2Q21 EARNINGS PRESENTATION • **AUG 2021**

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Highlights of 2Q21 Earnings

Strong fundamentals in SMB core business with accelerating TPV growth and record net addition of clients

- TPV with highest sequential growth in the industry, largely driven by SMBs
- Record net addition of clients in SMBs
- Healthy unit economics, with increasing average TPV and revenue per client
- Increased engagement in banking products

✓ Over 1 million active clients in SMB with 188,000 net adds in 2Q21
✓ SMB (ex-Micro) average TPV per client +8% q/q and average TPV per Micro client +60% q/q
✓ Stone SMB clients settling in Stone banking account increased to 273,000 (39% of Stone SMB client base vs 29% in 1Q21)

Significant growth in payments revenue and continued investments in our business

- Payments and software revenue growing fast: (i) subscription revenue +90% y/y; (ii) revenue from transaction activities +58% y/y
- Strong investments in the growth of the business: selling expenses, especially marketing and hubs, technology and client service operations

✓ StoneCo Total Revenue and Income (ex-Credit)[1] +68% y/y
✓ StoneCo Adjusted EBT (ex-Credit)[2] +58% y/y, despite approximately R$180mm incremental investments in the growth of our business

Software business growing organically, with focus on executing on Linx priorities

- Value of the asset reconfirmed at Linx: clients with high stickiness, high switching costs, access to unparalleled level of data and knowledge of retail
- Focus on migrating Linx Pay to Stone platform, investing in platform evolution and capturing synergies

✓ Pro-forma software revenue[3] of R$62.4 mm (+52.5% y/y organically)
✓ Subscribed client base[4] of 143,000, 4.1x y/y
✓ Annualized software pro-forma revenue over R$1.2b when considering Linx, which will be consolidated in the 3Q21

Short-term challenges in Credit, with sustained positive long-term prospects

- Short-term headwinds in credit, potentialized by malfunctioning of registry of receivables
- We decided to increase coverage for potential losses, with negative impact in revenues
- Focus on re-building product, processes and policies given the new environment and learnings

✓ Additional provisions led to negative impact from credit product in Total Revenue and Income of R$397.2 mm
✓ Coverage ratio of 209% for NPL 60 days with no payments and 112% for NPL 60 days with no principal amortization

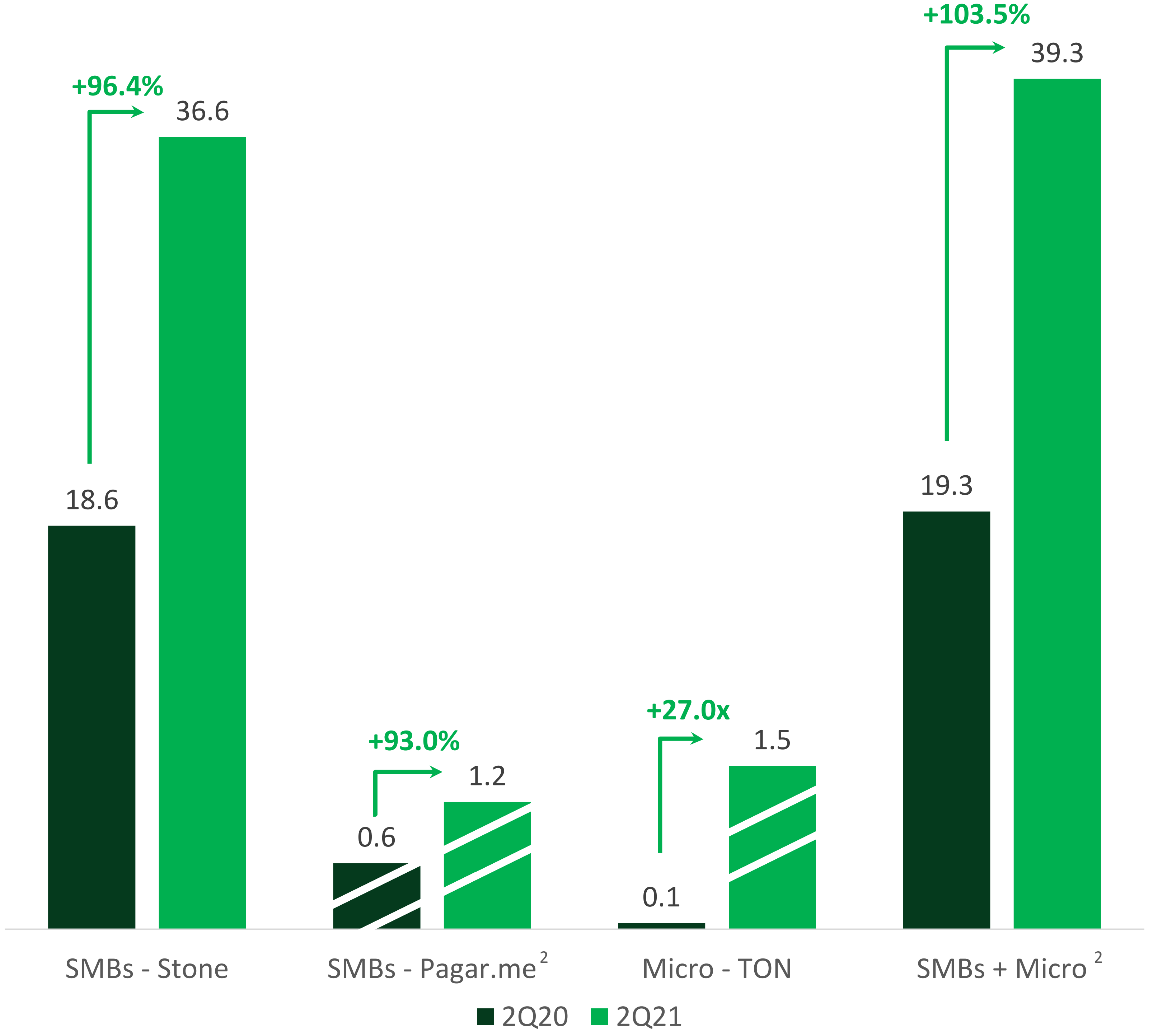
Building capabilities for the long-term

✓ Expand and enhance our core SMB operations and software capabilities
✓ Significant investments in our banking product
✓ Working towards our vision for "Stone Capital", an asset-light business model for credit
✓ Further advance in partnership with Inter

1) Growth of Total Revenue and Income excluding revenues from credit product both from 2Q20 and from 2Q21.
2) StoneCo Adjusted EBT excluding the credit product revenue and financial expenses related to the product.
3) Pro-forma numbers for software are calculated as if StoneCo had acquired 100% stake of the software companies in its portfolio, regardless of the stake acquired. In this number, we considered only companies in which we have the option to increase our stake and consolidate in our results. StoneCo has made minority investments in some companies and has not yet exercised option to consolidate them. There is no assurance that StoneCo will exercise its option to consolidate any companies in which it has made a minority investment.
4) StoneCo unique clients, excluding overlap of clients that use more than one solution.

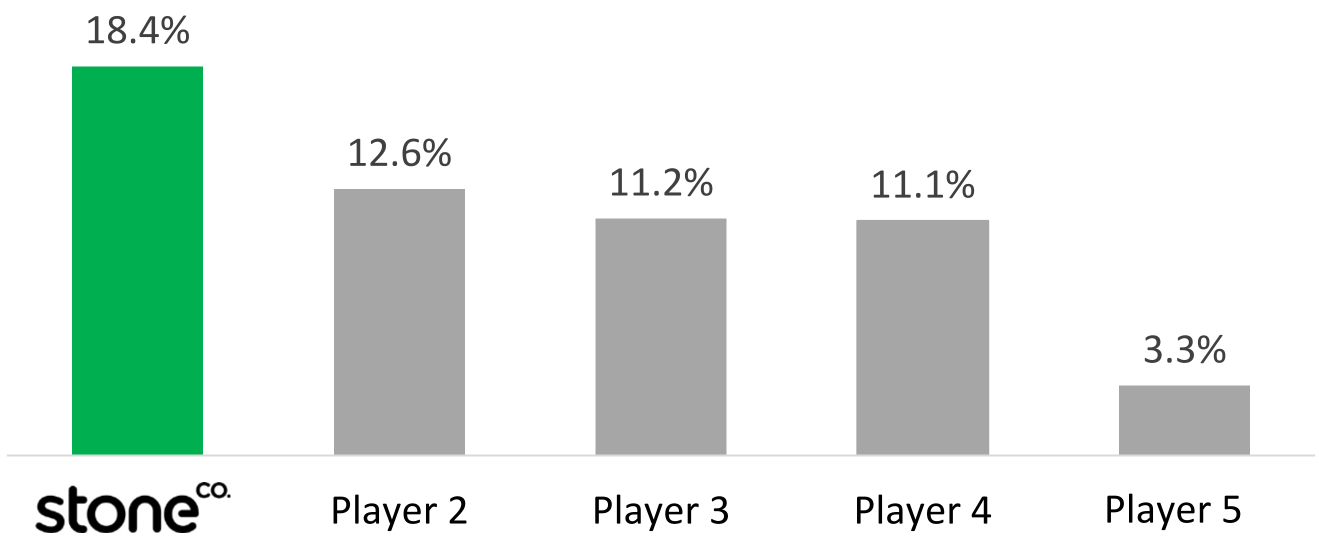
Our SMB[1] core business continues to grow at a strong pace with accelerating TPV

SMB[1] increasing TPV twofold with TON growing 27x...



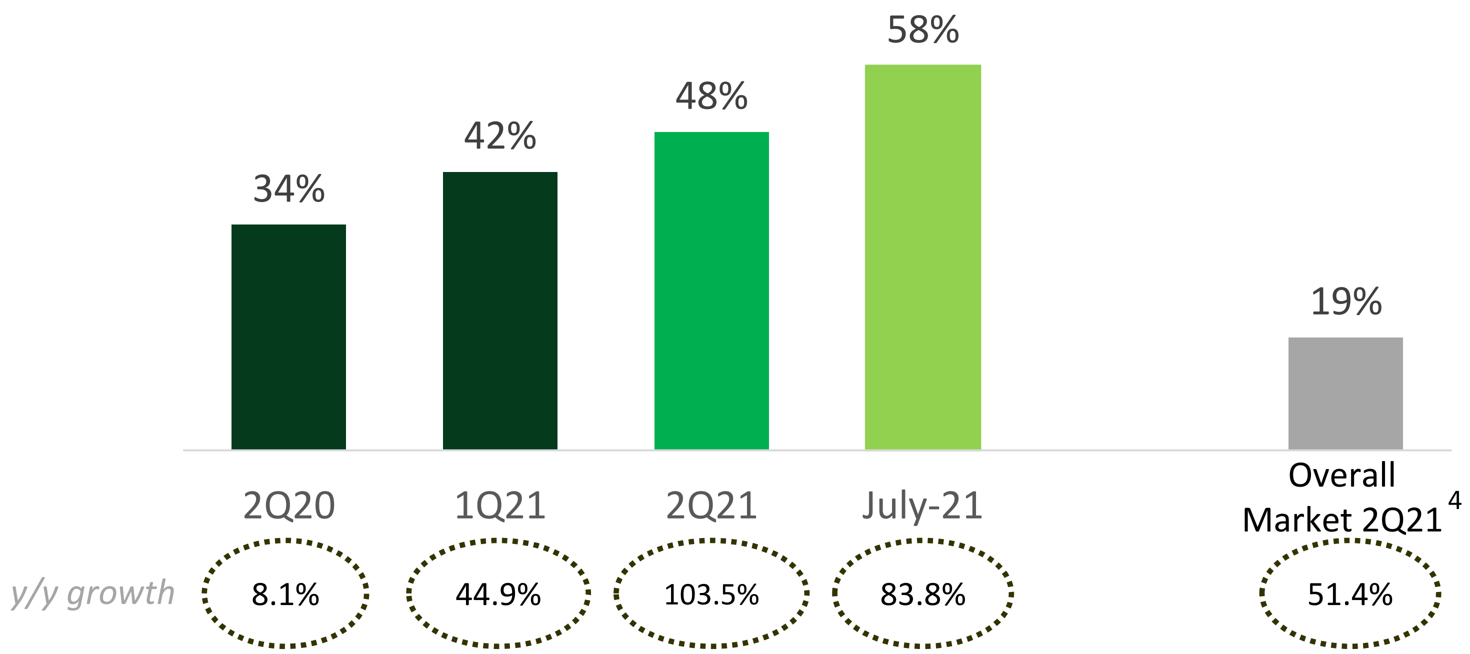
...leading StoneCo to have the highest TPV growth q/q in the industry[3]...

