## Cia.Hering <br> A HERING * HERINGKIDS D ZARM



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER

* Result strongly impacted by the pandemic
* E-commerce performance: growth of $+165 \%$ vs. 2Q19, reaching $28.4 \%$ of revenue
* Gradual reopening of stores over the quarter: 62\% of the chain at the end of 2 Q and $76 \%$ at the end of July
* Implementation of social selling platform and new digital sales channels
* Acceleration in the conversion of qualified retailers into light franchises


## MESSAGE FROM MANAGEMENT

The New Normal requires clarity and responsibility to make good choices, courage to take risks, energy and speed to make the necessary changes, making mistakes and having modesty to assume and correct them quickly. In a world of almost uninterrupted discontinuity, volatile and uncertain, understanding the cultural/digital context and evolution is an essential skill of our leaders. Aware of the challenges and opportunities that the moment reserves, through a holistic view, we want to design a systemic and sustainable response capable of generates value for all our stakeholders, society and the planet, by ensuring relevance and perpetuity to the business.

Important execution lessons were learned and improved as of 2Q20. We started the quarter with the protection of our People, our business and our cash. We made environments safe, guaranteed a solid cash position and extended support to our partner network. Along the way, we realigned the route to an attack agenda focused on strategic priorities, accelerating digitization and unlocking new sources of revenue. We defend our purpose, stimulate our protagonists, and strengthen the entrepreneurial spirit that will always be the main force of our ecosystem.

We believe in turning the crisis into opportunity and anticipate agendas and projects that were still on paper to accelerate our own transformation.


We got even closer to the stakeholders, innovated in the way of selling, created tools to mitigate physical obstacles, launched new digital products and sales formats with speed and diligence.

Today, after 140 years of entrepreneurship, we went through virtuous cycles and moments of overcoming and understand that the ability to reinvent ourselves, combined with the ambition to build a new legacy together, is key to overcoming this challenge.

Thus, we highlight the fundamental and enabling ideas of a new growth cycle for the Company, as shown below:

## Comfort Journey

Comfort, an attribute present in the DNA of the Hering brand - the Basics of Brazil - and its growing demand and value by customers, offer an important opportunity to become an epicenter of conversations and an agent of cultural change. We reinforce our ambition to lead and qualify the Comfort Journey, to understand all its dimensions and meanings and serve the customer through products with quality, design, technology, fair price (smart choice), ease of purchase with the best experience and content wherever the customer is.

We challenged our R\&D with the launch of new technologies and product lines, in addition to partnerships with synergistic brands, to strengthen the concept. Ecommerce has functioned as a great long-tailed laboratory to test new trends, attributes, identify behaviors and solutions for our customers.

The moment offers a wide wealth of data and insights, the ability to interpret combined with a powerful hybrid and adaptable sourcing solution has broad potential to generate value. We want the right product in the right place at the right time.

We observed the strengthening of our basic core with strong demand for essential items, jeans, knitwear and sweatshirts. The launches of capsule collections gained rapid traction with
attributes aligned with our proprietary style, such as colors, tie dye and marbled trends - all with sell through over $75 \%$ in less than 30 days

We invested in the generation of digital content by legitimately and proprietarily connecting our value proposition with the current context. We increased engagement on social networks with 3.5 million followers, in addition to the expansion of our direct customer service channels - SAC. We are a centenary brand and at the same time contemporary, with strong awareness and consideration.


## End-to-end digitalization

The incredible acceleration of technological changes and the latest social phenomena, require a resilient and agile stance on the part of the Company and its leaders to anticipate disruptive events, keeping ahead of trends to translate quick and effective solutions for the human at the center of the journey.

We transform our centenary company that was born with an industrial DNA and became more than two decades ago a traditional retailer in a business platform with strong digital skills, increasing data usage, expanded knowledge of our customers and agility in decision making.

The digitalization journey operates on 6 main fronts: 1. Data Awareness, application of a predictive model to improve sales planning, recommendation of assortment, supply of stores and reduction of dispersion of results; 2. Push and Pull logistics and the integration of the new web distribution center, to increase our product offering and availability capacity to the consumer; 3. "Go to Market" digitalization with virtual showroom, shopping experience amplified by technological resources and direct impact in reducing our Time to Market, to improve the assertiveness of collections and the speed to translate new trends and behaviors; 4. CRM with value segmentation and offer customization; 5. Omnichannel expanded by new channels and sales tools; and 6. UX and CX with improved online and physical experience, ease of purchase and evolution in the service level.


We are already an Omnichannel ecosystem and we will enhance and transcend this modality through new digital sales channels. Therefore, we involve the entire network in a Social Selling platform, in which it is possible to make commissioned sales to micro communities (Friends \& Family). Through this format, we have already reached the mark of more than 3 thousand digital resellers.

The ambition is to build an Anywhere Commerce environment to expand the points of contact with our customers, transact without friction and expand the experience when taking the store to the customer. A multichannel model with a new meaning for the role of the physical store, new formats and digital sales channels, the concept of revenue share and consolidation of sell-out by the Company.

Digital Transformation goes beyond the limits of technology and affects mainly Culture and People, challenging the status quo, to establish a new mentality and a new sense of urgency.

CONSOLIDATED HIGHLIGHTS

| R\$ Thousand | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 2Q20 \| } 2 \text { Q19 } \end{gathered}$ | 1 S 20 | 1S19 | VAR. 1S20 \| 1S19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 142,284 | 422,225 | -66.3\% | 465,929 | 860,083 | -45.8\% |
| Domestic Market | 140,738 | 412,489 | -65.9\% | 457,300 | 840,411 | -45.6\% |
| Foreign Market | 1,546 | 9,736 | -84.1\% | 8,629 | 19,672 | -56.1\% |
| Net Revenue | 118,824 | 359,992 | -67.0\% | 390,936 | 733,929 | -46.7\% |
| Gross Profit | 25,084 | 156,353 | -84.0\% | 134,443 | 318,728 | -57.8\% |
| Gross Margin | 21.1\% | 43.4\% | -2230 b.p. | 34.4\% | 43.4\% | -900 b.p. |
| Net Income | 126,850 | 40,683 | 211.8\% | 131,893 | 87,368 | 51.0\% |
| Net Margin | 106.8\% | 11.3\% | 9550 b.p. | 33.7\% | 11.9\% | 2180 b.p. |
| EBITDA | 73,362 | 46,153 | 59.0\% | 84,744 | 103,187 | -17.9\% |
| EBITDA Margin | 61.7\% | 12.8\% | 4890 b.p. | 21.7\% | 14.1\% | 760 b.p. |
| ROIC (a) | 13.7\% | 21.2\% | -750 b.p. | 13.7\% | 21.2\% | -750 b.p. |
| SSS ${ }^{1}$ | -69.4\% | 1.7\% | -7110 b.p. | -47.9\% | 6.0\% | -5400 b.p. |

