(Convenience translation into English from the original previously issued in Portuguese)

GETNINJAS S.A.

Independent auditor's review report

Interim financial information
As at June 30, 2021

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Contents

GetNinjas Management Report - 2nd Quarter of 2021

São Paulo, August 12, 2021,

It is with great satisfaction that we disclose the results of GetNinjas for the 2nd quarter ended June 30, 2021.

The Company's financial information was prepared in Brazilian Reais (R$), in accordance with IAS 34 and the technical pronouncement issued by the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements - CPC 21 (R1) on interim information.

Operations

GetNinjas started its activities in July 2011 as a limited liability company, acting as an online platform in which its customers, freely and without direction or interference, seek budgets and hire services offered by professionals.

Within the scope of the Initial Public Offering (IPO), on May 17, 2021, Getninjas began trading its shares in the Novo Mercado segment of B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, under ticker "NINJ3". The gross amount of four hundred eighty-two million thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty Brazilian Reais (R$ 482,039,780.00) was raised, through the placement of 16,064,258 new common, registered, book-entry shares totaling three hundred twenty-one million two hundred eighty-five thousand one hundred and sixty Brazilian Reais (R$ 321,285,160.00), and distribution of 8,037,731 secondary shares issued by the Company and held by the shareholders appointed in the Statutory Prospectus of Public Offering, totaling one hundred sixty million seven hundred fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty Brazilian Reais (R$ 160,754,620.00).

Currently, the Company is engaged in the (i) rendering of services of preparation, development and creation of electronic pages; (ii) maintenance of portals, content providers and other information services on the internet; (iii) marketing of pages and services on the internet; (iv) enablement of returns on positive page search results on the internet and (v) development of search selection and filtering algorithms.

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a public health emergency of international concern due to the new Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, originating from Wuhan, China, and its risks to the international community, considering the ability of the virus to spread globally. In March 2020, WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in global exposure. Regarding COVID-19, there were no negative impacts on the Company's service rendering activities.

The experience gained by the Company over the years has been fundamental to face difficulties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company adopted certain prevention measures, following the guidelines disclosed by health agencies, as follows:

- Implementing a remote work regime for employees;
- Cancelling domestic and foreign trips;
- Adhering to plans offered by the government (extension of terms for taxes and reduction in working time and wages).

On the other hand, the pandemic has brought new opportunities for the Company in terms of products and market. During this period, with the increase in the time spent by the population on the internet, we were able to add new categories to the platform and adjust our prices. Accordingly, there has been a significant increase in the number of new professionals. Such initiatives had a positive effect on our results, and brought a positive perspective on the potential for accelerated growth along with the recovery of the economy after the pandemic.

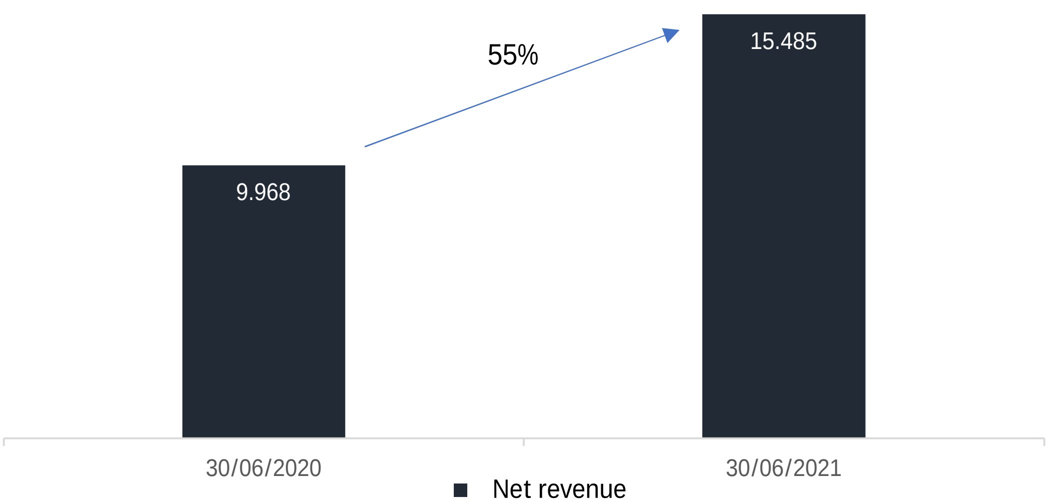
Here are some examples of initiatives taken during the pandemic:

- To keep rendering services even at a distance, the Company launched GetNinjas Remoto, creating the possibility of hiring minor services via video call;
- The Company created a promotion denominated "Member Get Member" in the beginning of 2020 for the purpose of leveraging currency sales. This program gained momentum in March 2020 with the worsening of the pandemic, when several advertising campaigns were launched. The promotion consists of stimulating active professionals to make referrals for registration of new professionals on the platform, with currency rewards.
- Regarding marketing, we launched 200 new subcategories focused on online services.

Initiatives like these allowed the Company to maintain its growth pace in spite of the pandemic.

Net operating revenue

Net operating revenue increased by R$ 5,517 thousand, or 55%, from R$ 9,968 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, to R$ 15,485 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2021. This growth is due, as in the previous quarter, to investments in the increase in the base of active professionals and customers, leading to the increase in the number of orders.

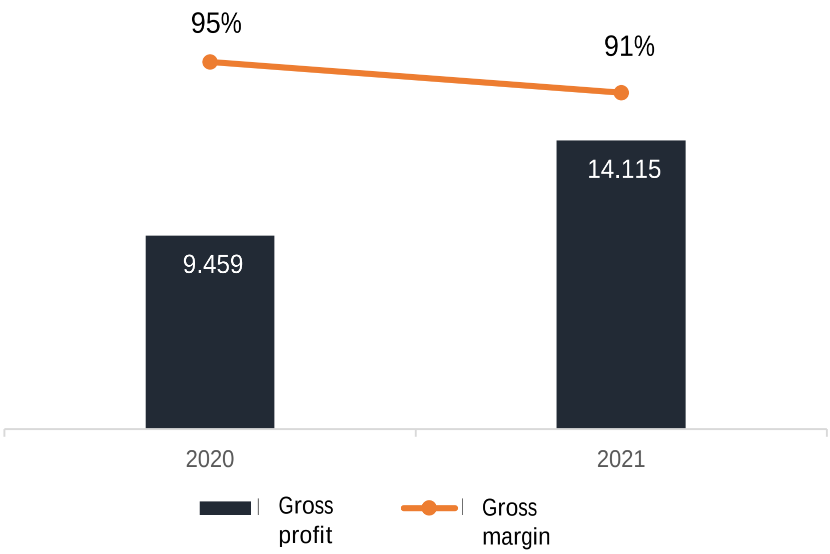


Operating costs

The balance of operating costs increased by R$ 861 thousand, from R$ 509 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, to R$ 1,370 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2021.