2Q21 TPV growth q/q



...and SMB[1] TPV growth keeps accelerating its 2-year CAGR (19-21)

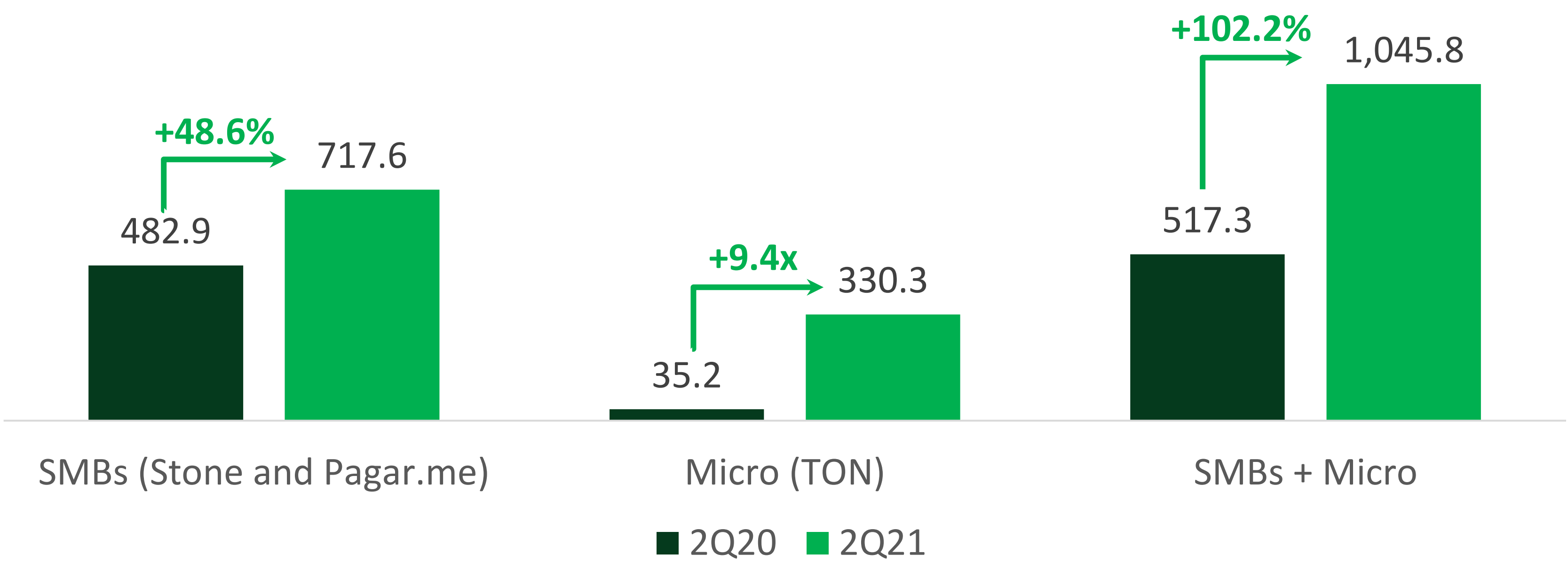
SMB[1] TPV 2-year CAGR (19-21)



1) Considers SMB clients (Stone + Pagar.me) + micro merchants (TON), excludes mid/large fintech-as-a-service clients.
2) From 1Q21 onwards, reported TPV figures consider all volumes processed and settled by StoneCo. As a result, from 1Q21 onwards we have included volumes processed by Pagar.me PSP with acquirers other than Stone. This change added R$44 million to Pagar.me SMB TPV in the quarter, implying a 85.8% growth for Pagar.me SMB excluding those volumes and a 103.3% growth for SMBs + Micro
3) Considering the top five players in the payments industry and based on the most updated public information available on peers IR website.
4) Source: ABECS

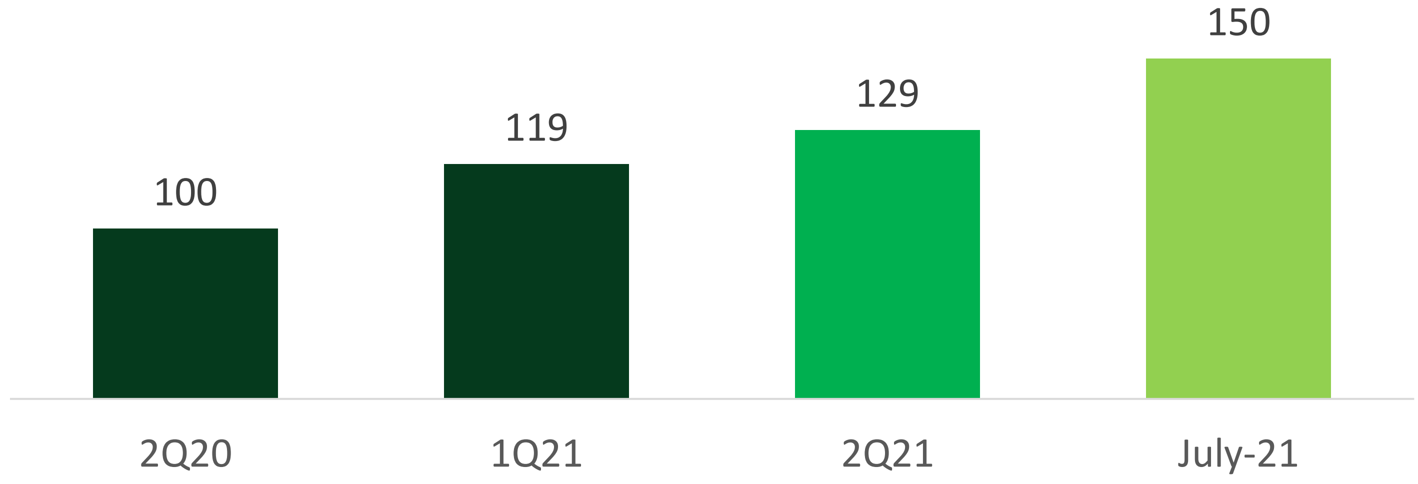
Strong active base growth with increasing average TPV

Active Clients – payments ('000)[1]

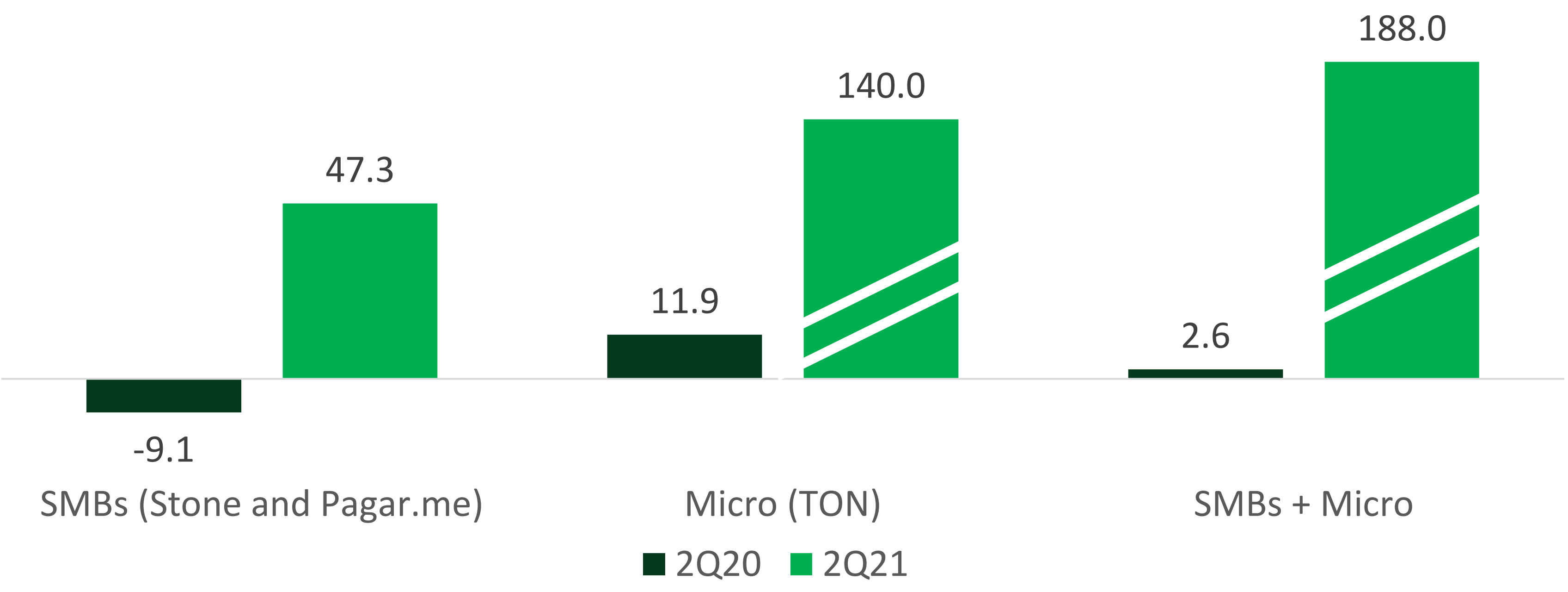


Average TPV per SMB (ex-Micro)[2] active clients

Indexed to 100

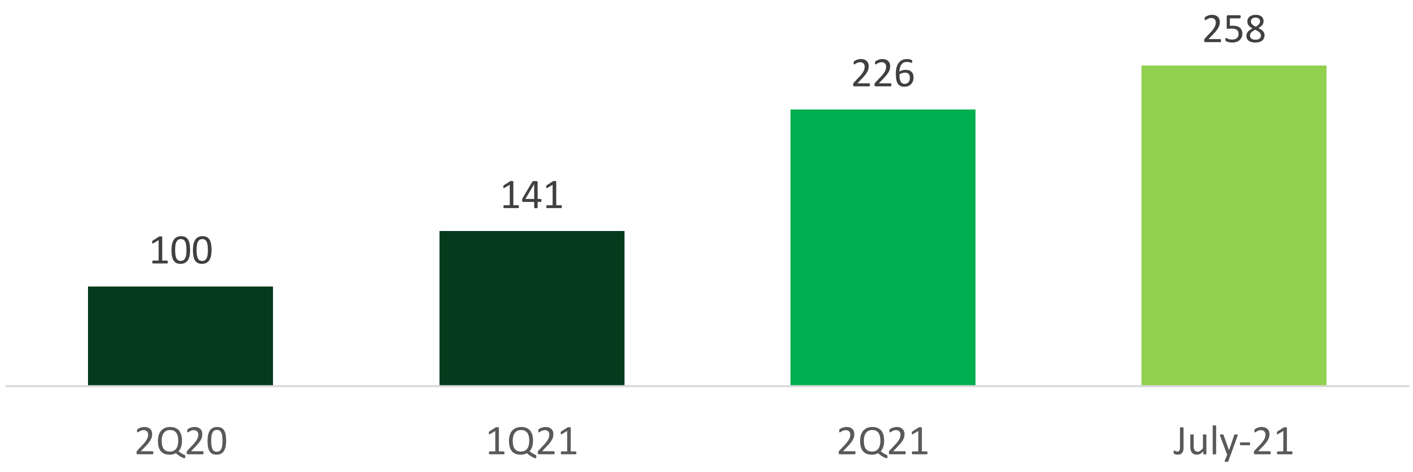


Quarterly Net Adds – payments ('000)[1]