(a) Last 12 months.
${ }^{1}$ Given the consolidation of Hering and Hering Kids brands, which from 2 Q19 started to be managed within the same business unit, the data were unified.
Values in the above table include the effects of IFRS16.
${ }^{1}$ The SSS calculation considers all chain stores opened and closed in 2Q20 and e-commerce sales.

## SALES PERFORMANCE

| Gross Revenue - R\$ Thousand | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 2Q20 \| 2Q19 } \end{gathered}$ | 1 S 20 | 1S19 | VAR. 1S20 \| 1S19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Revenue | 142,284 | 422,225 | -66.3\% | 465,929 | 860,083 | -45.8\% |
| Domestic Market | 140,738 | 412,489 | -65.9\% | 457,300 | 840,411 | -45.6\% |
| Foreign Market | 1,546 | 9,736 | -84.1\% | 8,629 | 19,672 | -56.1\% |
| Domestic Market Gross Revenue | 140,738 | 412,489 | -65.9\% | 457,300 | 840,411 | -45.6\% |
| Hering | 123,253 | 365,428 | -66.3\% | 400,061 | 746,249 | -46.4\% |
| Dzarm | 8,563 | 19,688 | -56.5\% | 28,571 | 37,904 | -24.6\% |
| Others ${ }^{1}$ | 8,922 | 27,373 | -67.4\% | 28,668 | 56,258 | -49.0\% |


| Domestic Market Share | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 2Q20 \| } 2 \mathrm{Q} 19 \end{gathered}$ | 1 S 20 | 1S19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ 1 \text { S20 \| } 1 \mathrm{~S} 19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multibrand | 69,081 | 186,464 | -63.0\% | 209,733 | 370,665 | -43.4\% |
| Franchise | 17,992 | 129,283 | -86.1\% | 112,761 | 284,089 | -60.3\% |
| Stores | 11,615 | 80,157 | -85.5\% | 70,058 | 153,715 | -54.4\% |
| Omnicommerce | 39,983 | 15,087 | 165.0\% | 60,636 | 29,570 | 105.1\% |
| Others ${ }^{2}$ | 2,067 | 1,498 | 38.0\% | 4,112 | 2,372 | 73.4\% |
| Total | 140,738 | 412,489 | -65.9\% | 457,300 | 840,411 | -45.6\% |
| Multibrand | 49.1\% | 45.2\% | 390 b.p. | 45.9\% | 44.1\% | 180 b.p. |
| Frachise | 12.8\% | 31.3\% | -1850 b.p. | 24.6\% | 33.8\% | -920 b.p. |
| Stores | 8.2\% | 19.4\% | -1120 b.p. | 15.3\% | 18.3\% | -300 b.p. |
| Omnicommerce | 28.4\% | 3.7\% | 2470 b.p. | 13.3\% | 3.5\% | 980 b.p. |
| Others ${ }^{2}$ | 1.5\% | 0.4\% | 110 b.p. | 0.9\% | 0.3\% | 60 b.p. |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | - | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |  |

[^0]Operational Data

Financial Data

The 2Q20 result was mostly impacted by the closing of physical stores, which reflected both the slowdown in sell-in supply and sell-out sales in stores. Gross revenue for the quarter reached R\$ 142.3 million, $66.3 \%$ lower than 2Q19. Physical channels lost representativeness in revenue, while e-commerce penetration grew by 2470 b.p..

With the instability in store openings, reduced opening hours and the limited circulation of consumers in the streets and shopping malls, the performance of the physical channels dropped with a significant retraction in the number of pieces sold.

Sales to the multi-brand channel totaled $\mathrm{R} \$ 69.1$ million, highlighting the performance of key-account clients, which presented a positive performance ( $+237 \%$ ) in line with the Company's strategy to develop this channel. Sales to the franchise chain totaled R\$ 18.0 million, impacted by the decrease in sell-out and the consequent lower replacement of products, as explained above. However, the balance in the supply of this channel stands out, since the inventory levels in the network decreased 15.4\% compared to 2Q19.

The stores operated by the Company totaled R\$ 11.6 million in revenue. On the other hand, sales via the webstore stood out with growth of $165 \%$ compared to 2 Q19, totaling R\$ 40.0 million in revenue.

## SALES REPRESENTATIVITY BY CHANNEL



## SALES REPRESENTATIVITY BY BRAND



- Hering
- Dzarm

Others ${ }^{2}$
${ }^{1}$ It considers the sale of second line items and leftovers.
${ }^{2}$ It considers the sale of second line items, leftovers, and PUC brand revenue, whose closure was announced in 1Q20.

## WEBSTORE

The webstore channel grown quickly in all indicators: sales, flow and conversion. The Company reached new levels of sales on the web in a matter of weeks, which was a challenge for the infrastructure and back office. After analysis, the addressing points were identified and progress was quickly made towards improving the level of service and logistics. Transversal and multidisciplinary teams are working on almost daily sprints to solve the complexities of the channel, promote experience and provide enchantment for customers.


