ | $(3,544)$ | $(39,979)$ | $(34,388)$ | $(8,204)$ |
| Interest on equity paid to shareholders of the subsidiary Unidas S.A. prior to the business combination | -- | -- | $(27,536)$ | --- | -- | -- |
| Amount raised by the common shares issuance (follow-on), net funding costs | -- | -- | 944,664 | 1,135,948 | (671) | -- |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | $(319,445)$ | 102,735 | 1,545,450 | 1,291,694 | $(250,719)$ | 221,281 |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 50,699 | 230,012 | 1,353,375 | 14,249 | $(1,283,438)$ | $(126,804)$ |
| Statement of decrease in cash and cash equivalents |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At the beginning of the period | 121,779 | 172,478 | 402,489 | 1,755,864 | 1,755,864 | 1,770,114 |
| At the end of the period | 172,478 | 402,489 | 1,755,864 | 1,770,114 | 472,426 | 1,643,310 |
| Activities not affecting cash |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total vehicles + accessories acquired for property, plant and equipment | $(329,046)$ | $(859,932)$ | $(3,028,658)$ | $(4,472,497)$ | $(2,128,263)$ | $(1,392,294)$ |
| Total of vehicles acquired for resale | (10,323) | --- | - | $(111,237)$ | $(54,784)$ | $(38,044)$ |
| Change net of the balance payable to suppliers (automakers | $(110,323)$ | 160,907 | 1,117,897 | $(68,121)$ | $(345,807)$ | $(426,127)$ |
| Total cash paid or provisioned in the acquisition of vehicles | $(439,369)$ | $(699,025)$ | $(1,910,761)$ | $(4,651,855)$ | $(2,528,854)$ | $(1,856,465)$ |


[^0]:    ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ For the Total Fleet it does not consider the Franchisee's Fleet of 1,778 vehicles and for the average value of the total fleet it considers the vehicles in preparation, operating and stock vehicles.