Average TPV per Micro client

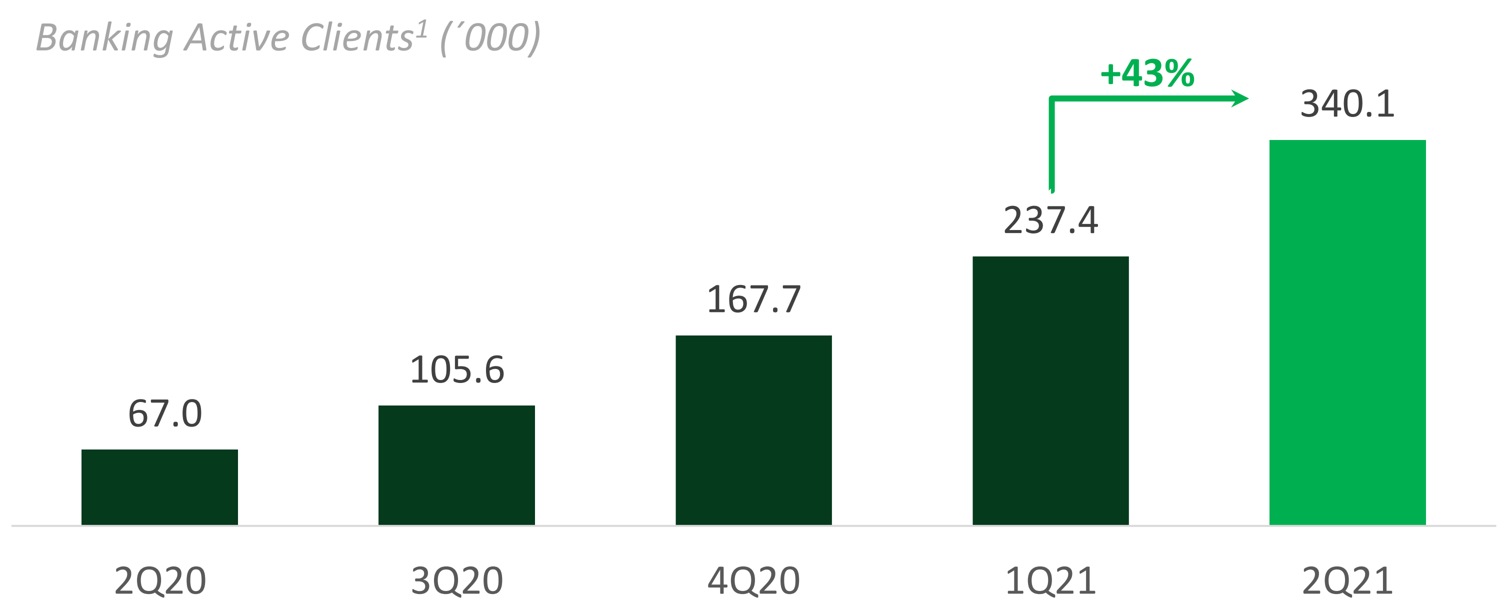
Indexed to 100



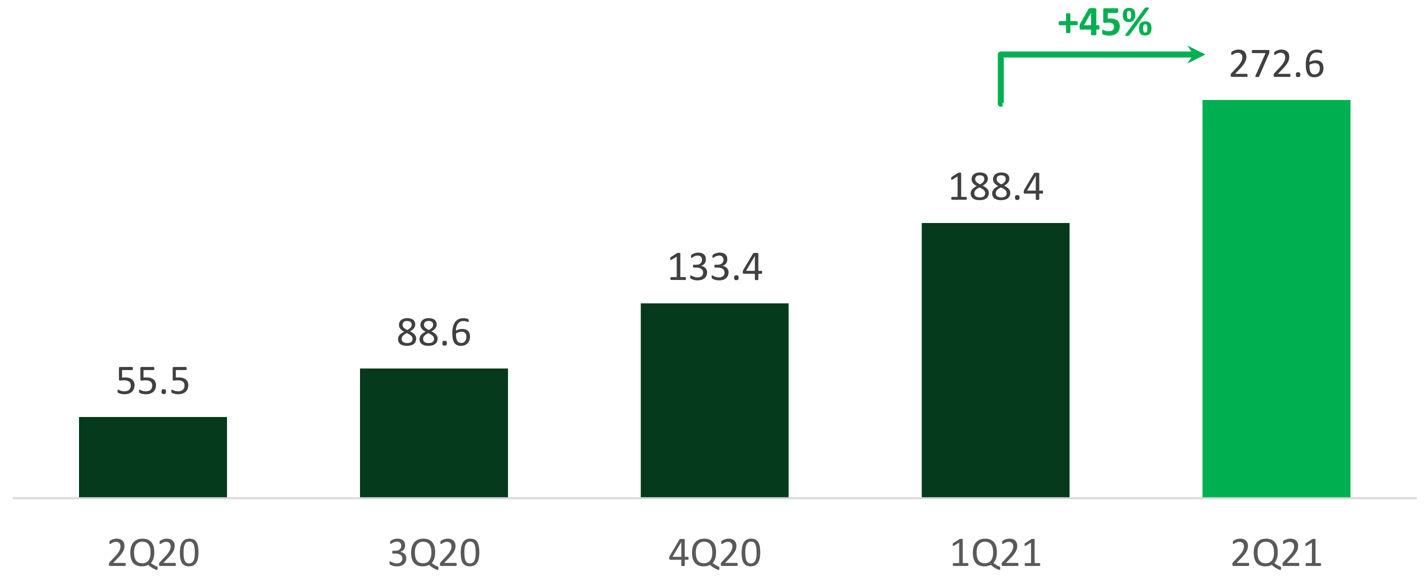
1) "Active Clients" are merchants that have completed at least one electronic payment transaction with Stone or Pagar.me SMB within the preceding 90 day and with TON in the preceding 365 days.
2) Consider only Stone SMB and Pagar.me SMB.

Continued penetration of financial solutions

Record Net Addition of active clients in Stone SMB banking

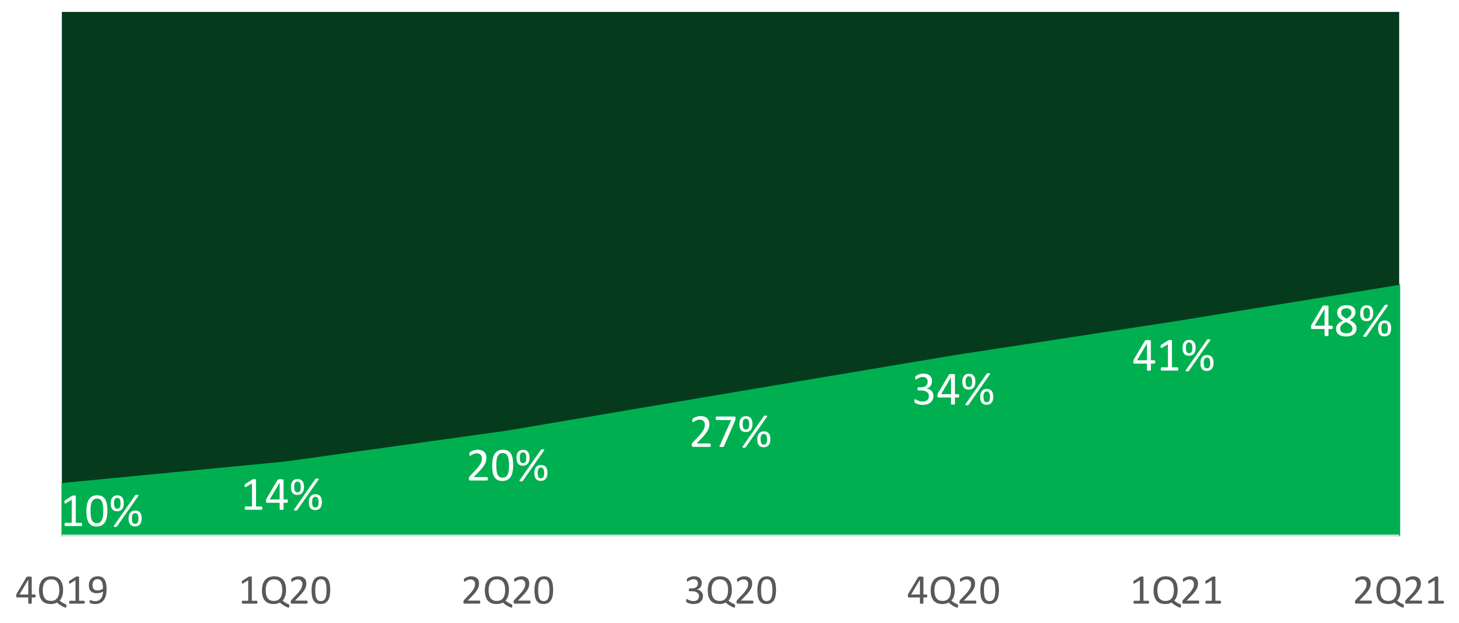


Acquiring clients settling directly in their Stone SMB account[3] ('000)



All SMB clients using TON and Pagar.me products settle transactions automatically in their digital account as part of the standard offering

Nearly half of Stone SMB are active in multiple financial solutions[2]



SMB Money-In and Money-Out Transactions

Prepaid Payments TPV	Total Accounts Balance	Prepaid Card TPV
+2.3x y/y	**+3.8x** y/y	**+4.4x** y/y
+30% q/q	R$862.0mm	R$293.7mm

Banking Money-In Volumes[4]	Banking Money-Out Volumes[5]
+4.4x y/y	**+5.5x** y/y
R$4.9b	R$14.6b

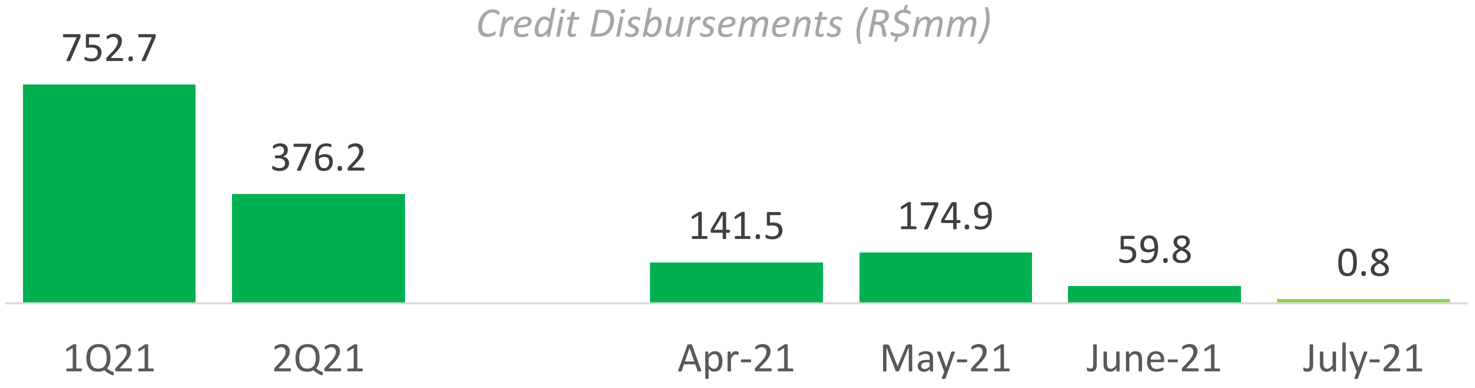
We will invest heavily in our digital banking account in the medium-term

1) Clients who have transacted at least R$ 1 in the past 30 days.
2) Stone SMB payments clients which are also active in digital banking, credit or both solutions within the last 90d
3) Considers clients liquidating in our Stone Digital Banking account regardless of which acquirer is being used.
4) Includes Pix In, *wiretransfers*, *boleto* issuance and TPV from other acquirers.
5) Includes Pix Out, *wiretransfers*, bill payments, *boletos* paid, withdrawals, recharge and others.