A new level for the e-commerce operation was set. The Company is absolutely confident that even after the rest of the physical channels have been reestablished with the resumption of stores, the penetration of the web at high levels will be maintained. Thus, agendas such as the integration of the operation's distribution center on the web with our main DC were addressed to expand availability, evolution of the long tail with increased assortment, improvement in usability, amplification of the experience and consequent increase in navigation time. These initiatives translate into a strong evolution in conversion, a larger basket of selected products, an increase in the flow and loyalty of new customers "in digitalization", who today represent $71 \%$ of the base.
1.91\%
conversion, with
peak of 3.12\%
+20K
Orders via WhatsApp

120\% growth vs.

## 1Q20

Marketplace in and out and



29\%
of repurchases on the site in 2Q20

-0.8 day
on delivery vs
1Q20
标

new customer
+15\%
revenue in
Omnicommerce


R\$4 million generated in Power Cash

## OUR BRANDS

In the second quarter, the Company continued to promote investments in its brands in order to strengthen itself as a smart choice, through the delivery of products that offer quality, design, technology and value for money. The same period was also marked by the expansion of the communication strategy in online media and the intensification of the narrative focused on the Comfort Journey

## - HERING

In the Hering brand, in addition to all the comfort and "Stay at Home" storytelling, the Mother's Day and Valentine's Day campaigns were highlighted, in which the basics and essentials were emphasized and how they gained more value within the current context, in addition to several capsule collections that aimed to meet the demand for "desired-pieces", presenting new models and effects. In the social sphere, the brand launched the collections "Afeto" and "Amor Essencial" ("Essential Love"), of which part of the profits were destined for the CUFA project (Mothers of the Favela), in addition, on International Nursing Day, in honor of health professionals, T-shirts were donated to hospitals.

## D Z A R M

In the Dzarm brand, focus was given to marketing actions on social media well adapted to the current context and to the strategy of strengthening the jeans line, the brand's protagonist, and differentiated basics. April was marked by the launch of the Movement Collection and the following months, by the presence of a group of digital influencers invited to promote Mother's Day campaigns, named \#ObrigadaPorTudo ("\#ThanksForEverything"),


## *HERINGKIDS

At Hering Kids, activations with relevance to the target audience of the brand stand out, which throughout this period of social isolation identified the need to reinvent themselves in the routine at home with children. In this quarter, the Move, Colors and Tie-dye collections were launched.

## EXPANSION - PHYSICAL RETAIL

The role of the physical store has taken on a new meaning over the years, given its important function of adding experiences and incorporating services that go beyond the mere transactional relationship with the customer. The new physical retail reflects an environment with multisensory interactions with products, services and content. Through the Omnichannel agenda, the scope of the physical store was redesigned to also play a role as a distribution hub, with advanced virtual inventory and greater efficiency in the "last mile".

During 2Q20, 5 advanced hubs were tested in addition to the 365 stores that are enabled in the mode of super express delivery. Additionally, the expansion plan with a mega store format (One Stop Shop) based on the successful pilot at Park Shopping São Caetano was reinforced. The model in question translates with excellence a new retail experience and with significant commercial results.

The 2020 expansion plan contemplates: (i) 10 to 15 conversions from the Hering Store chain into mega stores (One Stop Shop); (ii) expansion with compact formats and the opening of 130 stores (combining Qualified Retail conversions and new stores); (iii) 6 new outlet operations; and (iv) 3 stores of the new Dzarm concept. It is estimated that there will still be a total of 65 store closings in 2020, most of which have already been completed in 1 S .

On the multi-brand front, the Company continues with a life cycle and business acceleration vision. The customer segmentation process has been completed and the appropriate service model to find the best way to serve and relate to each partner, employing

Expected number of stores 2020 vs. 2019

*One Stop Shop at Park Shopping São Caetano.
more economical solutions and reducing the cost of serving. This solution allows a greater focus on operations and investments linked to the growth of the client's share-of-wallet. In the initial phase, the interaction will take place through an active telesales system with remote assistance and, from a greater penetration and potential of the client, it evolves to a direct channel with more strategic performance, such as trade support, merchandising, among others, until this customer grows in such a way as to justify a conversion to compact store formats, establishing itself definitively as an exclusive partner of the Company's brands.

On all expansion fronts, the objective is to find the best combination of format and operator, mitigating risks and maximizing results for the partner and the Company.

| Message from <br> ManagementConsolidated <br> Highlights | Operational <br> Data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## HERING NETWORK

Total sales of the Hering chain (sell-out) in 2Q20 reached R\$ 73.4 million, 79\% lower than 2Q19, influenced by the closing of physical stores, impacting the number of check-outs in the quarter. Although $62 \%$ of the chain of physical stores were opened at the end of June, it should be noted that the reopening process was gradual and concentrated in the second half of June, and in some states the store's opening hours were reduced, jeopardizing the comparative sales indicators.

|  |  | Same Store Sales |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.7\% |  |  |  |  |
| -1.1\% | -2.4\% |  | -3.6\% |  |
|  |  |  |  | -69.4\% |
| 2Q17 | 2Q18 | 2Q19 | 2Q201 | 2Q20² |

*Above we show the SSS in two ways: ${ }^{1}$ considers stores opened since the first day of April (8 stores), May (109 stores) and June (208 stores) and ${ }^{2}$ considers all stores in the chain open and closed in 2Q20. Both consider ecommerce sales.

Physical stores showed a change in the trend of consumer behavior. The basket of products was similar to online sales, however, in the physical purchase, the trend pointed to a shorter time in-store, less assisted sales, well-directed customers with a focus on essential products and key categories. Despite the drop in the flow and number of services mentioned above, it is worth noting that the number of items per checkout ( $+22.7 \%$ ) and the average ticket ( $+12.7 \%$ ) vs. 2Q19. Additionally, sell-out ${ }^{3}$ performance in street stores was $-35 \%$ and in shopping malls -58\% vs 2Q19.

| $13-19$ | $20-26$ | 27 | Apr | $04-10$ | $11-17$ | $18-24$ | $25-31$ | $01-07$ | $8-14$ | $15-21$ | $22-28$ | 29 Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $06-12$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr | Apr | 03 May | May | May | May | May | Jun | Jun | Jun | Jun | 05 Jul | Jul |



## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

| R\$ Thousand | 2Q20 | Part. (\%) | 2Q19 | Part. (\%) | VA | AR. | 1S20 | Part. (\%) | 1S19 | Part. (\%) | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ 1 \mathrm{~S} 20 \text { \| } 1 \mathrm{~S} 19 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2Q20 | 2Q19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Revenue | 142,284 | 119.7\% | 422,225 | 117.3\% |  | -66.3\% | 465,929 | 119.2\% | 860,083 | 117.2\% |  | -45.8\% |
| Sales Deduction | $(23,460)$ | -19.7\% | $(62,233)$ | -17.3\% |  | -62.3\% | (74,993) | -19.2\% | $(126,154)$ | -17.2\% |  | -40.6\% |
| Net Revenue | 118,824 | 100.0\% | 359,992 | 100.0\% |  | -67.0\% | 390,936 | 100.0\% | 733,929 | 100.0\% |  | -46.7\% |
| Cost of Goods Sold | $(87,829)$ | -73.9\% | $(204,399)$ | -56.8\% |  | -57.0\% | $(249,451)$ | -63.8\% | $(417,400)$ | -56.9\% |  | -40.2\% |
| AVP (Adjustment to Present Value) | 911 | 0.8\% | 5,341 | 1.5\% |  | -82.9\% | 4,766 | 1.2\% | 10,553 | 1.4\% |  | -54.8\% |
| Subvention for Expenditure | 1,840 | 1.5\% | 3,954 | 1.1\% |  | -53.5\% | 5,659 | 1.4\% | 8,440 | 1.1\% |  | -33.0\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | $(8,662)$ | $-7.3 \%$ | $(8,535)$ | $-2.4 \%$ |  | 1.5\% | $(17,467)$ | -4.5\% | $(16,794)$ | $-2.3 \%$ |  | 4.0\% |
| Gross Profit | 25,084 | 21.1\% | 156,353 | 43.4\% |  | -84.0\% | 134,443 | 34.4\% | 318,728 | 43.4\% |  | -57.8\% |
| Operating Expenses | 25,906 | 21.8\% | $(132,094)$ | -36.7\% |  | -119.6\% | $(94,519)$ | -24.2\% | $(258,621)$ | -35.2\% |  | -63.5\% |
| Selling Expenses | $(49,121)$ | -41.3\% | $(93,856)$ | -26.1\% |  | -47.7\% | $(123,368)$ | -31.6\% | $(175,549)$ | -23.9\% |  | -29.7\% |
| Loss due to non-recoverability of assets | $(5,658)$ | -4.8\% | $(2,484)$ | -0.7\% |  | 127.8\% | $(14,597)$ | -3.7\% | $(5,433)$ | -0.7\% |  | 168.7\% |
| Administrative and General Exp. and Management Remuneration | $(11,301)$ | -9.5\% | $(15,082)$ | -4.2\% |  | -25.1\% | $(25,278)$ | -6.5\% | $(30,443)$ | -4.1\% |  | -17.0\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | $(13,710)$ | -11.5\% | $(13,359)$ | -3.7\% |  | 2.6\% | $(27,353)$ | -7.0\% | $(26,286)$ | -3.6\% |  | 4.1\% |
| Profit Sharing | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | $(4,700)$ | -0.6\% |  | -100.0\% |
| Other Operating Income (Expenses), net | 105,696 | 89.0\% | $(7,313)$ | -2.0\% |  | 1.545.3\% | 96,077 | 24.6\% | $(16,210)$ | -2.2\% |  | -692.7\% |
| Operating Income Before Financial Results | 50,990 | 42.9\% | 24,259 | 6.7\% |  | 110.2\% | 39,924 | 10.2\% | 60,107 | 8.2\% |  | -33.6\% |
| Financial income | 128,716 | 108.3\% | 19,178 | 5.3\% |  | 571.2\% | 152,912 | 39.1\% | 35,921 | 4.9\% |  | 325.7\% |
| Financial expenses | $(15,616)$ | -13.1\% | $(8,194)$ | -2.3\% |  | 90.6\% | $(34,159)$ | -8.7\% | $(17,976)$ | -2.4\% |  | 90.0\% |
| Total Financial Income | 113,100 | 95.2\% | 10,984 | 3.1\% |  | 929.7\% | 118,753 | 30.4\% | 17,945 | 2.4\% |  | 561.8\% |
| Operating Income Before Interest in Subsidiaries | 164,090 | 138.1\% | 35,243 | 9.8\% |  | 365.6\% | 158,677 | 40.6\% | 78,052 | 10.6\% |  | 103.3\% |
| Income and Social Contribution Taxes - Current | $(26,558)$ | -22.4\% | - | - |  | - | $(26,558)$ | -6.8\% | 228 | 0.0\% |  | .748.2\% |
| Income and Social Contribution Taxes - Deferred | $(10,682)$ | -9.0\% | 5,440 | 1.5\% |  | -296.4\% | (226) | -0.1\% | 9,088 | 1.2\% |  | -102.5\% |
| Net Income for the Period | 126,850 | 106.8\% | 40,683 | 11.3\% |  | 211.8\% | 131,893 | 33.7\% | 87,368 | 11.9\% |  | 51.0\% |
| Controlling shareholders | 126,850 | 106.8\% | 40,683 | 11.3\% |  | 211.8\% | 131,893 | 33.7\% | 87,368 | 11.9\% |  | 51.0\% |
| Basic earnings per share - R\$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Controlling shareholders | 0.7836 |  | 0.2521 |  |  | 210.8\% | 0.8147 |  | 0.5408 |  |  | 50.6\% |
| EBITDA | 73,362 | 61.7\% | 46,153 | 12.8\% |  | 59.0\% | 84,744 | 21.7\% | 103,187 | 14.1\% |  | -17.9\% |

## GROSS REVENUE

The Company's gross revenue reached $R \$ 142.3$ million in the second quarter, a decrease of $66.3 \%$ in relation to the same period of the previous year (2Q19). This result was influenced by the growth of the Omnicommerce channel, 165\% higher than 2Q19, and the retraction of the other channels, mainly impacted by the closing of physical stores due to the pandemic.