Gross profit

As a result of the growth in the volume of operations, gross profit increased from R$ 9,459 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, to R$ 14,115 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2021, representing a growth of R$ 4,656 thousand or 49%, in line with the increase in revenue. There was a small decrease in our gross margin for the three-month period ended June 30, 2021, compared to the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, largely due to negotiations with suppliers in 2020, for reduction in costs during the pandemic. However, it is important to highlight that this year's margin remains in line with the previous quarter, and thus, with the increase in revenue.



Operating expenses

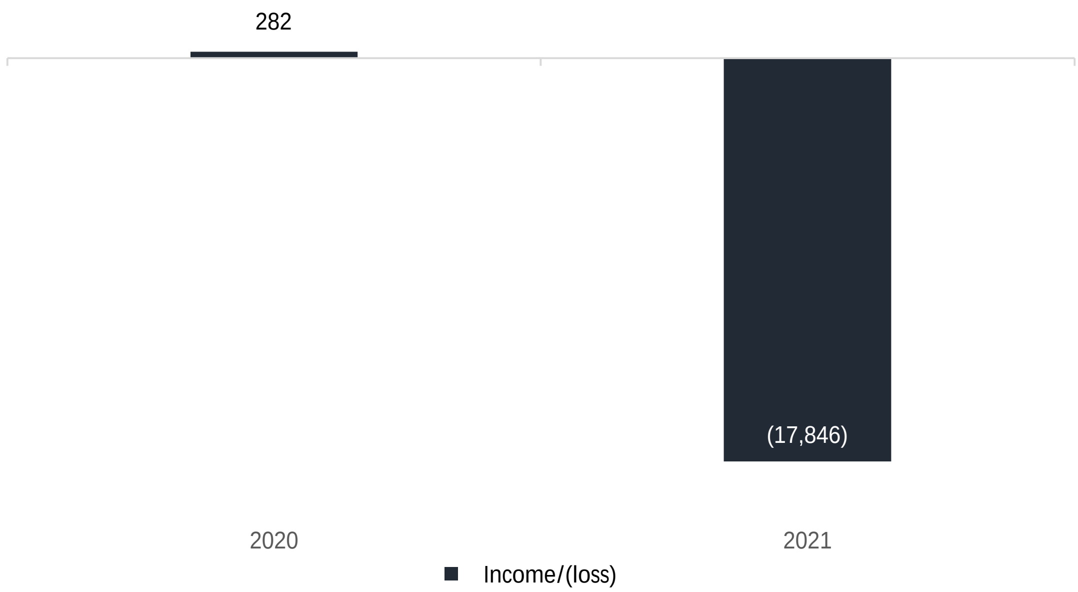
Operating expenses increased by R$ 24,308 thousand or 269%, from R$ 9,039 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, to R$ 33,347 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30 2021, due to the increase in commercial expenses on marketing campaings for attracting new professionals and customers, as well as to the increase in general and administrative expenses, mainly due to hiring of personnel.

Net financial income (loss)

Net financial income (loss) increased by R$ 1,392 thousand, comparing the loss of R$ 6 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, and the loss of R$ 1,386 thousand for the three-month period month ended June 30, 2021. This is due to the return of IPO investments allocated to our exclusive fund.

Loss for the period

Net income for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, amounted to R$ 282 thousand, compared to a loss of R$ 17,846 thousand for the three-month period ended June 30, 2021 This is due to investments in marketing campaigns and hiring of 137 new employees as at December 31, 2020, and 217 employees as at June 30, 2021.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the
Shareholders and Management of
GetNinjas S.A.
São Paulo – SP

Introduction

We have reviewed the interim financial information of **Getninjas S.A. ("Company")**, included in the Quarterly Information, for the quarter ended June 30, 2021, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2021, and the respective statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six-month periods then ended, and of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, as well as the corresponding notes to the financial statements.

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation of this interim financial information in accordance with NBC TG 21 (R4) and International Accounting Standard IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for the presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) applicable to Quarterly Information. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of the review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international standards for reviewing interim financial information (NBC TR 2410 and ISRE 2410 – Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity). An interim review consists principally of applying analytical and other review procedures and making enquiries to and having discussions with persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. An interim review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards. An interim review does not provide assurance that we would become aware of any or all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express such an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the interim financial information

Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that the interim financial information included in the Quarterly Information referred to above has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with NBC TG 21 (R4) and IAS 34, applicable to the preparation of Quarterly Information, and presented in accordance with the standards issued by CVM.

Other matters

Statements of value added

The quarterly information referred to above includes the interim statements of value added for the six-month period ended June 30, 2021, prepared under the responsibility of the Company's Management and presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IAS 34. These statements were submitted to review procedures performed alongside the review of the interim financial information and accounting records, as applicable, to verify whether their form and contents meet the criteria defined in NBC TG 09 – Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that would lead us to believe that these interim statements of value added were not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in this standard and consistently with the interim financial information taken as a whole.

São Paulo, August 12, 2021.

BDO RCS Auditores Independentes SS
CRC 2 SP 013846/O-1

Tiago de Sá Barreto Bezerra
Accountant CRC 1 CE 024436/O-5 - S - SP

GETNINJAS S.A.

Statements of financial position
As at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

Assets

	Note	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	325,728	1,405
Accounts receivable	7	5,515	4,195
Recoverable taxes	8	1,628	787
Advances to suppliers		23	82
Other assets	9	477	835
		333,371	7,303
Noncurrent			
Other assets	9	59	59
		59	59
Fixed assets	10	1,434	778
		1,434	778
Total assets		334,864	8,140

Liabilities and equity

	Note	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Current			
Trade accounts payable	11	19,030	5,215
Tax liabilities	12	776	319
Labor liabilities	13	4,795	2,258
Advances from customers	14	4,324	4,613
Accounts payable	-	1,102	862
		30,027	13,267
Noncurrent			
Provision for legal claims	16	19	45
		19	45
Equity			
Capital stock	17	368,052	34,681
Accumulated losses		(63,234)	(39,853)
Total equity (deficit)		304,819	(5,172)
Total liabilities and equity (deficit)		334,864	8,140

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this interim financial information.

GETNINJAS S.A.