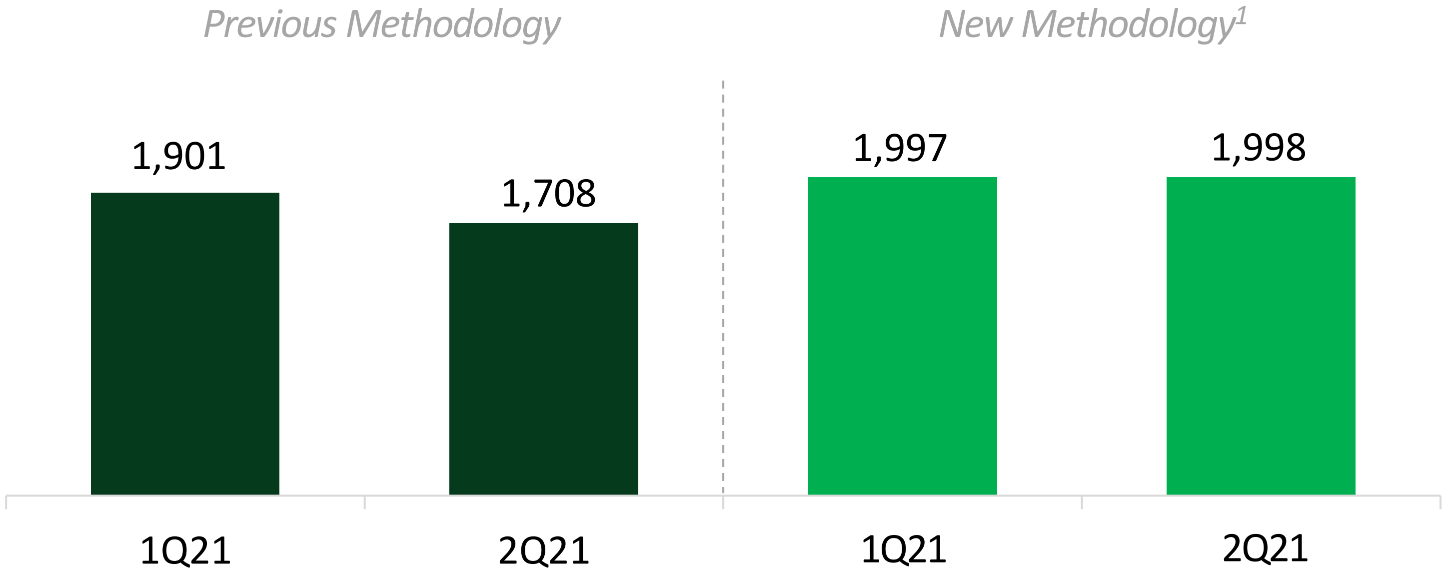
Short-term headwinds in credit led us to increase coverage for potential losses, with negative impact in revenues

Registry system not working properly

- Card collateral system still ineffective, with current challenges with registry of receivables system
- Cautious approach to temporarily stop disbursements



Credit portfolio was flat q/q due to lower disbursements



Decision to increase coverage for losses

- Increased coverage por potential losses due to potential deterioration in the quality of guarantees

	R$mm	Outstanding Balance (%)		
Gross Outstanding Balance	**1,998**	**100%**		
Allowance for bad debt	*781*	*39%*		
+60 days without *principal* payments	699	35%	112%	*Coverage Ratio*[2]
+60 days without any payments	373	19%	209%	

Leading to negative impact in revenue

- Higher provisions through fair value adjustment of our portfolio
- Adjustment mainly led by lower-than-expected recovery of non-performing clients
- Negative impact in Total Revenue and Income of R$397mm in 2Q21
- Revised expected returns in legacy portfolio:

Portfolio Metrics

0.58%	0.02%	7
RAR p.m.[3]	RAR net of CoF p.m.[4]	Months WAL[5]

Despite impacts, we have received over 100% of disbursed amounts from older disbursements (4Q19 and 1H20)

1) New methodology: (i) we stopped accrual of outstanding balances with over 60 days without reducing principal (already done in the fair value calculation, but not in the portfolio outstanding) - decreases the portfolio balance in R$98.5 million vs. old method; (ii) we are now considering the outstanding balance of distressed clients, whereas in the old method we considered only the recovery value of those balances (fair value) - increases the portfolio balance in R$388.4 million vs. old method. Our portfolio as of Jun/21 calculated in the previous methodology was R$1,707.9mm
2) The ratio between allowance for bad debt and NPL
3) Risk adjusted return: The estimated internal rate of return of the aggregated cash flows of the loan portfolio net of expected losses on the loans, which are derived from a time dependent mortality curve and recovery expectations.
4) Risk adjusted return net of cost of funding: The estimated internal rate of return of the aggregated cash flows of the loan portfolio net of expected losses on the loans, which are derived from a time dependent mortality curve and recovery expectations, brought at present value by a discounted curve derived from StoneCo's funding costs specifically to the portfolio of loans.
5) Weighted average life: the weighted average estimated time of the principal repayment of the loan.

Credit product: re-cap of our vision and recent learnings (“Stone Capital”)

Vision

- **We aim to build “Stone Capital” as an asset-light model,** in which funding and underwriting risk for credit stays with multiple partners
- The opportunity in working capital solutions to SMBs is huge and **the new receivables registry system will be transformational for Brazil** as it creates the basis for a much bigger market for collateralized credit
- We will continue to build on a credit product that is **completely embedded in our solutions and leverages on the strength of our SMB operation**
- Merchants' data will be key in financial solutions and **our software business gives us an edge for the future**

Recent Learnings

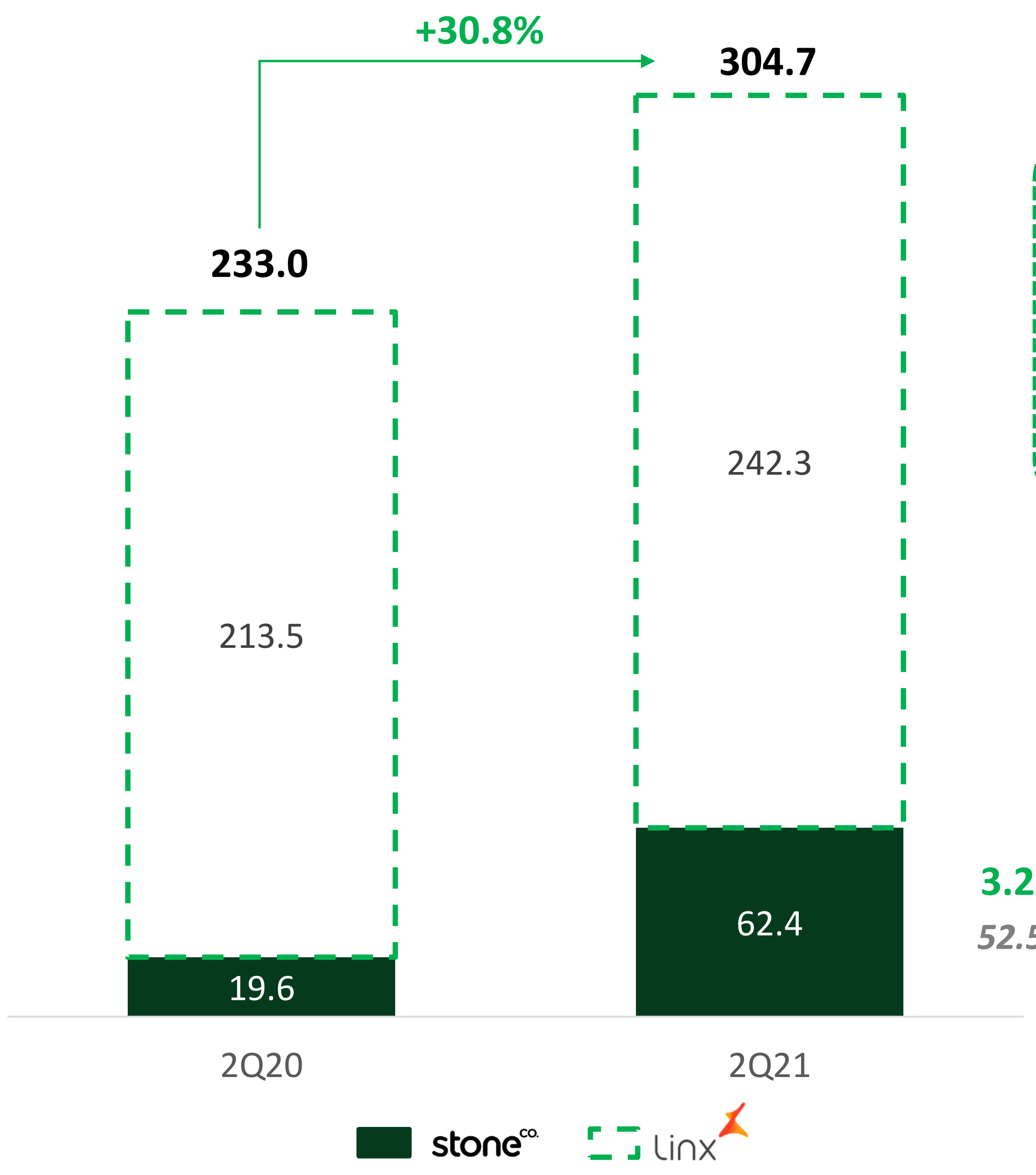
- ✔ We developed a product with the assumption of a full functioning Registry System, which is yet to work properly
- ✔ Our previous assumption regarding recovery of non-performing contracts was higher than observed in 2Q21, influenced by how relevant the problem of collateral leakage is
- ✔ Even though Fair Value methodology is an IFRS standard, we learned that it brings a level of volatility that creates management complexity

What We Are Doing Differently

- ✔ Brought in 2021 a more experienced team to improve our credit scoring model, risk management and funding capabilities
- ✔ Enhancing policies and processes to:
  - i. Improve underwriting risk through a broader set of collaterals
  - ii. Improve recovery process and re-negotiation capabilities
  - iii. Access guarantees contractually given to us
- ✔ New credit contracts to be recognized on an accrual basis starting on 3Q21
- ✔ Exploring new strategic partnerships to enable asset light model

Software continues to show organic traction

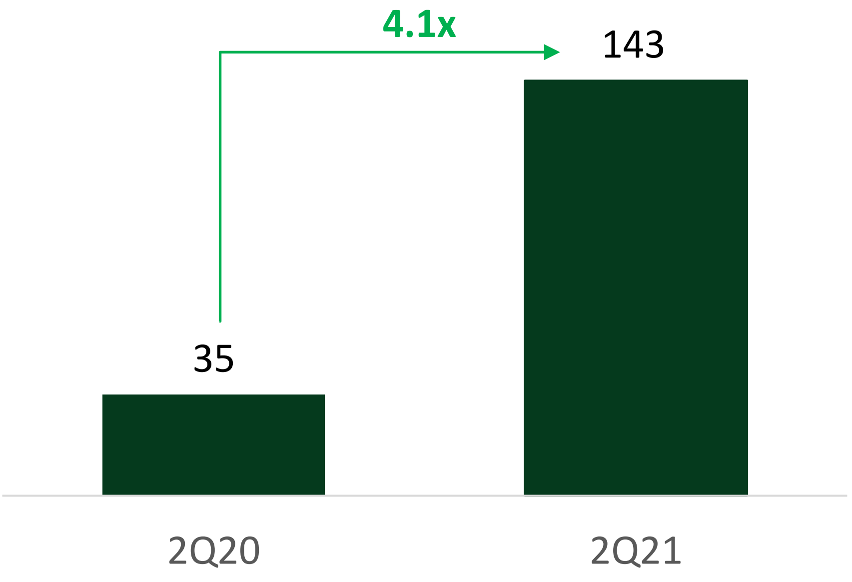
Pro-Forma Revenue [1,2] (R$mm)