## GROSS PROFIT AND GROSS MARGIN

The Company's Gross Profit reached $R \$ 25.1$ million in 2 Q20, a decrease of $84.0 \%$ compared to 2 Q19, as a result of the lower revenue in the period.

Gross Margin fell 2230 b.p. in 2Q20 compared to 2Q19, mainly influenced by the items shown below:


| Operational |
| :---: |
| deleveraging (1240 |
| b.p.) |


| Sales reduction despite |
| :--- |
| fixed cost management |

## OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

In 2Q20, operating expenses reached a positive balance of $\mathrm{R} \$ 25.9$ million, mainly impacted by nonrecurring items in the amount of $\mathrm{R} \$ 114.8$ million, as shown in the table below.

Excluding these effects, the Company reached R\$ 88.9 million, $32.4 \%$ below 2Q19, mainly impacted by savings in personnel, sales and marketing expenses. These savings were generated by reprioritizing expenses, contractual renegotiation efforts, taking advantage of the Law 14.020/2020 and reducing variable sales expenses despite the $R \$ 3.2$ million increase in the provision for doubtful accounts due to the higher default rate.

It is worth mentioning the Company's strict management in controlling operating costs and expenses, which were 42\% below what was planned for 2Q20.

| Non-recurring items - R\$ THOUSAND | $\mathbf{2 Q 2 0}$ | 2Q19 | $\mathbf{1 S 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 S 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| PIS and COFINS judicial credit | 150,344 | 8,533 | 150,344 | 8,533 |
| Compensation from restructuring | $(12,436)$ | $(9,193)$ | $(16,013)$ | $(10,784)$ |
| Resizing of RN Plant and closure of PUC | $(7,772)$ | - | $(7,772)$ | - |
| Other exceptional items | $(15,357)$ | - | $(15,357)$ | - |
| Total non-recurring items | $\mathbf{1 1 4 , 7 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{( 6 6 0 )}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 1 , 2 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{( 2 , 2 5 1 )}$ |

## EBITDA AND EBITDA MARGIN

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") reached R\$ 73.4 million, 59.0\% higher than in 2Q19, essentially due to the non-recurring items mentioned above and a reduction in operating expenses.

Excluding these effects, the Company's recurring EBITDA would be negative by $R \$ 41.4$ million in 2Q20, 188.5\% below 2Q19.

| Reconciliation of EBITDA - R\$ THOUSAND | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 2Q20 } \mid 2 Q_{19} \end{gathered}$ | 1S20 | 1 S 19 | VAR. 1S20 \| 1S19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Income | 126,850 | 40,683 | 211.8\% | 131,893 | 87,368 | 51.0\% |
| (+) Income and Social Contribution Tax | 37,240 | $(5,440)$ | -784.6\% | 26,784 | $(9,316)$ | -387.5\% |
| (-) Net Financial Income | $(113,100)$ | $(10,984)$ | 929.7\% | $(118,753)$ | $(17,945)$ | 561.8\% |
| (+) Depreciation and Amortization | 22,372 | 21,894 | 2.2\% | 44,820 | 43,080 | 4.0\% |
| (=) EBITDA | 73,362 | 46,153 | 59.0\% | 84,744 | 103,187 | -17.9\% |
| EBITDA Margin | 61.7\% | 12.8\% | 4890 b.p. | 21.7\% | 14.1\% | 760 b.p. |
| Non-recurring items | 114,779 | (660) | -17490.8\% | 111,202 | $(2,251)$ | -5040.1\% |
| (=) EBITDA, recurring | $(41,417)$ | 46,813 | -188.5\% | $(26,458)$ | 105,438 | -125.1\% |
| EBITDA Margin, recurring | -34.9\% | 13.0\% | -4790 b.p. | -6.8\% | 14.4\% | -2120 b.p. |

## NET INCOME AND NET MARGIN

Net income in the quarter totaled R\$ 126.9 million, an increase of $211.8 \%$ when compared to 2 Q19, as a result of the increase in net financial result, basically impacted by the update of Pis and Cofins credits in the net amount of R\$ 110.1 million¹.


[^1]

## INVESTMENTS

Second quarter investments totaled R\$ 4.9 million, $47.4 \%$ below 2Q19, as a result of the prioritization of investments and measures taken to prevent deterioration in cash during the pandemic period.

The main projects are directly related to items of maintenance of the industrial park and development of integrations of CRM and Data Driven.

The allocation of resources was distributed in the following order:

| Investments (R\$ Thousands) | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 2Q20 \| 2Q19 } \end{gathered}$ | 1S20 | 1S19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 1S20 \| } 1 \mathrm{~S} 19 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IT | 4,122 | 3,765 | 9.5\% | 5,931 | 6,976 | -15.0\% |
| Industrial Plant | 495 | 3,259 | -84.8\% | 1,756 | 7,018 | -75.0\% |
| Stores | 65 | 2,156 | -97.0\% | 1,557 | 4,215 | -63.1\% |
| Others | 168 | 35 | 380.0\% | 554 | 280 | 97.9\% |
| Total | 4,850 | 9,215 | -47.4\% | 9,798 | 18,489 | -47.0\% |

## NET CASH

The Company ended the 2 Q with net cash of $\mathrm{R} \$ 314.5$ million. In order to preserve financial health for the sustainability and acceleration of the business, Management is monitoring the Company's cash daily. At the end of 1 Q20, the Company obtained a financial loan, in the total amount of R\$ 120.1 million and $\mathrm{R} \$ 80.0$ million in April.

| Net cash - R\$ Thousands | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\mathbf{4 Q 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 512,527 | 366,656 | 364,824 |
| Interest-earning banc deposits - long term | 5,153 | 4,952 | 5,064 |
| Loans and financing - short term | $(203,149)$ | - | - |
| Net cash | $\mathbf{3 1 4 , 5 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 1 , 6 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 9 , 8 8 8}$ |

## CASH FLOW

In 2Q20, Cia. Hering had negative free cash flow of R\$ 58.4 million, $\mathrm{R} \$ 77.7$ million below 2 Q 19 , mainly impacted by the lower operating result. Timely cash management by the Company stands out, including a focus on working capital management and re-prioritization of investments.