Statements of operations
For the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Note	04/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	04/01/2020 to 06/30/2020	01/01/2020 to 06/30/2020
Net operating revenue	18	15,485	30,804	9,968	20,795
Operating costs	19	(1,370)	(2,593)	(509)	(1,329)
Gross profit		14,115	28,211	9,459	19,466
Operating expenses and revenues					
Selling expenses	19	(21,319)	(32,408)	(4,306)	(9,107)
General and administrative expenses	19	(12,016)	(20,328)	(4,733)	(9,648)
Other revenues and expenses, net	19	(12)	(187)	-	-
		(33,347)	(52,923)	(9,039)	(18,755)
Net financial income (loss)					
Financial revenues	20	1,481	1,599	35	42
Financial expenses	20	(95)	(269)	(41)	(116)
		1,386	1,330	(6)	(75)
Income (loss) before Income and Social Contribution taxes		(17,846)	(23,381)	414	636
Current Income and Social Contribution taxes	21	-	-	(132)	(132)
Income/loss for the period		(17,846)	(23,381)	282	504
Basic and diluted earnings/(losses) per thousand shares – in Brazilian Reais	22	(0.4169)	(0.6143)	0.0090	0.0161

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this interim financial information.

Statements of comprehensive income (loss)
For the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	04/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	04/01/2020 to 06/30/2020	01/01/2020 to 06/30/2020
Net income/(loss) for the period	(17,846)	(23,381)	282	504
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(17,846)	(23,381)	282	504

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this interim financial information.

GETNINJAS S.A.

Statements of changes in equity
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	Capital stock	Accumulated losses	Total
Balances as at December 31, 2019	34,681	(38,964)	(4,282)
Income for the period	-	504	504
Balances as at June 30, 2020	34,681	(38,460)	(3,778)
Balances as at December 31, 2020	34,681	(39,853)	(5,172)
Paid-in capital	360,817	-	360,817
Expenses on issue of shares	(27,446)	-	(27,446)
Loss for the period	-	(23,381)	(23,381)
Balances as at June 30, 2021	368,052	(63,234)	304,819

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this interim financial information.

GETNINJAS S.A.

Statements of cash flows
For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	06/30/2021	06/30/2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income/(loss) for the period	(23,381)	503
Depreciation	161	279
Provision for contingencies	(26)	(10)
Monetary and exchange rate gains (losses)	-	4
Interest on loans and leases	-	3
Increase/(decrease) in asset and liability accounts		
Accounts receivable	(1,320)	(1,287)
Recoverable taxes	(841)	326
Advances to suppliers	60	(4)
Other assets	358	(173)
Trade accounts payable	13,815	1,213
Labor liabilities	2,537	1,057
Tax liabilities	457	793
Advances from customers	(289)	(358)
Accounts payable	239	(254)
Other liabilities	-	(4)
Cash from operating activities	(8,231)	2,088
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(817)	(74)
Cash from investing activities	(817)	(74)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Related-party transactions	-	24
Lease payments	-	(161)
Capital increase	360,817	-
Expenses on issue of shares	(27,446)	-
Cash from financing activities	333,371	(137)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	324,323	1,877
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,405	135
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	325,728	2,012
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	324,323	1,877

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this interim financial information.

GETNINJAS S.A.

Statements of value added
For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

	06/30/2021	06/30/2020
Revenues	34,745	23,090
Services rendered – Domestic market	34,745	23,090
Inputs acquired from third parties (including Taxes on Sales – PIS/COFINS and State VAT - ICMS)	(40,952)	(12,718)
Cost of services rendered	(2,836)	(1,461)
Materials, energy, third-party services and others	(38,116)	(11,256)
Gross value added	(6,207)	10,372
	(161)	(291)
Depreciation and amortization	(161)	(291)
Net value added generated by the Entity	(6,367)	10,082
Value added received through transfer	1,599	88
Financial revenues	1,599	42
Other	-	46
Total value added to be distributed	(4,768)	10,170
Value added distribution		
Personnel and charges	12,271	6,261
Direct compensation	9,931	5,042
Benefits	1,662	913
Severance Pay Fund (FGTS)	678	305
Taxes, fees and contributions	6,033	3,125
Federal	5,000	2,472
Municipal	1,033	653
Return on debt capital	309	281
Interest	198	120
Rents	111	161
Return on equity capital	(23,381)	503
Absorbed losses	(23,381)	503
Value added distribution	(4,768)	10,170

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this interim financial information.

1. General information

GetNinjas S.A. ("Company"), located at Avenida Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 1903, in the municipality of São Paulo, was established on July 25, 2011. The Company is mainly engaged in a) services of design, development and creation of internet websites; b) maintenance of portals and content providers; and c) other internet-related information technology services.

The Company changed its headquarters to the abovementioned address and changed its corporate name to "Getninjas S.A." by means of the change in corporate structure registered in January 2021.

The Company is an innovative platform, available for Android, iOS and web, present in all Brazilian states and which digitally connects professionals from different areas, whether natural persons or legal entities, to potential clients. The professionals offer their services by purchasing a package of virtual currencies for exclusive use on the platform ("Professionals"), with which they take service orders ("Leads") commissioned by registered clients ("Clients"). Professionals registered on the platform are distributed in more than 500 different categories, such as painter, psychologist, English teacher, personal trainer, hourly housekeeper, household appliance repair technician, among others.

The Company intends to use net proceeds from the Primary Offer to invest in the growth of the platform and in human resources.

Corporate structure

- On January 29, 2021, Fosthall Holdings LLC acquired 2,745,930 new shares of the Company, corresponding to R$ 38,857,322;
- On March 26, 2021, Fosthall Holdings LLC acquired forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven (47,407) new shares of the Company, corresponding to R$ 674,519;
- On March 29, 2021, the Company filed the downstream merger of the shareholder Fosthall Holdings LLC (Fosthall LLC) and its parent company Getninjas Holdings LTD (Getninjas Cayman). Fosthall LLC is a foreign non-operating holding company, whose entire capital stock was held solely by its parent company Getninjas Cayman, and whose sole asset consisted of the 33,637,688 shares of the Company. As a result of the downstream mergers, all shareholders of Getninjas Cayman will now hold direct interest in the Company, in proportion to their respective interest in the capital stock of Getninjas, as shown in Note 17;
- On May 13, 2021, the Company increased its capital by R$ 321,285,160, by the issue of 16,064,258 new shares within the scope of the Primary Offering.

Public offering

Within the scope of the Initial Public Offering (IPO), on May 17, 2021, Getninjas began trading its shares in the Novo Mercado segment of B3 – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, under ticker "NINJ3". The gross amount of four hundred eighty-two million thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty Brazilian Reais (R$ 482,039,780) was raised, through the placement of 16,064,258 new common, registered, book-entry shares totaling three hundred twenty-one million two hundred eighty-five thousand one hundred and sixty Brazilian Reais (R$ 321,285,160), and distribution of 8,037,731 secondary shares issued by the Company and held by the shareholders appointed in the Statutory Prospectus of Public Offering, totaling one hundred sixty million seven hundred fifty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty Brazilian Reais (R$ 160,754,620.00).