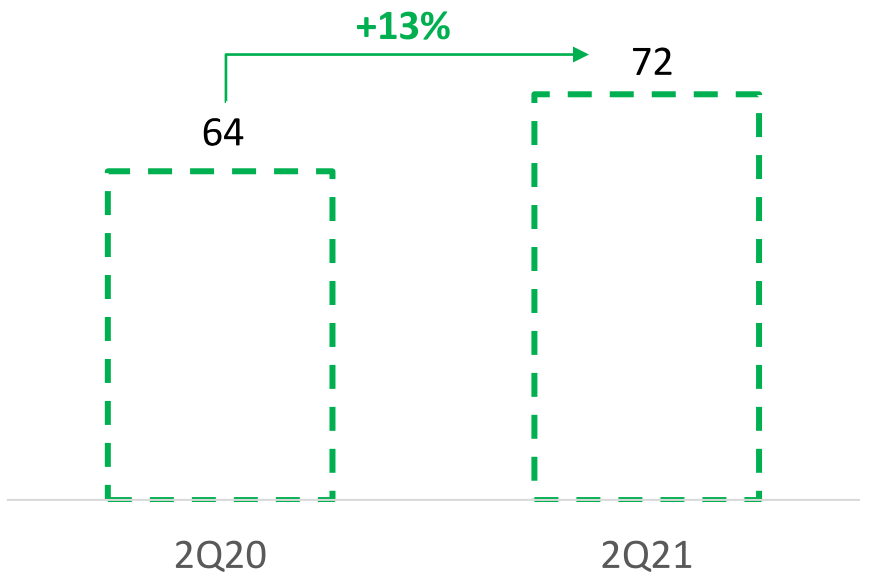
R$1.2bn+
annualized pro-forma revenue[1] including Linx[2] *(2Q21)*

Software Client Base

StoneCo Subscribed Software Clients[3] (000)



Linx Software Clients[4] (000)



1) Pro-forma numbers for software are calculated as if StoneCo had acquired 100% of the software companies in its portfolio, regardless of the stake acquired. StoneCo has made minority investments in some companies and has not yet exercised option to consolidate them. There is no assurance that StoneCo will exercise its option to consolidate any companies in which it has made a minority investment.
2) We consider Linx´s Total Net operating revenues line in this calculation, as reported by the company.
3) Includes unique clients, excluding overlap of clients that use more than one solution.
4) Number of clients is presented as reported by the company, which follows a client concept based on "CLIFORS", that refers to a paying entity represented by 1 taxpayer's ID, regardless of number of stores.

Current focus and priorities in Linx

Linx

Re-cap of Linx performance and priorities since announcement in Aug 2020

- Prior to closing, management focus was on business continuity while integration planning was taking place
- Linx presented resilient top line performance with some one-off impacts in margins:
  - Software client base increased 13% y/y in the 2Q to 72 thousand[1] while net revenues increased 13.5% y/y, reaching R$242.3 million in the quarter and R$472.9 million in the 1H21, representing a 12.1% growth y/y
  - Several one-offs impacting bottom line
  - Revising accounting practices to align with StoneCo standards in 3Q21

Our Learnings

- As the deal with Linx closed on July 1st and we started managing the company, we reinforced our beliefs about how valuable the asset is:
  - Profound knowledge of how each retail segment operates, with products which have deep integration to retail workflows, giving stickiness to the business with high switching costs and very low churn ratios
  - Unparalleled level of data from retailers in a very granular way for each vertical, which will enable a more assertive and differentiated offering of financial products in the future

Current Focus

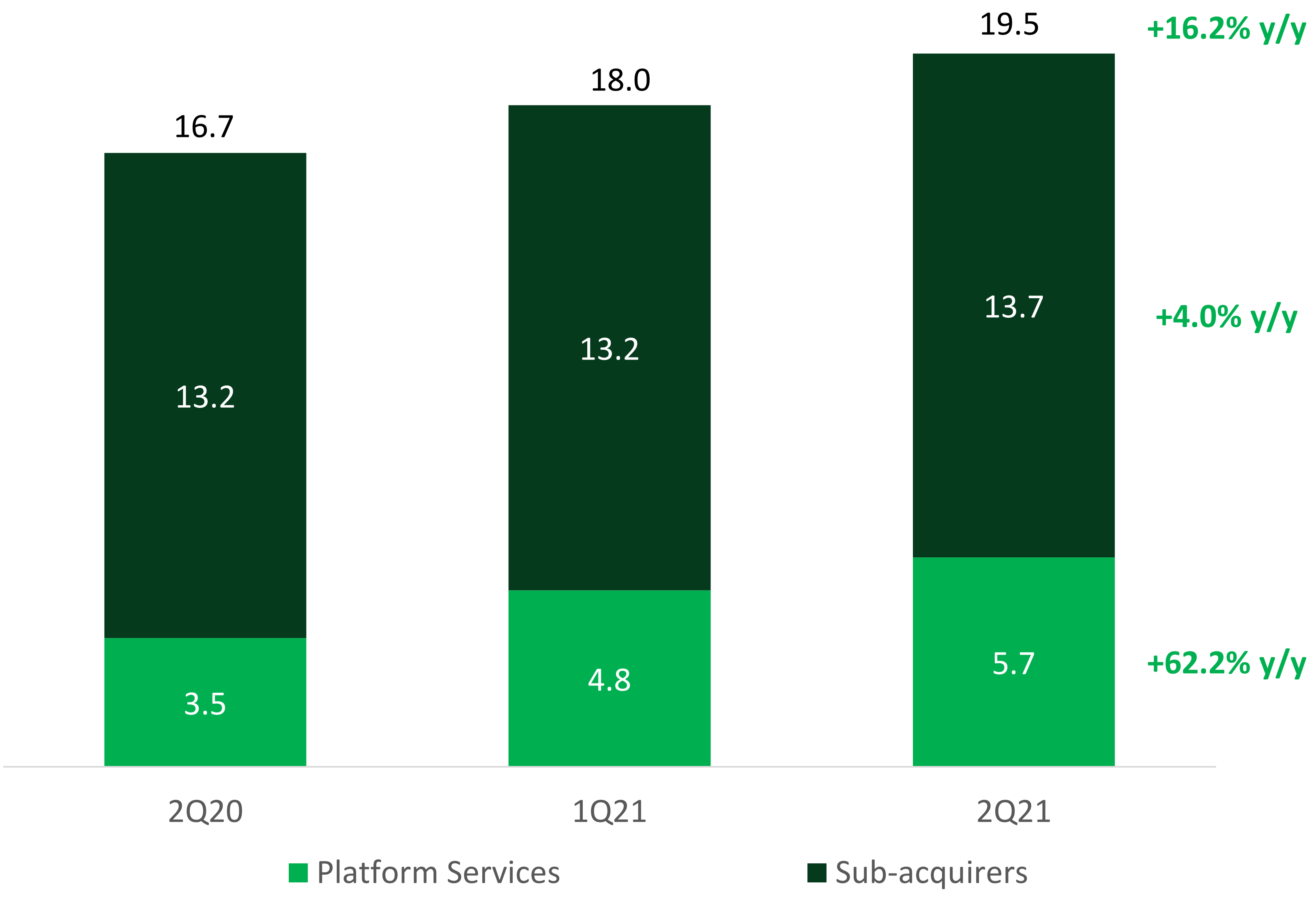
1. Migrate financial services to Stone Platform and further penetrate our existing products with offerings to Linx's clients
2. Invest in technology capabilities to enhance the existing platform, connecting Linx unique retail workflow integration with superior user experience and client satisfaction
3. Build the infrastructure and tools to enable any merchant to have multi-channel storefronts
4. Create a merchant data management architecture that enables us to create new financial products
5. Seek synergies and cost efficiencies

1) Number of clients is presented as reported by the company, which follows a client concept based on "CLIFORS", that refers to a paying entity represented by 1 taxpayer's ID, regardless of number of stores.

Key Accounts - Fintech-as-a-Service (FaaS)

- ✓ Our Key Accounts business includes integrated partners, marketplaces, online stores and sub-acquirers. We continue to focus on platforms to whom we can offer value-added services that result in longer term relationships with better unit economics.
- ✓ Although we serve sub acquirers because of incremental contributions, these clients are less strategic and excluding this group of clients we see healthier growth and unit economics

Key Accounts TPV (R$bn)[1] ex-Coronavoucher



Platforms: 29% of Key Accounts TPV and 48% of Revenue[2]

- ✓ Marketplaces, E-commerce platforms, software companies
- ✓ White label solution that enable platforms to create their own financial services offering to their clients
- ✓ Allows merchants to enable more sophisticated sales experience to their clients through platform features
- ✓ Segment with better unit economics
- ✓ Focus of our commercial efforts in Key Accounts

Sub-acquirers: 71% of Key Accounts TPV and 52% of Revenue[2]

- ✓ More volatility in volumes
- ✓ Lower unit economics
- ✓ Not part of our strategic focus
- ✓ Currently serving approximately 15 sub-acquirers
- ✓ Top 2 subacquirers clients represent only 3% of StoneCo´s revenue net of funding costs

1) From 1Q21 onwards, reported TPV figures consider all volumes processed and settled by StoneCo. As a result, from 1Q21 onwards we have included volumes processed by Pagar.me PSP with acquirers other than Stone. This change added R$113 million to Pagar.me Key Accounts in the quarter, implying a 15.5% growth ex-Coronavoucher when excluding these volumes
2) TPV and Revenue Ex-Coronavoucher

Strategic investment and partnership with Inter

Value Creation Drivers

Mid-term Ambitions

1. Connecting Stone merchants to InterShop, driving the digitization of Stone merchant base and providing an omnichannel journey for Intershop consumers

- Integrate Linx platforms to Intershop, enabling Linx clients' inventory to be sold through Intershop (omnichannel)
- Help Intershop to serve non-account clients leveraging Stone payment and risk management platforms
- Enable Linx and Stone food service client base to sell online through Intershop

2. Enable a seamless mobile payment experience between Inter consumers and Stone merchants, online and offline

- Opportunity to create a data architecture that will enrich both consumer and seller ecosystems and, through targeted incentives, help drive more buying experiences between Inter consumers and StoneCo sellers

3. Enhance value proposition to Stone and Inter client base, by leveraging product and payment technology capabilities from both companies

- Jointly offer credit and working capital solutions to StoneCo and Inter client base
- Explore cross selling opportunities to strengthen both ecosystems

4. Leverage Inter's funding capabilities to drive further efficiency in Stone's WK offerings and giving Inter clients access to new investment opportunities in fixed income, through the offering of FIDCs.

- Initial funding agreements finalized
- Exploring opportunities to leverage Inter retail distribution for Stone funding capabilities

stone co.