| Cash Flow - Consolidated (R\$ thousand) | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ \text { 2Q20 \| 2Q19 } \end{gathered}$ | 1S20 | 1S19 | VAR. 1S20 \| 1S19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBITDA | 73,362 | 46,153 | 27,209 | 84,744 | 103,187 | $(18,443)$ |
| No cash items | $(136,520)$ | 6,087 | $(142,607)$ | $(124,281)$ | 13,056 | $(137,337)$ |
| Lease Effect | $(8,265)$ | $(7,025)$ | $(1,240)$ | $(16,405)$ | $(13,885)$ | $(2,520)$ |
| AVP (Adjustment to Present Value) - Clients and Suppliers | 1,516 | 3,505 | $(1,989)$ | 6,286 | 8,521 | $(2,235)$ |
| Current Income tax and Social Contribution | $(26,558)$ | - | $(26,558)$ | $(26,558)$ | 228 | $(26,786)$ |
| Working Capital Capex | 42,916 | $(20,163)$ | 63,079 | 53,574 | $(1,242)$ | 54,816 |
| Accounts receivable from clients | 76,202 | $(2,588)$ | 78,790 | 171,031 | 39,709 | 131,322 |
| Inventories | 9,192 | $(29,901)$ | 39,093 | $(62,154)$ | $(68,243)$ | 6,089 |
| Accounts payable to suppliers | $(112,424)$ | 14,044 | $(126,468)$ | $(76,440)$ | 36,362 | $(112,802)$ |
| Taxes payable | 34,591 | 2,696 | 31,895 | 15,045 | $(8,265)$ | 23,310 |
| Others | 35,355 | $(4,414)$ | 39,769 | 6,092 | (805) | 6,897 |
| CapEx | $(4,850)$ | $(9,215)$ | 4,365 | $(9,798)$ | $(18,489)$ | 8,691 |
| Free Cash Flow | $(58,399)$ | 19,342 | $(77,741)$ | $(32,438)$ | 91,376 | $(123,814)$ |

The amount of R\$ 150.3 million of the Pis and Cofins judicial credit, net of fees, which impacted EBITDA, was adjusted as non-cash items, as it will be realized in subsequent periods in accordance with the tax compensations due.

## RETURN ON INVESTED CAPITAL - ROIC

In 2Q20, Cia. Hering's return on invested capital was $13.7 \%, 180$ b.p. lower than 1Q20, due to the reduction in operating income.

| Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) R\$ thousands | 2Q20 | 1Q20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ 2 \mathrm{Q} 20 \text { \| } \mathbf{1 Q 2 0} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2Q19 | VAR. $\text { 2Q20 \| } 2 \text { Q19 }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EBITDA | 246,214 | 219,004 | 12.4\% | 259,432 | -5.1\% |
| (-) Depretiation and Amortization | $(90,164)$ | $(89,687)$ | 0.5\% | $(74,624)$ | 20.8\% |
| (+) Amortization - Right of use properties ${ }^{1}$ | 236 | 2,158 | -89.1\% | 4,735 | -95.0\% |
| (+) Financial Results - APV ${ }^{2}$ | 14,068 | 15,908 | -11.6\% | 15,236 | -7.7\% |
| (+) IR\&CS - Effective rate ${ }^{3}$ | $(30,325)$ | 12,355 | -345.4\% | 11,329 | -367.7\% |
| Operating Income | 140,029 | 159,738 | -12.3\% | 216,108 | -35.2\% |
| Fixed Assets | 453,817 | 461,311 | -1.6\% | 435,977 | 4.1\% |
| Accumulated amortization - Right of use properties | 54,993 | 54,677 | 0.6\% | 51,097 | 7.6\% |
| Working capital | 515,897 | 520,590 | -0.9\% | 532,798 | -3.2\% |
| Average Invested Capital* | 1,024,707 | 1,036,578 | -1.1\% | 1,019,872 | 0.5\% |
| ROIC | 13.7\% | 15.5\% | -180 b.p. | 21.2\% | -750 b.p. |

Notes to the financial statements: (1) Nr. 15; (2) Nr. 31; (3) Nr. 32

| Message from <br> Management | Consolidated <br> Highlights | Operational <br> Data | Financial <br> Data | Outlook | Financial <br> Statements |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## SHAREHOLDERS REMUNERATION

At the Board of Directors' Meeting on 06/30/2020, the distribution of interest on equity in the amount of $R \$ 35.3$ million ( $R \$ 0.2196$ per share) was approved based on the shareholding position of 06/07/2020. The shares of Cia. Hering started to be traded "ex dividends" as of 07/07/2020 and the payment will be made until 12/31/2020, on a date to be established by the Company's Management.

## BUYBACK PROGRAM

There was no share buyback during the second quarter.

The return to the "new normality" has been slow and gradual, with important challenges and learnings, but with opportunities in sight for companies that know how to protect their business in the next period, quickly adapt their model and accelerate the cultural and digital transformation.

The Company is prepared and responds quickly to market changes, new consumer trends, interacting and generating relevant content in the media and channels, developing new products and services, expanding its sales channels with greater ease of purchase, better experience and achievement greater engagement of our customers, employees and partners.

In July, sales volume decreased approximately $50 \%$ compared to the previous year, while online sales grew by more than $150 \%$, with emphasis on the $71 \%$ growth in the customer base, record conversion and greater penetration of ship-from-store, $20 \%$ of channel's revenue. The Company is absolutely confident that these indicators represent the new level of the ecommerce channel, in which it aims to achieve a $20 \%$ share of total revenue in 2021.

Physical stores have evolved in productivity over the weeks and have moved closer to historical levels, with emphasis on street stores that have been reaching, and sometimes even surpassing, the previous year.

The Company monitors and interacts with franchised partners on a high frequency, supporting them in financial planning, business management and action plan to increase sales
and efficiency in the operation. In addition, in 2020, we expect approximately 130 stores between openings and conversions, in addition to converting more than 10 Hering Store stores into mega stores.