1.1. Impacts of COVID-19

On January 31, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that the coronavirus (COVID-19) was a global health emergency. The outbreak triggered significant decisions by governments and private sector entities that, added to its potential impact, increased the degree of uncertainty of economic agents, with possible relevant effects on amounts recognized in the condensed interim financial information.

The financial information was prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, based on the realization and recovery of assets, as well as on the payment of obligations in the Company's normal course of business. It does not include any adjustments that would be required for presentation of its assets and liabilities in case the measures adopted were unsuccessful.

GetNinjas' Management continues to evaluate possible impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on its financial position and operations. Accordingly, the Company adopted certain preventive measures in line with the guidelines of health authorities, which are as follows, among others:

- Implementing a remote work regime for professionals;
- Cancelling domestic and foreign trips;
- Adhering to plans offered by the government (extension of terms for taxes and decrease in working time and wages).

On the other hand, the pandemic generated new opportunities for the Company regarding products and strategic changes. Along with the effects of the Coronavirus outbreak on the market, we were able to create new categories and adjust the prices of in-app purchases. This period also resulted in a significant increase in the demand for services and registration of new professionals on our platform. These initiatives positively affected income (loss) and offered a perspective of possible accelerated growth due to recovery of the economy after the pandemic.

Some examples of initiatives taken during the pandemic are as follows:

- To keep rendering services even at a distance, the Company launched GetNinjas Remoto, creating the possibility of hiring minor services via video call;
- The Company created a promotion denominated “Member Get Member” in the beginning of 2020 for the purpose of leveraging currency sales. This program gained momentum in March 2020 with the worsening of the pandemic, and, accordingly, several advertising campaigns were launched and continue to be launched. The promotion consists of stimulating active professionals to make referrals for registration of new professionals on the platform, with currency rewards.
- Regarding marketing, we launched 200 new subcategories focused on online services.

  The financial information was prepared in the normal course of business. Management evaluates the capacity of the Company to continue as a going concern during the preparation of the financial information.

2. Summary of main accounting practices

The interim financial information was prepared according to Brazilian accounting practices (BR GAAP), which comprise the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) and pronouncements issued by the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements (CPC), and to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Company considered the procedures included in Technical Guideline OCPC 07 for preparation of the interim financial information. Therefore, all relevant information on the interim financial information is being evidenced in the notes and corresponds to that used by the Company’s Management in its administration.

The interim financial information has been prepared considering historical cost as base value (unless a different criterion is required) and adjusted to reflect the evaluation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value or considering mark-to-market, when these evaluations are required by IFRS.

The main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial information are described below. These policies have been consistently applied to the reported periods, unless otherwise stated.

The issue of this interim financial information was approved by the members of the Board of Directors on August 12, 2021.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The Company's quarterly information for the period ended June 30, 2021, has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and technical pronouncement CPC 21 (R1) on interim information.

CPC 21 (R1)/IAS 34 requires the use of certain accounting estimates by the Company's Management. The quarterly information has been prepared based on historical cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and on the various valuation bases used to make accounting estimates.

Accounting estimates involved in the preparation of the financial information were based on objective and subjective factors and on Management's judgment to determine the proper amount to be recorded.

Transaction settlement involving those estimates may result in amounts significantly different from those recorded in the interim financial information, due to the inherent inaccuracy of estimates. Information about uncertainty as to assumptions and estimates with significant risk of resulting in material adjustment is included in the following notes:

- Note 10 – Definition of the useful life of fixed assets;
- Note 15 – Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: Main assumptions about the likelihood and extent of fund outflows.

The Company reviews these estimates and assumptions at least once a year.

2.2. Classification of current versus noncurrent

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on their classification as current or noncurrent. An asset is classified as current when:

- Its realization is expected, or the asset is intended for sale/consumption over the entity's regular operating cycle;
- The asset is held mainly for the purpose of being negotiated, and its realization is expected within twelve months after the reporting date;
- It is a cash or cash equivalent (as per Technical Pronouncement CPC 03 – Statement of Cash Flows), unless its exchange or use for settling liabilities is forbidden for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent. A liability is classified as current when:

- Its settlement is expected during the entity's regular operating cycle;
- It is held mainly for the purpose of being negotiated;
- It must be settled in a period of up to twelve months after the reporting date, and the entity has no unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after that same date;
- The conditions of a liability that may, as decided by the counterparty, result in its settlement by means of issuance of equity instruments, do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

2.3. Information by segment

The Company's Management identified only one operating segment corresponding to consideration received for offer of a platform that connects customers and service providers, therefore facilitating the relationship between self-employed professionals and service-based companies, most of which are small-sized, and their customers. The Company monitors its activities, evaluates its performance and makes decisions pertaining to allocation of funds at the level of service requests.

2.4. Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and reporting currency

The interim financial information is presented in Brazilian Reais, which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Brazilian Reais was rounded to the next unit, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates in effect as at either the transaction or the valuation date.

Exchange rate gains from or losses on monetary items correspond to the difference between the amortized cost of the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted by effective interest and payments made during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the year.

The differences in foreign currencies resulting from translation related to loans and financing are recognized in income (loss) for the year as a financial revenue or expense.

2.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments with original maturity of three months or less and no use restrictions, subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6. Financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments - Classification

At initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: (i) at amortized cost; (ii) at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (VJORA); or (iii) at fair value through income (loss) (VJR). A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions: (i) the asset is held in a business model in order to raise contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at VJR only if it meets both of the following conditions: (i) the asset is held in a business model whose purpose is met by raising contractual cash flows or selling financial assets; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that represent payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at fair value through income (loss). Furthermore, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, at VJORA, or even at VJR. This designation has the purpose of significantly eliminating or reducing a possible accounting mismatch arising from the result of the respective asset.

(b) Financial assets - Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the negotiation date. Investments are initially recognized at fair value, and then added to transaction costs for all financial assets not classified as measured at fair value through income (loss).

Financial assets measured at fair value through income (loss) are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are recorded in the statements of operations for the period in which they occur.

The fair value of investments with public listing is based on current purchase price. If the market for a financial asset is not active, the Company establishes its fair value using valuation techniques. These techniques include recent third-party transactions, references to other instruments that are substantially the same, analysis of discounted cash flows and option pricing models, favoring information generated by the market and minimizing the use of that generated by Management.

(c) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

At the end of each year, the Company evaluates if there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

The criteria used by the Company to determine if there is objective evidence of impairment include: (i) significant financial difficulties of the issuer or debtor; (ii) a breach of contract, such as default or late payments of interest or principal;
(iii) possibility of the debtor going bankrupt or filing for financial reorganization; and (iv) extinction of the active market for that financial asset due to financial problems.