*Complete platform for **merchants***

inter

*Complete platform for **final consumers***

Continued investments for future growth

Sales	Technology	Client Service Operations
+ 231% *Marketing Investments 2Q21 y/y*	**+ 91%** *Technology Headcount in 2Q21 y/y*	**+ 88%** *Customer Service and Logistics Headcount in 2Q21 y/y*
+ 98% *Salesforce Headcount 2Q21 y/y*		

In 2Q21 we increased investments[1] by approximately R$180mm vs. 2Q20

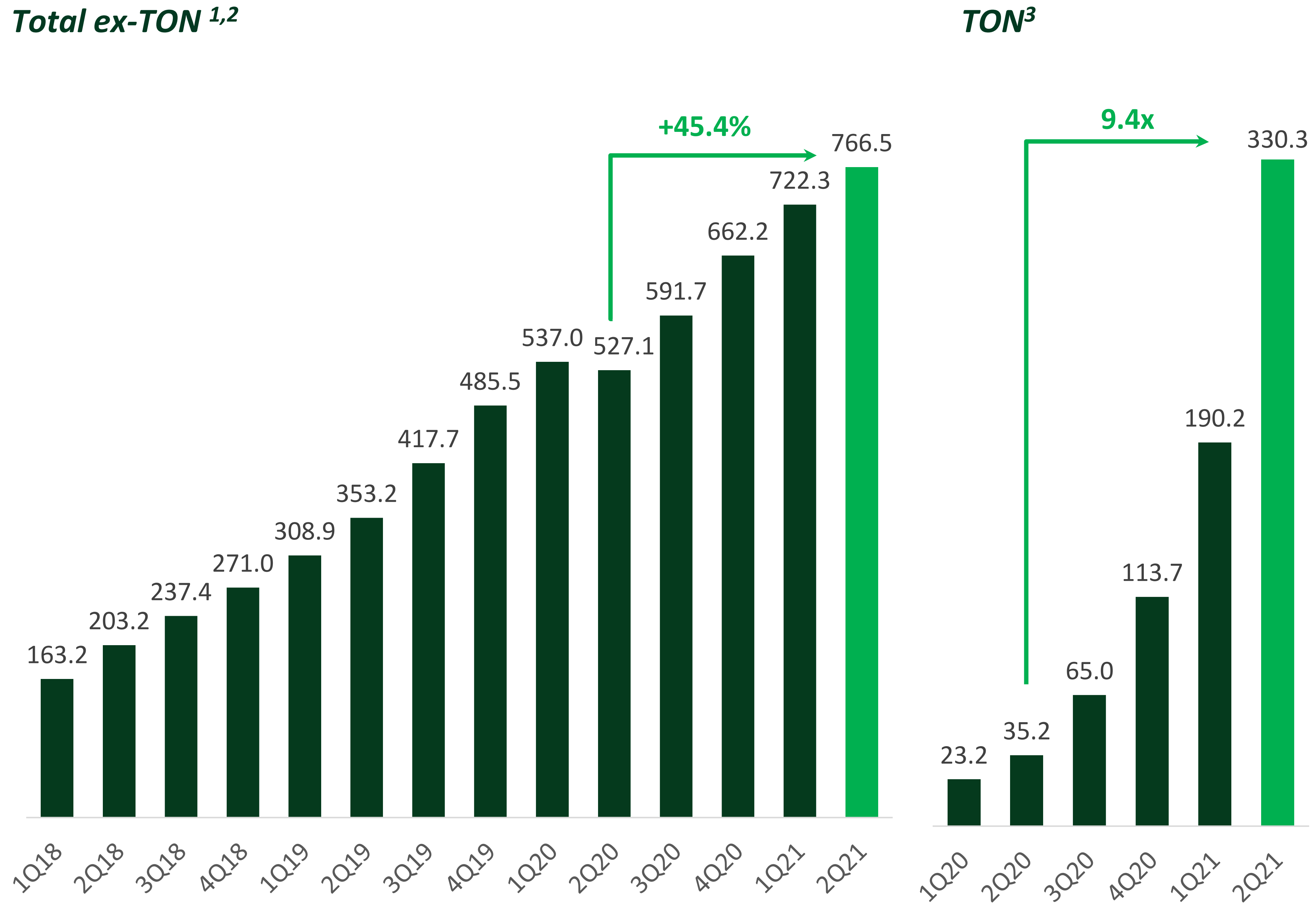
1) Hiring of additional headcount in sales team, client service operations and technology (excluding any increases in expenses per headcount), marketing expenses for TON and Stone, TAG technology and software solutions

Top-Line Growth – Quarterly Data

Financial and operating metrics

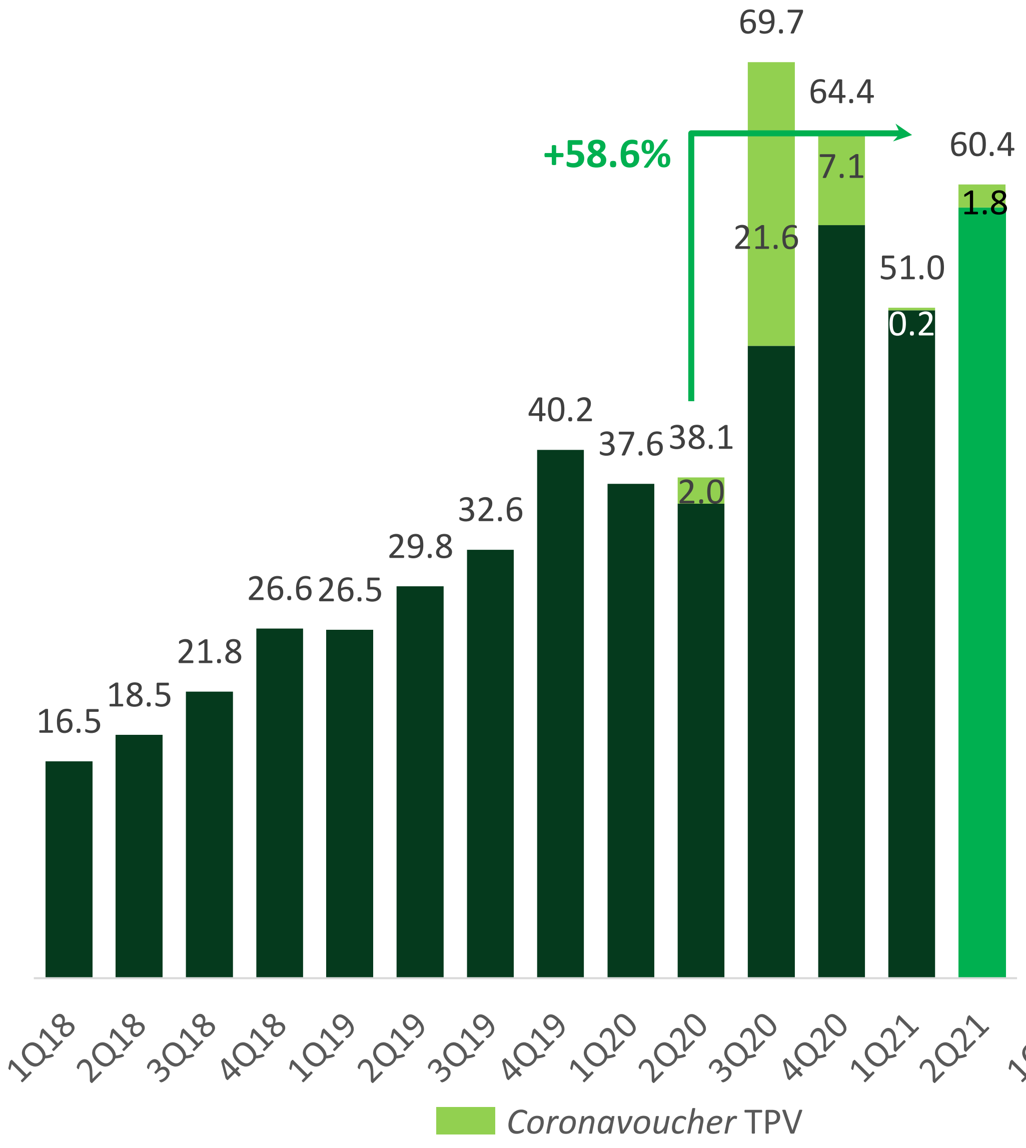
Active Clients – Payments

(Thousands)



Total Payment Volume[4]

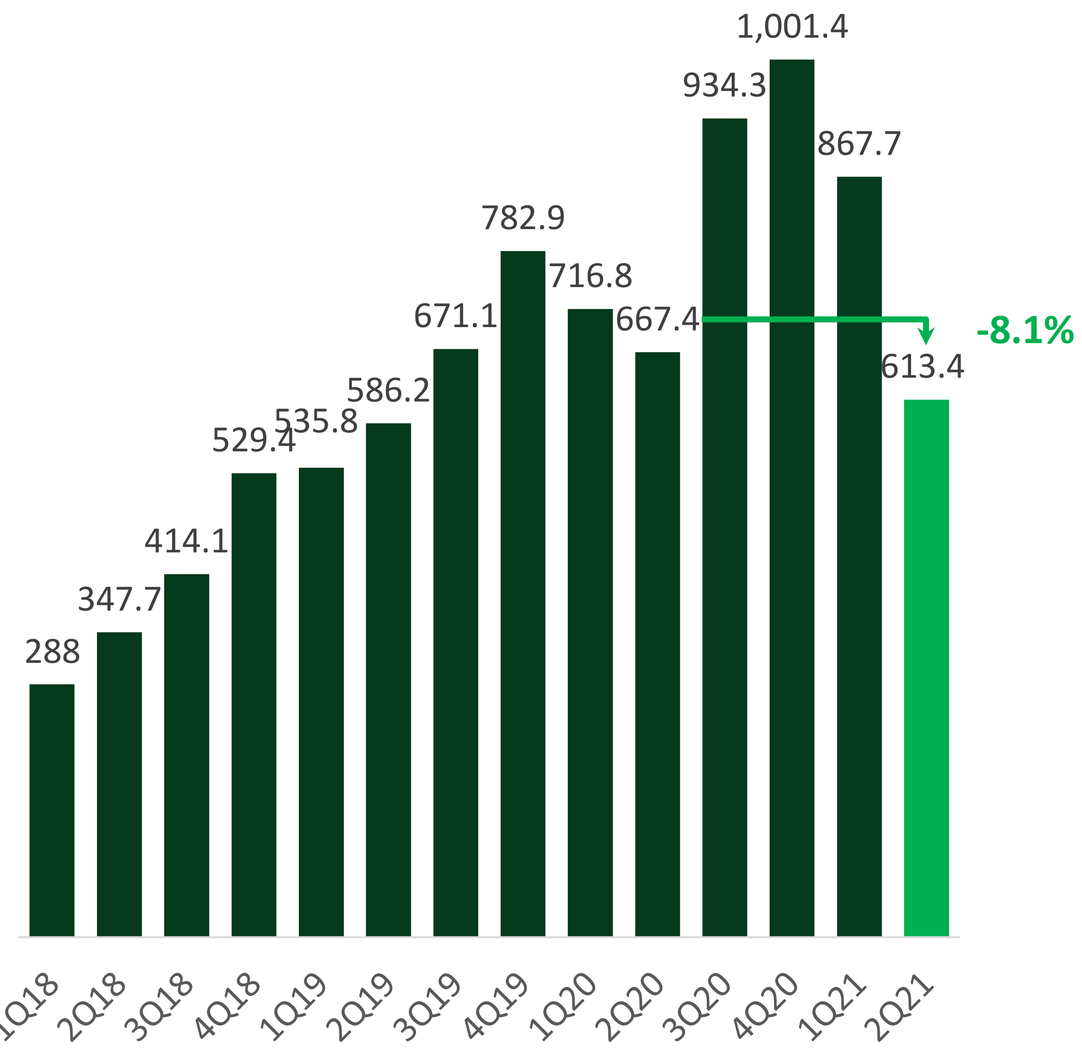
(R$ in billions)



Total Revenue and Income

(R$ in millions)