Last month, the multi-brand showroom was held in 100\% digital format, generating content about the brand, product and store, as well as interactivity with more than 6,000 customers who were able to simultaneously select products and finalize purchases in an easy and intuitive way as in a B2C journey. The productivity indicators (conversion and average order) were also very positive.

The evolution in the vision and construction of a brand and business platform with strong digital skills, increasing use of data, increased knowledge of our customers and agility in decision making have been taking place quickly. It is worth mentioning that the Company remains well positioned, with a strengthened cash position to strategically take advantage of market movements to expand and strengthen in this direction.

In a world of almost uninterrupted discontinuity, volatile and uncertain, understanding the context, the cultural and digital evolution is an essential skill of our leaders, that aware of the challenges and opportunities that the moment holds, propose a holistic view and design a systemic and sustainable response capable of generating value for all stakeholders, society and the planet and guaranteeing relevance and perpetuity to the business.

## BALANCE SHEET

| ASSETS - R\$ thousand | $\mathbf{0 6 / 3 0 / 2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 / 3 1 / 2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Current assets | $\mathbf{1 , 3 2 2 , 6 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 1 3 , 6 1 5}$ |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 512,527 | 364,824 |
| Trade accounts receivable | 259,417 | 441,508 |
| Inventories | 383,458 | 322,824 |
| Recoverable taxes | 147,973 | 63,239 |
| Other accounts receivable | 15,022 | 17,348 |
| Derivative Financial Instruments | 1,499 | 1,419 |
| Prepaid expenses | 2,793 | 2,453 |
| Noncurrent assets | $\mathbf{7 3 9 , 5 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 8 , 1 5 8}$ |
| Long-term receivables | 314,647 | 130,771 |
| Interest-earning banc deposits | 5,153 | 5,064 |
| Notes accounts receivable | 30,694 | 28,391 |
| Accounts receivable | 7,339 | 10,876 |
| Recoverable taxes | 212,650 | 27,399 |
| Deferred income and social contribution taxes | 58,811 | 59,041 |
| Right of use | 60,351 | $\mathbf{7 5 , 9 0 3}$ |
| Property, plant and equipment | 276,774 | $\mathbf{2 9 8 , 5 1 1}$ |
| Intangible assets | 87,790 | 92,973 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $\mathbf{2 , 0 6 2 , 2 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 1 1 , 7 7 3}$ |


| LIABILITIES AND SHREHOLDER'S EQUITYR\$ thousand | 06/30/2020 | 12/31/2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current liabilities | 508,328 | 325,203 |
| Borrowing and financing | 203,149 |  |
| Trade payables | 121,696 | 187,008 |
| Payroll and related taxes | 43,080 | 36,337 |
| Taxes and social security contributions payable | 42,445 | 24,830 |
| Provisions for contigencies and other provision | 34,952 | 31,804 |
| Interest on equity and dividends payable | 33,689 | 807 |
| Leases | 22,662 | 26,779 |
| Other liabilities | 6,655 | 17,638 |
| Noncurrent liabilities | 55,890 | 60,173 |
| Provisions for contigencies and other provision | 13,178 | 12,812 |
| Employee benefits | 6,067 | 5,769 |
| Leases | 31,797 | 38,704 |
| Other liabilities | 4,848 | 2,888 |
| Shareholder's equity | 1,498,033 | 1,426,397 |
| Capital | 381,166 | 381,166 |
| Capital reserve | 44,134 | 41,480 |
| Treasury shares | $(29,153)$ | $(1,551)$ |
| Earnings reserve | 998,325 | 998,325 |
| Valuation adjustments to equity | 6,910 | 6,977 |
| Retained earnings | 96,651 | - |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S | 2,062,251 | 1,811,773 |

## INCOME STATEMENT

| R\$ Thousand | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | $\begin{gathered} \text { VAR. } \\ 2 \text { Q20 } \mid 2 Q 19 \end{gathered}$ | 1 S 20 | 1S19 | VAR. 1S20 \| 1S19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenues | 142,284 | 422,225 | -66.3\% | 465,929 | 860,083 | -45.8\% |
| Domestic Market | 140,738 | 412,489 | -65.9\% | 457,300 | 840,411 | -45.6\% |
| Foreign Market | 1,546 | 9,736 | -84.1\% | 8,629 | 19,672 | -56.1\% |
| Sales Deduction | $(23,460)$ | $(62,233)$ | -62.3\% | $(74,993)$ | $(126,154)$ | -40.6\% |
| Net Revenue | 118,824 | 359,992 | -67.0\% | 390,936 | 733,929 | -46.7\% |
| Cost of Goods Sold | $(93,740)$ | $(203,639)$ | -54.0\% | $(256,493)$ | $(415,201)$ | -38.2\% |
| Gross Profit | 25,084 | 156,353 | -84.0\% | 134,443 | 318,728 | -57.8\% |
| Operating Expenses | 25,906 | $(132,094)$ | -119.6\% | $(94,519)$ | $(258,621)$ | -63.5\% |
| Selling Expenses | $(49,121)$ | $(93,856)$ | -47.7\% | $(123,368)$ | $(175,549)$ | -29.7\% |
| Loss due to non-recoverability of assets | $(5,658)$ | $(2,484)$ | 127.8\% | $(14,597)$ | $(5,433)$ | 168.7\% |
| Management Remuneration | $(1,838)$ | $(2,273)$ | -19.1\% | $(4,256)$ | $(4,637)$ | -8.2\% |
| Administrative and General Expenses | $(9,463)$ | $(12,809)$ | -26.1\% | $(21,022)$ | $(25,806)$ | -18.5\% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | $(22,372)$ | $(21,894)$ | 2.2\% | $(44,820)$ | $(43,080)$ | 4.0\% |
| $(-)$ Allocated to Cost | 8,662 | 8,535 | 1.5\% | 17,467 | 16,794 | 4.0\% |
| Profit Sharing |  |  | 100.0\% |  | $(4,700)$ | -100.0\% |
| Other Operating income (expenses), net | 105,696 | $(7,313)$ | -1.545.3\% | 96,077 | $(16,210)$ | -692.7\% |
| Operating income before financial result | 50,990 | 24,259 | 110.2\% | 39,924 | 60,107 | -33.6\% |
| Financial income | 128,716 | 19,178 | 571.2\% | 152,912 | 35,921 | 325.7\% |
| Financial expenses | $(15,616)$ | $(8,194)$ | 90.6\% | $(34,159)$ | $(17,976)$ | 90.0\% |
| Total financial income | 113,100 | 10,984 | 929.7\% | 118,753 | 17,945 | 561.8\% |
| Operating income before interest in subsidiaries | 164,090 | 35,243 | 365.6\% | 158,677 | 78,052 | 103.3\% |
| Income and social contribution taxes - current | $(26,558)$ | - | - | $(26,558)$ | 228 | -11.748.2\% |
| Income and social contribution taxes - deferred | $(10,682)$ | 5,440 | -296.4\% | (226) | 9,088 | -102.5\% |
| Net income for the period | 126,850 | 40,683 | 211.8\% | 131,893 | 87,368 | 51.0\% |
| Controlling shareholders <br> Basic earnings per share - R\$ | 126,850 | 40,683 | 211.8\% | 131,893 | 87,368 | 51.0\% |
| Controlling shareholders | 0.7836 | 0.2521 | 210.8\% | 0.8147 | 0.54080 | 50.6\% |
| EBITDA | 73,362 | 46,153 | 59.0\% | 84,744 | 103,187 | -17.9\% |