(d) Derecognition (write-off) of financial assets

A financial asset (or, if applicable, part of a financial asset or of a group of similar financial assets) is written off when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire;
- The Company transfers its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or assumes an obligation to fully pay cash flows received, with no significant delay, to a third party by means of a transfer agreement; and (i) the Company substantially transfers all risks and benefits of ownership of the asset, or (ii) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and benefits of ownership, but transfers control over the asset.

(e) Financial liabilities - Classification

A financial liability is classified as measured at fair value through income (loss) when it is defined as held for trading or designated as such at initial recognition.

Transaction costs are recognized in the statement of operations as incurred. These financial liabilities are measured at fair value, and possible changes in fair value, including gains from interest and dividends, are recognized in income (loss) for the year. The Company's financial liabilities are first recognized at fair value, including trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and loans, plus the directly related cost of the transaction.

(f) Financial liabilities – Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, trade accounts payable and accounts payable are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(g) Offset of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are presented net in the statement of financial position only if there is a current and applicable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and intention to simultaneously offset or realize the asset and settle the liability.

2.7. Accounts receivable

These are recorded at the amount billed, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company's accounts receivable are represented mainly by sales financed by credit card companies. Management considers that the risk of default is low.

2.8. Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

Fixed asset items are measured at historical acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Fixed asset costs consist of expenses directly attributable to the acquisition/construction of assets, including costs of materials, direct labor and any other expenses incurred to bring the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to operate.

If parts of a fixed asset item have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (main components).

Any gains from or losses on disposal of a fixed asset item are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the book value of the item, and should be recognized net as other revenues or expenses in the statement of operations.

Other costs are capitalized only when there is increase in the economic benefits of the fixed asset item to which they refer. Otherwise, they are recognized as an expense in income (loss).

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with them will be obtained by the Company. Recurring maintenance and repair expenses are recognized in the statement of operations when incurred.

Depreciation

Fixed asset items are depreciated as from the date they are installed and become available for use.

Depreciation is calculated based on the asset's depreciable amount, using the straight-line method, at rates that consider its estimated useful life. Useful life and residual values are periodically reviewed.

The estimated useful lives of significant fixed asset items for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Description	Years
Electronic devices	5
Furniture and fixtures	10

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual amounts are reviewed every reporting date, and possible adjustments are recognized as a change in accounting estimates. Regarding the previous year, there were no changes in the useful lives and residual amounts of assets.

2.9. Trade accounts payable

Trade accounts payable are obligations payable for assets or services acquired in the ordinary course of business. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due in a period of up to one year. Otherwise, they are stated as noncurrent liabilities.

They are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.10. Provisions

Provisions for legal claims (civil, labor and tax) are recognized when: the Company has a present or informal obligation (constructive obligation) as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of funds is required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized regarding future operating losses.

In case a series of similar obligations exists, the likelihood of settlement is determined considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even when the likelihood of settlement related to any individual item included in the same class of obligations is small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of expenses required to settle the obligation, at a rate before taxes that reflects current market evaluations of the time value of money and specific risks of the obligation. The increase in liabilities over time is recorded as a financial expense.

2.11. Other assets and liabilities

An asset is recognized in the statement of financial position when it is probable that future economic benefits will be generated in favor of the Company, and its cost or value can be determined with certainty. A liability is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and funds are likely to be necessary to settle it. The related charge and monetary variations are added as applicable. Provisions are recorded based on the best estimates of risks involved.

2.12. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and incurred as expenses as the related service is rendered. They are recognized as a liability at the expected amount to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if there is a legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount on account of a past service rendered by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

2.13. Capital stock

Common shares are classified as equity. Additional costs directly attributable to issuance of shares and share options are recognized as deductions from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.14. Revenue recognition

Revenue is the fair value of consideration received or receivable for rendering services in the Company's normal course of activities. It is stated net of taxes, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company earns revenue from intermediation via its digital platform. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are met, in accordance with CPC 47/IFRS 15.

Standard CPC 47 established a five-step model for recognition of revenue from contracts.

According to CPC 47, revenue must be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration a company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for transfer of goods or services to a customer.

The Company recognizes revenue upon completion of its services, characterized by the use of acquired currency by the professionals who will render services to the clients.

2.15. Taxation

Current and deferred Income and Social Contribution taxes are calculated at the following rates: 15% plus a 10% surtax on any taxable income exceeding R$ 240 per year in the case of Income Tax, and 9% on taxable income in the case of Social Contribution Tax, considering, where applicable, Income and Social Contribution tax loss carry forwards of up to 30% of taxable income.

Income and Social Contribution tax expenses include current and deferred taxes, which are recognized in the statement of operations, unless they refer to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current tax

Current tax expenses are estimated taxes payable or receivable, calculated based on taxable income or loss for the year, as well as any adjustment to taxes payable from prior years. The amount of current taxes payable or receivable is recognized in the statement of financial position as a tax asset or liability at the estimate of the expected amount of taxes to be paid or received that best reflects uncertainties related to its calculation, if any. It is measured based on tax rates in effect as at the reporting date.

Current Income Tax rates are calculated according to tax laws substantially enacted at the end of the current year in the countries where the Company’s controlled companies and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates legislation, which is subject to interpretations, and establishes provisions, if necessary, based on amounts that shall be paid to tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

The Company did not recognize tax credits based on Income and Social Contribution tax losses and temporary differences generated in the current period due to uncertainties as to the generation of future taxable income.

Given that the calculation basis of Income and Social Contribution taxes includes not only future income, but also nontaxable income, nondeductible expenses, tax incentives and other variables, there is no immediate relation between the Company's net income and the result of Income and Social Contribution taxes.

2.16. Earnings per share

Basic earnings (losses) per share are calculated by dividing income (loss) for the period attributable to the Company's controlling shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding shares for that same period. Diluted earnings (losses) per share are calculated based on income (loss) for the period attributable to controlling shareholders, adjusted by instruments that would potentially affect it, and on the average number of outstanding shares, adjusted by instruments potentially convertible into shares with dilution effect for the reporting periods, pursuant to CPC 41/IAS 33.

At the Company, basic earnings (losses) per share correspond to diluted earnings (losses), seeing there are no financial instruments with dilution potential.

2.17. Statements of value added

The statement of value added has the aim of evidencing the wealth generated by the Company and its distribution during a certain period. It is required by Brazilian accounting practices and presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IFRS.