2Q21 impacted by R$- 397.2mm result in the credit product

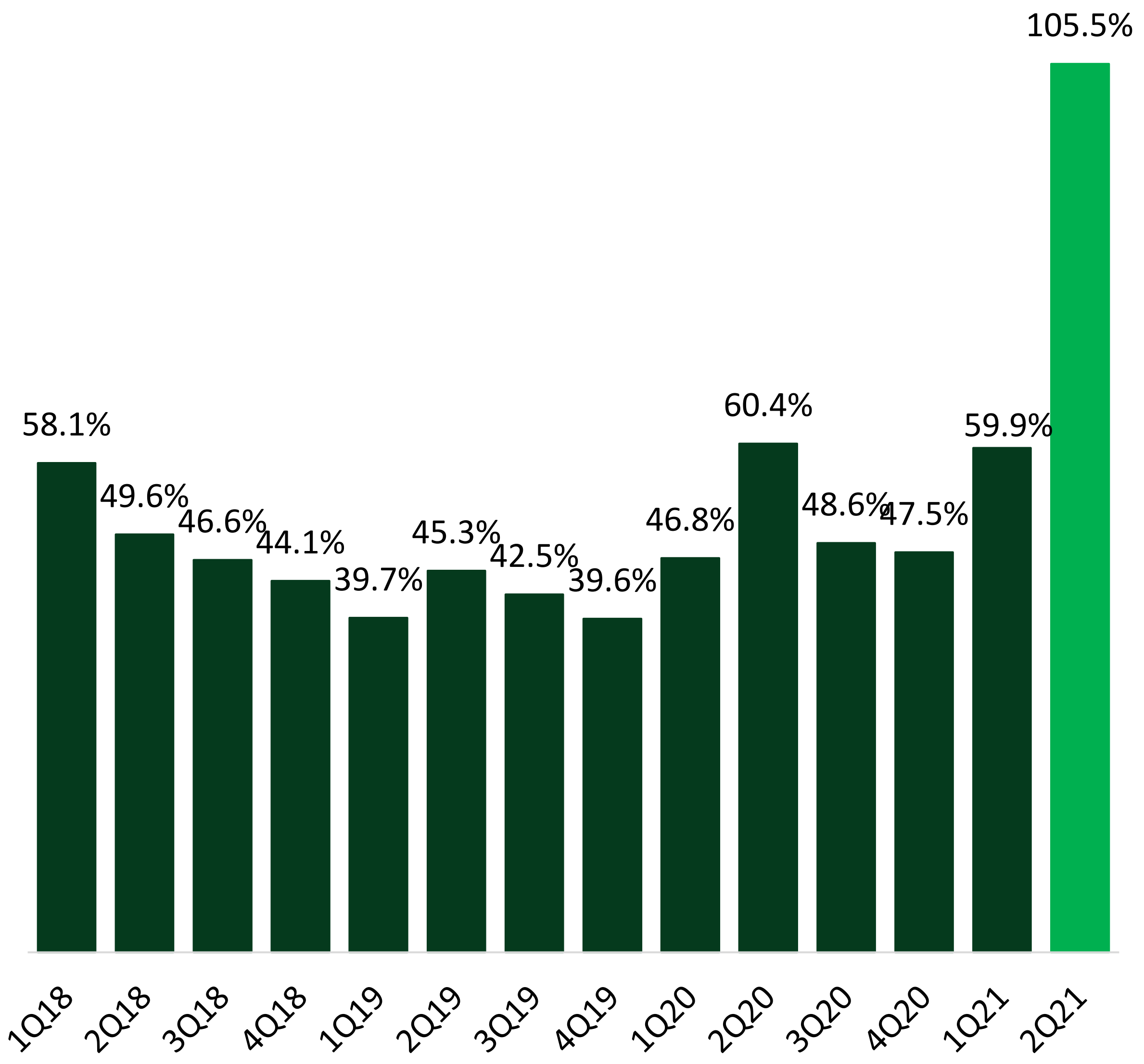


1) SMB clients (Stone + Pagar.me) and mid/large fintech-as-a-service clients. Excludes micro merchants (TON. "Active Clients" (ex-TON) are merchants that have completed at least one electronic payment transaction with Stone within the preceding 90 days.
2) From 1Q21 onwards, reported Active Client Base includes clients from our PSP solution that were not previously included in our reported numbers. Please refer to the reconciliation of historical numbers from previous and current metric in our 1Q21 earnings release.
3) Clients that have transacted with TON at least once in the preceding 12 months.
4) From 1Q21 onwards, reported TPV figures consider all volumes processed and settled by StoneCo. As a result, from 1Q21 onwards we have included volumes processed by Pagar.me PSP with acquirers other than Stone. This change added R$157 million to total TPV in the quarter, implying a 58.2% growth excluding those volumes, or 62.3% ex-Coronavoucher.

Operating Leverage and Profitability – Quarterly Data

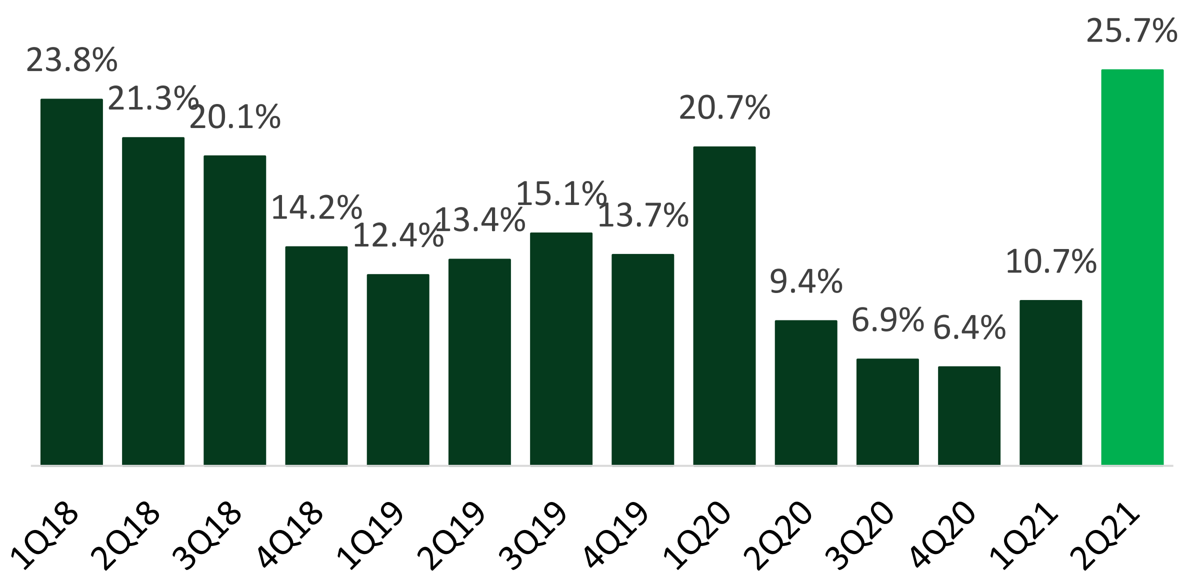
Total Costs and Expenses[1]

(as % of Total Revenue and Income)



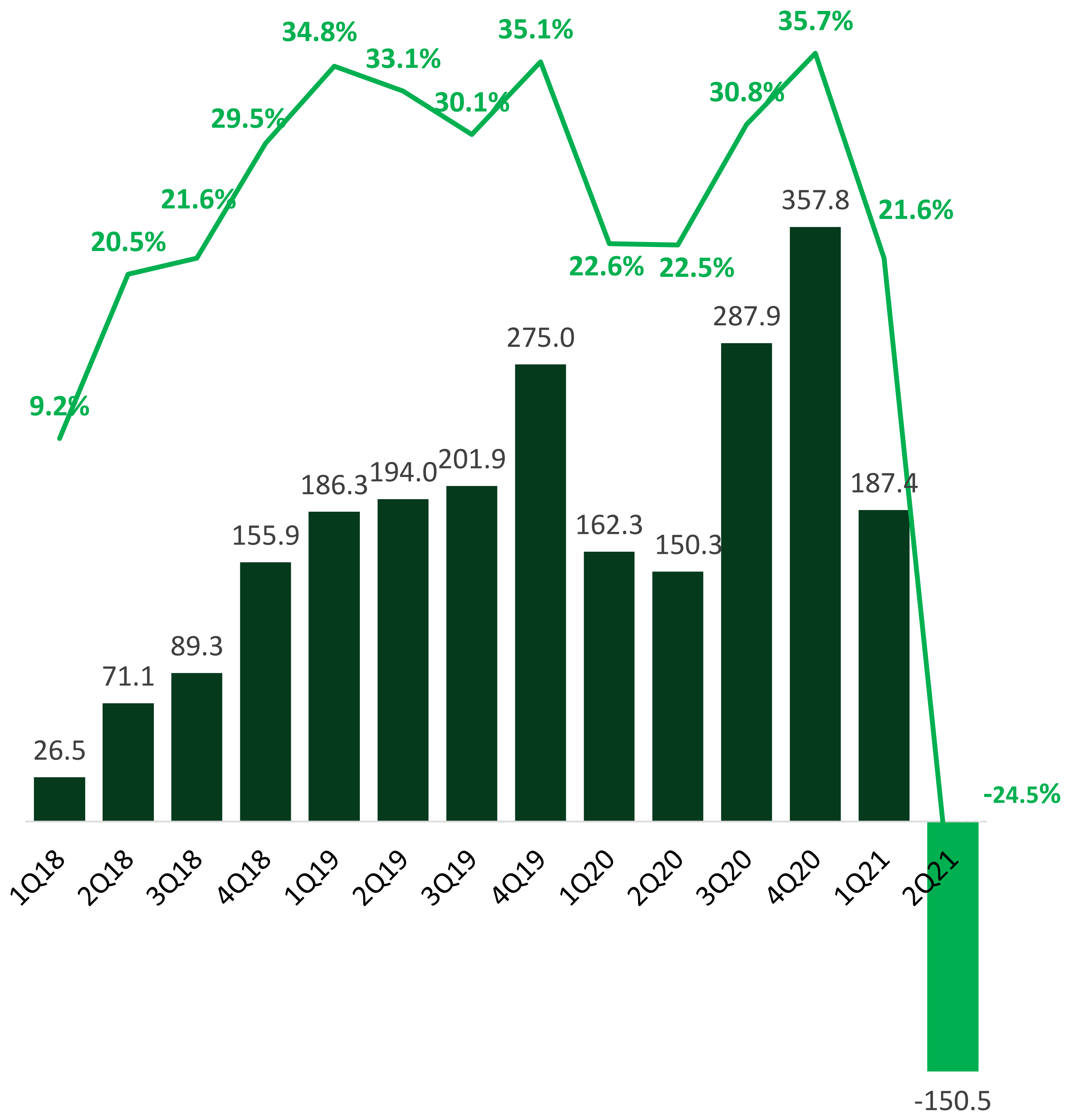
Financial Expenses

(as % of Total Revenue and Income)



Adjusted Net Income and Margin[2]

(R$ in millions)



Margins in 2Q21 impacted by the credit product result, which reduced our Total Revenue and Income by R$397.2 million and had the same impact in our Earnings Before Taxes

1) Includes Cost of Services, Administrative Expenses and Selling Expenses.
2) Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Margin are non-IFRS financial measures. Please see the appendix for a reconciliation of this non-IFRS financial measure to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