## CASH FLOW

| R\$ Thousand | 2Q20 | 2Q19 | 1S20 | 1S19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flow from operating activities |  |  |  |  |
| Net income for the period | 126,850 | 40,683 | 131,893 | 87,368 |
| Deferred taxes | 10,682 | $(5,440)$ | 226 | $(9,088)$ |
| Monetary variation, foreign exchange, unrealized interest and discounts on leases | 2,008 | 1,241 | 3,298 | 2,543 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 22,372 | 21,894 | 44,820 | 43,080 |
| Write-of $f$ of $f$ ixed assets | 1,721 | 625 | 1,717 | 994 |
| Loss by reduction of recoverable amount f rom accounts receivable | 5,658 | 2,484 | 14,597 | 5,433 |
| Stock option plan | 1,280 | 1,502 | 2,654 | 2,729 |
| (Reversal) net of formation of provision for adjustment to the realizable value of inventory | 1,546 | 739 | 1,520 | 1,257 |
| (Reversal) net of formation of provisions for contingencies | 2,235 | 649 | 4,041 | 2,466 |
| Employee Benef its | 148 | 89 | 298 | 178 |
| Provision for write-off of fixed assets | 7,772 | - | 7,772 |  |
| ICMS credit Pis and Cofins base | $(267,024)$ | - | $(267,024)$ | - |
| Assets and liabilities variation |  |  |  |  |
| Trade accounts receivable | 76,202 | $(2,588)$ | 171,031 | 39,709 |
| Inventories | 9,192 | $(29,901)$ | $(62,154)$ | $(68,243)$ |
| Recoverable taxes | 13,354 | $(2,813)$ | 9,191 | $(3,535)$ |
| Other accounts receivable | 13,699 | $(4,194)$ | (397) | 1,030 |
| Accounts payable to suppliers | $(112,424)$ | 14,044 | $(76,440)$ | 36,362 |
| Accounts payable and provisions | 8,302 | 2,593 | $(2,702)$ | 1,700 |
| IRPJ and CSLL | 25,710 | - | 25,581 | (56) |
| Tax obligations | 8,881 | 2,696 | $(10,536)$ | $(8,209)$ |
| Interest paid on loans and leasing | $(1,128)$ | $(1,242)$ | $(2,299)$ | $(2,543)$ |
| Cash provided by operating activities | $(42,964)$ | 43,061 | $(2,913)$ | 133,175 |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |  |  |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | $(3,397)$ | $(7,370)$ | $(6,430)$ | $(13,095)$ |
| Purchase of intangible | $(1,453)$ | $(1,845)$ | $(3,368)$ | $(4,334)$ |
| Purchase of rights use assets | - | - | - | $(1,060)$ |
| Cash used in investing activities | $(4,850)$ | $(9,215)$ | $(9,798)$ | $(18,489)$ |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |  |  |
| Capital increase | - | 4,439 | - | 4,439 |
| Interest-earning bank deposits | (48) | (65) | (89) | (122) |
| Interest on equity and dividends | (1) | $(24,938)$ | (10) | $(64,918)$ |
| Disposal of shares in treasury, by exercise of call option |  | 523 | - | 3,373 |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | - | - | $(27,602)$ |  |
| Lease payments | $(4,928)$ | $(5,783)$ | $(11,885)$ | $(11,342)$ |
| Loans taken | 80,000 | - | 200,000 |  |
| Cash used in financing activities | 75,023 | $(25,824)$ | 160,414 | $(68,570)$ |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 27,209 | 8,022 | 147,703 | 46,116 |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 27,209 | 8,022 | 147,703 | 46,116 |
| At beginning of period | 485,318 | 358,634 | 364,824 | 320,540 |
| At end of period | 512,527 | 366,656 | 512,527 | 366,656 |

# Cia.Hering 

* HERING $*$ HERINGKIDS $D Z A R M$

CAPITAL MARKETS 06/30/2020
INVESTOR RELATIONS
HGTX3: R\$ 14.14 per share
Market cap: R\$ 2.3 billion

Fabio Hering - CEO
Rafael Bossolani - CFO and IRO

## CONFERENCE CALL

08/14/2020 - 11am (BR) | 10am (NY) | 3pm (London)
In Portuguese - simultaneous translation to English
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Mariana Santo Bianca Goyanna Gabriela Oliveira

Melissa Dupas

## PRESS RELATIONS

Access Code: Cia. Hering

## Webcast in English <br> Webcast in Portuguese

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ It considers the sale of second line items, leftovers, and PUC brand revenue, whose closure was announced in 1Q20.
    ${ }^{2}$ It considers the sale of second line items and leftovers.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Total impact of PIS/COFINS credit with interest and principal of R\$ 260.9 million, which, excluding the $34 \%$ income tax, would be R\$ 172.2 million