The statement was prepared based on information obtained from accounting records, which serve as a basis for preparing the annual information, following the provisions of CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. In the first part, it introduces wealth derived from gross sales revenue (including related taxes, other revenues and effects of the allowance for doubtful accounts), inputs acquired from third parties (revenue from and expenses on sales, electricity and third-party services, as well as taxes charged on purchases, effects of losses and recovery of assets, depreciation and amortization), and value added received from third parties (equity in earnings (losses) of controlled companies, financial revenues and other revenues). The second part of the statement of value added presents the distribution of wealth to personnel, taxes, fees and contributions, return on debt capital and return on equity capital.

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

3. New or amended pronouncements, not yet in effect

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet in effect until the date of issuance of the Company's interim financial information have been assessed and are listed in the table below. If applicable to the Company's activities, the new or amended pronouncements will be adopted as soon as they come into effect.

New or amended pronouncements	Nature of the amendment	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
CPC 36 (R3) - Consolidated Statements and CPC 18 (R2) - Trade or Transfer of Assets between an Investor and its Affiliate or Joint Venture	Provides guidance on situations involving trade or transfer of assets between investors and their affiliates.	Not yet determined by IASB and CFC
CPC 27 – Fixed Assets	Provides guidance on accounting for transactions involving sale of items produced before the asset becomes available for use - resources before intended use	January 01, 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS - 2018-2020 Cycle	Amendments to IFRS 01, IFRS 09, IFRS 16 and IAS 41	January 01, 2022
CPC 25 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Onerous contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract	January 01, 2022
CPC 26 (R1) – Presentation of Financial Statements	Requirements for classification of current and noncurrent liabilities	January 01, 2023

4. Financial risk management

4.1. Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to some financial risks: market risk (interest and exchange rate risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of finance markets and aims to reduce possible adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is performed by the Company's Management and according to policies approved by shareholders. The Company's Management identifies, evaluates and hedges the Company against possible financial risks.

(a) Market risk

The Company's application is available on iOS and Android, and it advertises both it and its website on social media and through search engines, being thus exposed to changes in the dynamics of these platforms. Additionally, this market is also brimming with innovation and possible new competitors.

(i) Interest rate risk

This risk is due to the possibility of the Company incurring losses on account of fluctuations in interest rates, which may decrease the return on investments or increase financial expenses on loans and financing raised in the market. The Company owes no debts to financial institutions as at the reporting date.

(ii) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the cost of contracts in foreign currency, which may therefore affect future cash flows arising from transactions with suppliers due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company owes no outstanding debts to suppliers in foreign currency as at June 30, 2021.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits in banks and financial institutions, and exposures of credit to customers.

In the case of banks and financial institutions, only notes from top-tier institutions are accepted.

Credit risk related to trade accounts receivable is minimized, since the Company's sales are made using debit and credit cards.The Company seeks to operate only with card companies whose market evaluation is positive.

(b) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasts are calculated by the Company's Management.

Management monitors continued projections of the Company's liquidity requirements to guarantee that it has sufficient cash to meet its operating needs.

This forecast considers the plans for financing the Company's debt, compliance with covenants, meeting of internal targets of the statement of financial position and, if applicable, external or legal requirements, such as currency restrictions.

The table below demonstrates the Company's nonderivative financial liabilities by maturity range, which corresponds to the remaining period from the date of preparation of the statement of financial position to the end of the contract's term. Amounts disclosed in the table consist of undiscounted cash flows contracted.

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

- As at June 30, 2021

	Maturity		
	More than one year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Trade accounts payable	19,030	-	19,030
Labor liabilities	4,795	-	4,795
Tax liabilities	776	-	776
Accounts payable	1,102	-	1,102

- As at December 31, 2020

	Maturity		
	More than one year	Between 1 and 2 years	Total
Trade accounts payable	5,215	-	5,215
Labor liabilities	2,258	-	2,258
Tax liabilities	319	-	319
Accounts payable	862	-	862

(c) Operating risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses due to a range of causes related to the Company's proceedings, personnel, technology, infrastructure and external factors, except credit, market and liquidity risks, such as those resulting from statutory and regulatory requirements and generally accepted business standards. The purpose of the Company is managing its operational risks to avoid financial losses and damages to its reputation.

4.2. Capital management

The Company's purposes in managing its capital are guaranteeing its going concern capacity in order to bring gains to shareholders and benefits to other interested parties, in addition to keeping an ideal capital structure for reducing costs.

The Company monitors capital based on financial leverage indexes. This index corresponds to net debt divided by total capital. Net debt corresponds to total loans (including short-term and long-term loans, as shown in the statement of financial position), less the balance of cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated by adding equity, as presented in the statement of financial position, to net debt. Financial leverage indexes as at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, can be summarized as follows:

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Total loans	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(325,728)	(1,405)
Net debt	(325,728)	(1,405)
Total equity	304,818	(5,172)

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

4.3. Sensitivity analysis

Below is a table showing the sensitivity analysis of financial instruments that may have significant impacts on the Company, considering technical pronouncement CPC 40(R1) – Financial instruments: Disclosure, and the balances of the main financial instruments, using a rate projected for final settlement of each contract, adjusted to market value (Scenario I), with appreciation of 25% (Scenario II) and of 50% (Scenario III).

Regarding financial assets pegged to the rate of Interbank Deposit Certificates (CDI), scenario I considers the maintenance of this rate at 3.76% p.a. as at June 2021.

- As at June 30, 2021

Instrument	Index	Exposure	Scenario 1	25% decrease in index	50% decrease in index	25% increase in index	50% increase in index
Investment assets	CDI	325,728	12,247	9,186	6,124	15,309	18,371

The amounts above have been summarized. The sensitivity analysis has the purpose of measuring the impact of changes in market variables on the Company's financial instruments, considering all other market indicators. Their settlement may result in amounts different than those stated due to estimates used in the preparation process.

5. Financial instruments by category

a) Financial instruments are recognized in the Company's financial statements, as shown in the following tables:

Assets	Classification	Note	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	7	5,515	4,195
Other assets	Amortized cost	9	536	894
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	6	325,728	1,405
			331,779	6,494

Liabilities and equity	Classification	Note	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Trade accounts payable	Amortized cost	11	19,030	5,215
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	-	1,102	862
			20,132	6,077

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

b) Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value through income (loss)

The Company classifies the measurement of fair value in accordance with hierarchical levels that reflect the importance of indexes used in this measurement, except for those with short-term maturities, equity instruments with no active markets and contracts with discretionary characteristics whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, as follows:

- Level 1: Prices quoted (not adjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: Other available information, except information included in Level 1, where quoted prices relate to similar assets and liabilities, whether directly, by obtaining prices in active markets, or indirectly, such as by applying valuation techniques using active market data;
- Level 3: Indexes used for the calculation do not derive from an active market. The Company has no instruments at this measurement level.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Bank checking accounts	-	15
Financial investments (i)	325,728	1,390
Total	325,728	1,405

Financial investments refer to short-term, highly liquid financial investments, readily convertible into a known cash amount and subject to immaterial risk of change in value. Financial investments in Bank Certificates of Deposit (CDB) bear interest at a fixed rate ranging from 99% to 120% of CDI as at June 30, 2021 (90% to 105% as at December 31, 2020).

The increase in the cash balance in the second quarter of 2021 is attributed to amounts arising from the public offering, as mentioned in Note 1.

(i) Financial investments in an exclusive investment fund of GetNinjas, managed by BTG Pactual AM.

7. Accounts receivable

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Accounts receivable	5,515	4,195
Total	5,515	4,195

Breakdown per maturity of falling due amounts:

	Aging list	
	2021	2020
Falling due	5,515	4,195
	5,515	4,195

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

The Company recognizes the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the simplified model, as permitted by CPC 48/IFRS 9, considering the aging of its notes receivable and expected future losses. It has no history of losses on accounts receivable, since these amounts mostly derive from a credit balance of effective purchases, and therefore, there is no significant impact of expected losses on accounts receivable.

8. Recoverable taxes

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	239	73
PIS/COFINS (Taxes on Sales)/ISS (Tax on Services)	1,342	653
Social Security Tax	3	3
Other	44	58
Total	1,628	787

9. Other assets

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Transaction costs incurred – Initial Public Offering (IPO) (i)	-	645
Prepaid expenses	295	141
Other	241	108
Total	536	894
Current	477	835
Noncurrent	59	59

(i) This refers to expenses on the issuance of the public offering of the Company's shares, related to accounting, financial advisory, legal advisory and audit services.

10. Fixed assets

(a) Breakdown:

	06/30/2021			12/31/2020
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net	Net
Furniture and fixtures	231	(83)	148	157
Electronic devices	2,055	(769)	1,286	621
Software	7	(7)	-	-
Total	2,769	(1,335)	1,434	778

	12/31/2020			12/31/2019
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net	Net
Furniture and fixtures	231	(74)	157	155
Facilities	-	-	-	44
Electronic devices	1,239	(618)	621	607
Right of use - Buildings	476	(476)	-	158
Total	1,946	(1,168)	778	964

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

(b) Changes in fixed assets

	Depreciation rate (%)	12/31/2019	Additions	Write-offs	Depreciation	12/31/2020	Additions	Depreciation	06/30/2021
Furniture and fixtures	20%	156	25	-	(23)	157	-	(9)	148
Electronic devices	10%	608	214	-	(200)	621	817	(152)	1,286
Total		806	239	(43)	(223)	778	817	(161)	1,434
Total		964	557	(43)	(700)	778	817	(161)	1,434

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

11. Trade accounts payable

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Google Brasil Internet Ltda.	10,939	4,183
Facebook Serviços Online do Brasil Ltda.	3,191	271
Amazon AWS Serviços Brasil Ltda.	555	233
LinkedIn Representações do Brasil Ltda.	265	47
Other domestic trade accounts payable	4,080	481
	19,030	5,215

The Company has a supplier portfolio focused on the supplier Google Brasil Internet Ltda., with other suppliers widespread and mainly represented by suppliers of technology and internet support, among others. As at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, there are no significant outstanding amounts payable to third parties, with no concentration of or dependence on supply of materials and/or services.

12. Tax liabilities

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Contribution for Social Security Funding (COFINS)	24	138
Contribution to the Social Integration Program (PIS)	1	25
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	132	18
Tax on Services (ISS)	184	109
Social Contribution Tax withheld at source (CSRF)	414	
Other	20	29
Total	776	319

13. Labor liabilities

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Salaries payable	1,106	522
Management compensation payable	94	102
Provision for vacation pay	1,548	731
Provision for year-end bonus	751	-
Withholding Income Tax (IRRF)	483	445
Severance Pay Fund (FGTS)	156	107
Social Security Tax (INSS)	657	351
Total	4,795	2,258

14. Advances from customers

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Domestic market	4,324	4,613
	4,324	4,613

The Company's monetization model considers that the platform's professionals acquire currency packages and use them to unlock requests from potential customers. Accordingly, the professionals acquire the currency packages via card or payment form, and use them as needed within 12 months after the purchase, pursuant to the terms of use.

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

In this model, the platform's professionals pay for the package in full, however, the Company's service rendering depends on how they use it.

Thus, the professionals' available currency converted into monetary value is allocated to Advances from customers until they have fully spent it.

15. Related-party transactions

The Company has no balances of related-party assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020. Related-party transactions affecting income (loss) for the period are limited to compensation paid to key Management personnel under conditions established in agreements between the parties.

Compensation to key personnel

Compensation to key Management personnel includes remuneration and benefits amounting to R$ 2,558 as at June 30, 2021 (R$ 570 as at June 30, 2020), as shown below:

	06/30/2021	06/30/2020
Management compensation - Salaries	1,347	437
Management compensation – Benefits (bonus pay, education allowance, health assistance, meal voucher and charges)	1,210	133
Total for the period	2,559	570

The related amounts were recorded under the caption "Administrative expenses" in the statement of operations.

The Company does not grant long-term benefits to Management other than those mentioned above.

16. Provision for legal claims

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Civil	19	45
	19	45

The change in the provision along the year is demonstrated below:

	12/31/2020	Additions	Write-offs	06/30/2021
Civil	45	44	(70)	19
Total	45	44	(70)	19

	12/31/2019	Additions	Write-offs	06/30/2020
Civil	26	19	-	45
Total	26	19	-	45

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

The provisions were recognized based on the various legal proceedings filed in the ordinary course of business, comprising only civil lawsuits, and are considered sufficient by Management to cover possible payments in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Those amounts are annually booked according to the Company's legal advisors in their assessment of proceedings classified as probable losses.

Possible contingencies

The ongoing legal and administrative proceedings assessed by the Company's legal advisors as possible losses amount to R$ 956 as at June 30, 2021 (R$ 435 as at December 31, 2020).

	2021	2020
Civil	956	435
Total	956	435

17. Equity

a) Capital stock

As at June 30, 2021, the amount of capital stock fully paid-in is R$ 395,497,861.54 (R$ 34,680,860.00 as at December 31, 2020) represented by 50,224,613 common shares (31,367,018 as at December 31, 2020).

At the Board of Directors' Meeting held on May 13, 2021, the increase in the Company's capital stock by three hundred twenty-one million two hundred eighty-five thousand one hundred and sixty Brazilian Reais (R$ 321,285,160) was approved, with issuance of 16,064,258 common, registered, book-entry shares with no par value, bringing the total capital amount to three hundred ninety-five million four hundred ninety-seven thousand eight hundred sixty-one Brazilian Reais and fifty-four cents (R$ 395,497,861.54), divided into 50,224,613 common, registered, book-entry shares with no par value.

At the time of the public offering, the Company incurred expenses on commissions paid to banks, lawyers and auditors, registration fees, among others. These expenses totaled R$ 27,446,378.85.

	06/30/2021	12/31/2020
Capital stock	395,497,861.54	34,860,860.00
Expenses on issue of shares	(27,446,378.85)	-
	368,051,482.69	34,680,860.00

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

The Company's shareholding structure as at June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, is as follows (number of shares):

	06/30/2021		
	Shares	Amount	Ownership interest
Eduardo Orlando L Hotellier	7,271,756	57,262	14.48%
Tiger Global Pip 9-1 Llc	6,748,379	53,141	13.44%
Miles	4,949,030	38,972	9.85%
Verde	4,333,000	34,121	8.63%
Monashees	4,316,721	33,992	8.59%
Indie	3,677,800	28,961	7.32%
Btg	3,275,139	25,790	6.52%
Kv Gn Holdings, Llc	3,018,652	23,771	6.01%
R6 Capital Ii Llc	2,793,915	22,001	5.56%
Other shareholders	9,840,221	77,488	19.59%
	50,224,613	395,498	100%

	12/31/2020		
	Shares	Amount	Ownership interest
Fosthall Holdings	30,891,758	30,892	98.48%
Saint Gobain Participações Ltda	475,258	3,789	1.52%
Eduardo Orlando L Hottellier	2	-	0.00%
	31,367,018	34,681	100%

(b) Statutory reserve

The statutory reserve is recognized at the rate of 5% of annual net income, pursuant to article 193 of Law No. 6.404/76, up to the limit of 20% of capital stock.

c) Distributed dividends

The articles of organization and bylaws establish that 0.01% of income calculated for each social year shall be distributed as mandatory minimum dividends, pursuant to Law No. 6.404/76.

As the Company did not report income for the periods ended June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, it did not recognize the respective minimum mandatory dividends.

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

18. Net operating revenue

The reconciliation of gross and net revenue from services rendered is as follows:

	04/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	04/01/2020 to 06/30/2020	01/01/2020 to 06/30/2020
Gross revenue	18,261	35,582	10,789	23,090
(-) Deductions from sales	(837)	(837)	-	-
(-) Taxes on sales	(1,939)	(3,941)	(821)	(2,295)
Net revenue	15,485	30,804	9,968	20,795

19. Type of expenses recognized in the statement of operations

	04/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	04/01/2020 to 06/30/2020	01/01/2020 to 06/30/2020
Salaries and other compensations to employees	(8,070)	(14,524)	(3,061)	(6,553)
Other costs on services rendered	(1,370)	(2,593)	(509)	(1,329)
Advertising and publicity	(21,319)	(32,474)	(3,485)	(6,867)
Rendering of services – Legal entity	(2,354)	(2,995)	(493)	(1,055)
Other operating expenses	(12)	(187)	(427)	(914)
Taxes, fees and other contributions	(3)	(6)	(602)	(1,289)
Depreciation and amortization	(92)	(161)	(130)	(278)
Sales commissions and brokerage	-	-	(73)	(156)
Maintenance of vehicles, assets and facilities	(1,474)	(2,545)	(766)	(1,640)
Low-value fixed asset items	(24)	(31)	(2)	(4)
	(34,718)	(55,515)	(9,548)	(20,084)
Classified as:				
Operating costs	(1,370)	(2,593)	(509)	(1,329)
Selling expenses	(21,319)	(32,408)	(4,306)	(9,107)
General and administrative expenses	(12,016)	(20,328)	(4,733)	(9,648)
Other revenues and expenses	(12)	(187)	-	-
	(34,718)	(55,515)	(9,548)	(20,084)

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

20. Financial income (loss)

	04/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	04/01/2020 to 06/30/2020	01/01/2020 to 06/30/2020
Financial revenues				
Exchange rate gains	-	-	-	4
Return on financial investments	1.480	1,597	11	14
Other financial revenues	1	2	24	24
	1,481	1,599	35	42
Financial expenses				
Exchange rate losses	-	-	(3)	(12)
Charges on overdue taxes	(3)	(5)	-	-
Bank expenses	(5)	(10)	(3)	(8)
Interest on lease	-	-		(7)
Tax on Financial Transactions (IOF)	(21)	(183)	(35)	(86)
COFINS on financial revenues	(57)	(61)		
PIS on financial revenues	(9)	(10)		
Other financial expenses	-	-	-	(3)
	(95)	(269)	(41)	(116)
Total	1,386	1,330	(6)	(75)

21. Income and Social Contribution taxes

The Company accounts for the effects of transactions and other events by recognizing gains from or losses on temporary differences and deferred tax assets or liabilities at the time of presentation of Income and Social Contribution taxes in the interim financial information and disclosure of information on such taxes.

Differences affecting or that may affect the calculation of Income and Social Contribution taxes arising from temporary differences between the tax bases of an asset or liability and its book value in the statement of financial position are recorded as temporary differences. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recorded as amounts recoverable or payable in future periods.

Deferred Income Tax is calculated at the rate of 15%, plus a 10% surtax. Deferred Social Contribution Tax is calculated at the rate of 9%.

(In thousands of Brazilian Reais)

(a) Reconciliation of Income and Social Contribution tax expenses

Description	06/30/2021	06/30/2020
Loss before Income and Social Contribution taxes	(23,381)	503
Reconciliation of effective rate:		
Add-backs		
(+) Nondeductible expenses	12	134
(+) Other add-backs	189	-
Deductions		
(-) Adjustment – IFRS 15	(781)	(248)
(-) Expenses on issue of shares	(27,446)	-
(-) Reversal of provision for expenses	(25)	-
Income (loss) before offsets	(51,432)	389
(=) Calculation basis	(51,432)	389
Effective tax rate	34%	34%
(=) Income and Social Contribution taxes	-	132
Current taxes	-	132
Effective rate (%)	0%	26.29%
Unrecognized tax losses	(51,432)	-

(b) Breakdown of tax losses (not recognized in the interim financial information)

Description	2021	2020
Unrecognized tax losses	(84,754)	(33,322)

22. Basic and diluted losses per share

Basic loss per share is determined by dividing loss attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of common and preferred shares issued in the year. Preferred shares are entitled to 10% extra dividends in relation to common ones:

	04/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	01/01/2021 to 06/30/2021	04/01/2020 to 06/30/2020	01/01/2020 to 06/30/2020
Loss available to holders of common shares	(17,847)	(23,381)	282	503
Weighted average of number of common shares	42,810	38,062	31,367	31,367
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.4169)	(0.6143)	0.0090	0.0160

There are no outstanding common shares that could cause dilution or debt convertible into common shares. As a result, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.