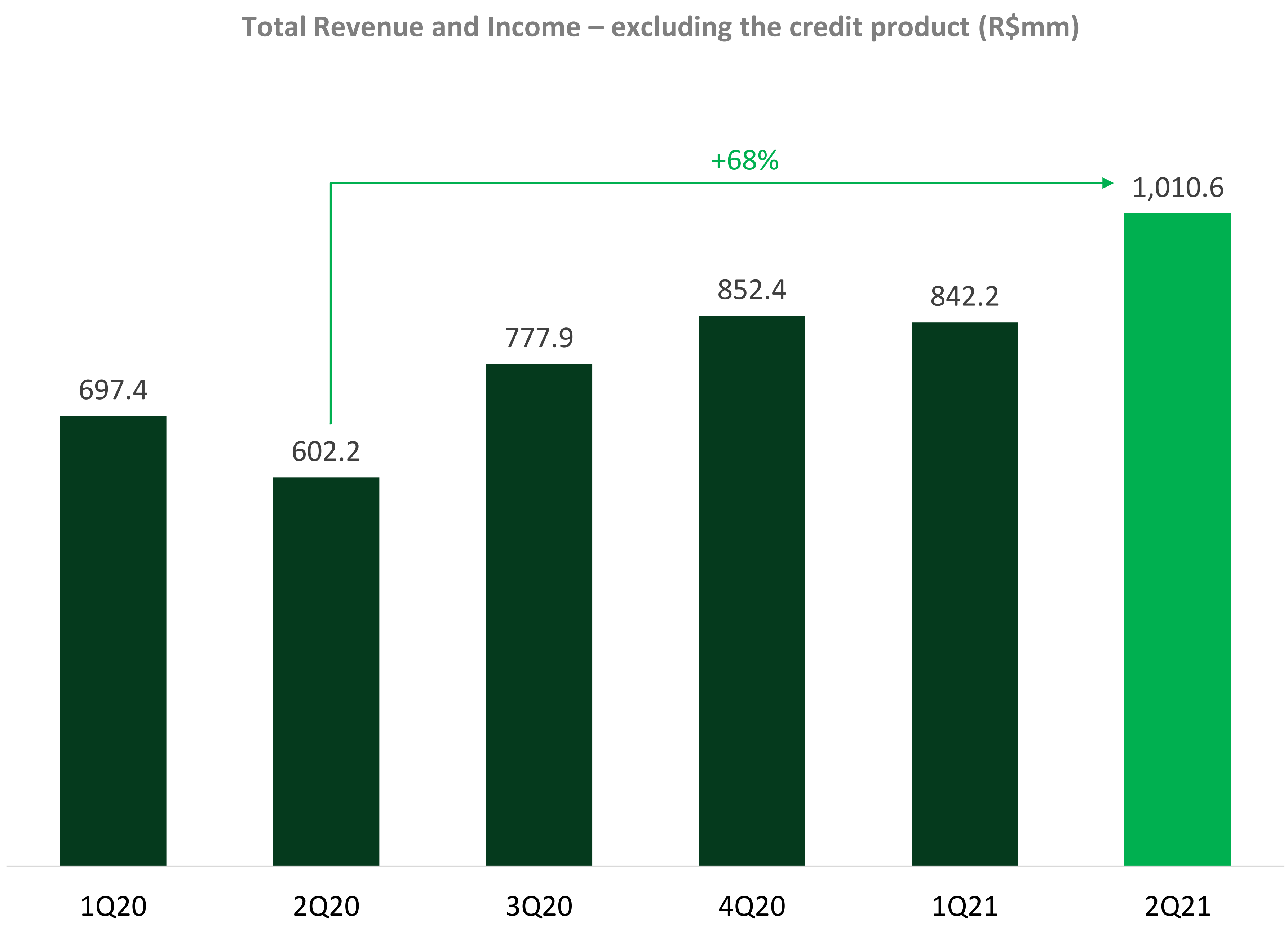
Summary Statement of Profit and Loss

R$ in millions	2Q20	% Rev.	2Q21	% Rev.	Δ %	Δ p.p.	1H20	% Rev.	1H21	% Rev.	Δ %	Δ p.p.
Transaction activities and other services	227.5	*34.1%*	359.2	*58.6%*	57.9%	24.5 p.p.	454.8	*32.9%*	677.5	*45.7%*	49.0%	12.9 p.p.
Subscription services and equipment rental	80.4	*12.1%*	152.9	*24.9%*	90.1%	12.9 p.p.	173.6	*12.5%*	292.8	*19.8%*	68.7%	7.2 p.p.
Financial income	326.6	*48.9%*	40.0	*6.5%*	(87.7%)	(42.4 p.p.)	685.9	*49.6%*	408.8	*27.6%*	(40.4%)	(22.0 p.p.)
Other financial income	32.9	*4.9%*	61.3	*10.0%*	86.6%	5.1 p.p.	69.9	*5.0%*	102.0	*6.9%*	45.9%	1.8 p.p.
Total revenue and income	**667.4**	***100.0%***	**613.4**	***100.0%***	**(8.1%)**	**0.0 p.p.**	**1,384.1**	***100.0%***	**1,481.1**	***100.0%***	**7.0%**	**0.0 p.p.**
Cost of services	(198.7)	*(29.8%)*	(302.4)	*(49.3%)*	52.2%	(19.5 p.p.)	(348.7)	*(25.2%)*	(542.1)	*(36.6%)*	55.5%	(11.4 p.p.)
Administrative expenses	(89.9)	*(13.5%)*	(121.8)	*(19.9%)*	35.5%	(6.4 p.p.)	(163.9)	*(11.8%)*	(239.5)	*(16.2%)*	46.1%	(4.3 p.p.)
Selling expenses	(114.7)	*(17.2%)*	(223.2)	*(36.4%)*	94.6%	(19.2 p.p.)	(226.5)	*(16.4%)*	(385.9)	*(26.1%)*	70.4%	(9.7 p.p.)
Financial expenses, net	(62.6)	*(9.4%)*	(157.6)	*(25.7%)*	151.8%	(16.3 p.p.)	(211.0)	*(15.2%)*	(250.1)	*(16.9%)*	18.6%	(1.6 p.p.)
Other income (expense), net	(40.1)	*(6.0%)*	777.0	*126.7%*	n.m	132.7 p.p.	(43.6)	*(3.1%)*	735.5	*49.7%*	n.m	52.8 p.p.
(Loss) income from investment in associates	(1.5)	*(0.2%)*	(2.8)	*(0.5%)*	82.7%	(0.2 p.p.)	(2.8)	*(0.2%)*	(6.4)	*(0.4%)*	127.8%	(0.2 p.p.)
Profit (loss) before income taxes	**159.8**	***24.0%***	**582.6**	***95.0%***	**264.5%**	**71.0 p.p.**	**387.8**	***28.0%***	**792.6**	***53.5%***	**104.4%**	**25.5 p.p.**
Income tax and social contribution	(36.2)	*(5.4%)*	(56.6)	*(9.2%)*	56.2%	(3.8 p.p.)	(105.5)	*(7.6%)*	(108.3)	*(7.3%)*	2.6%	0.3 p.p.
Net income (loss) for the period	**123.6**	***18.5%***	**526.0**	***85.7%***	**325.6%**	**67.2 p.p.**	**282.2**	***20.4%***	**684.3**	***46.2%***	**142.5%**	**25.8 p.p.**
Adjusted Net Income[1]	**150.3**	***22.5%***	**(150.5)**	***(24.5%)***	**n.m**	**(47.1 p.p.)**	**312.6**	***22.6%***	**36.9**	***2.5%***	**(88.2%)**	**(20.1 p.p.)**

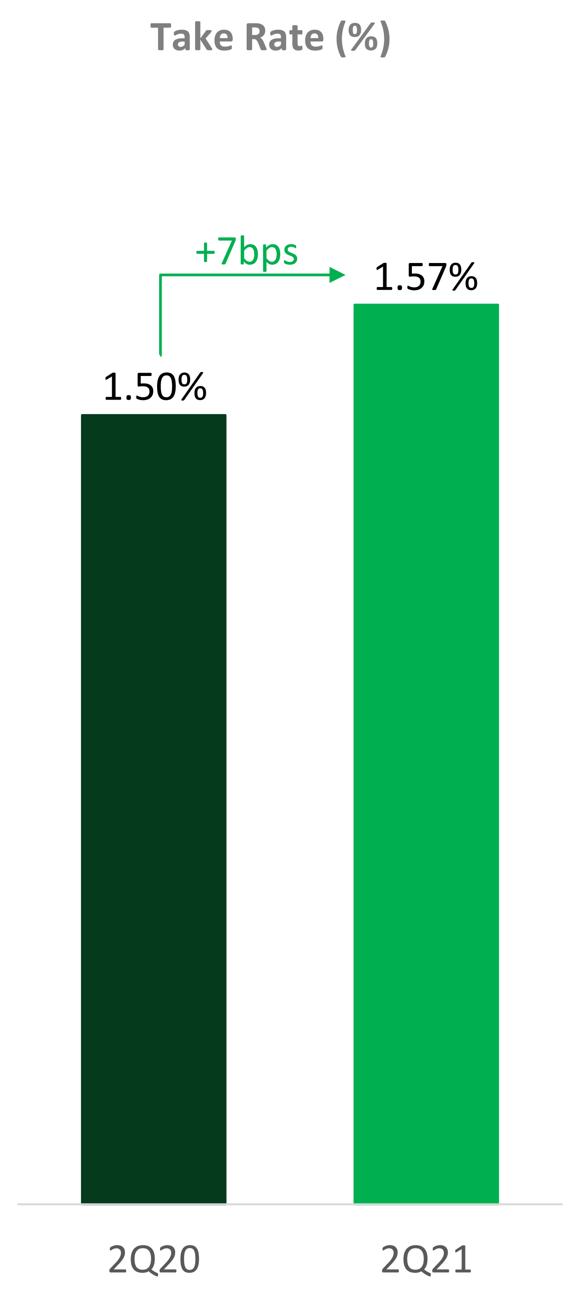
1) Adjusted Net Income is a non-IFRS financial measure. Please see the appendix for the reconciliation of this non-IFRS financial measure to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure.

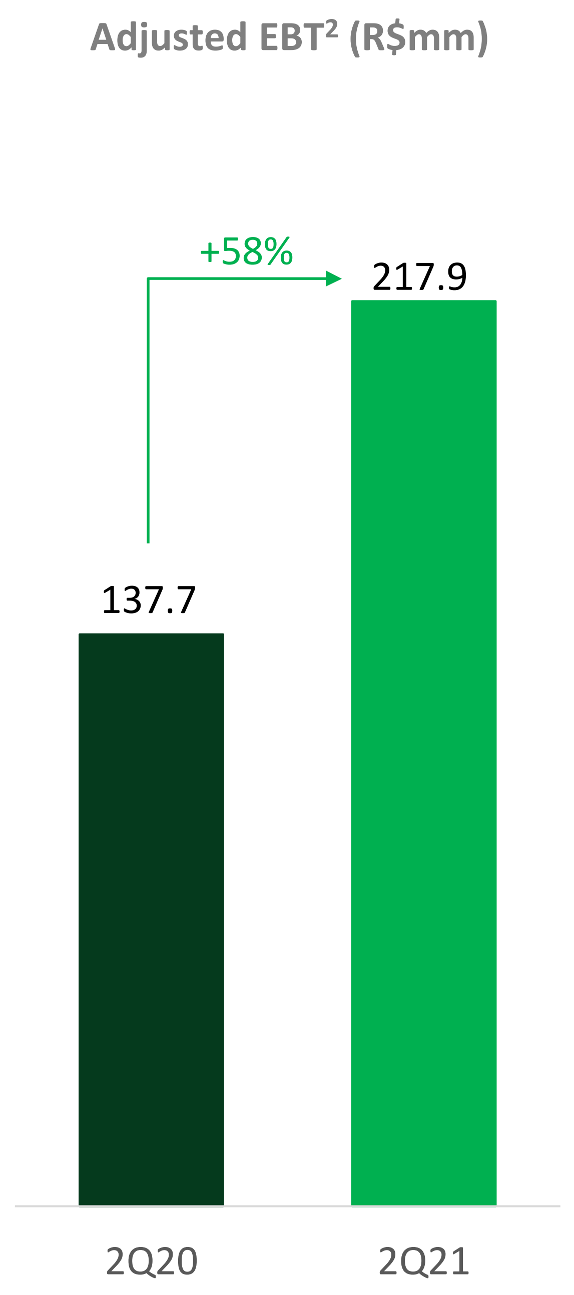
Our business excluding credit product continues to grow at a strong pace

Evolution of StoneCo revenue excluding the credit product



Performance excluding credit product[1]





1) Excluding net revenues from credit product from Total Revenue and Income and from Adjusted EBT both from 2Q20 and from 2Q21. Adjusted EBT numbers also exludes financial expenses associated with the credit product but do not exclude any cost and expenses.
2) Adjusted EBT considers reported EBT with the same adjustments of Adjusted Net Income, with the exception of Tax Effects on Adjustments.

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Appendix – Adjusted Net Income Reconciliation and EPS (Non-IFRS)

Net Income Bridge (R$mm)	1Q18	2Q18	3Q18	4Q18	1Q19	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20	3Q20	4Q20	1Q21	2Q21
Net income (loss) for the period	**24.7**	**63.0**	**90.4**	**127.1**	**177.0**	**171.9**	**191.3**	**264.0**	**158.6**	**123.6**	**249.1**	**306.1**	**158.3**	**526.0**
Share-based compensation expenses [1]	0.0	0.0	24.8	36.0	10.1	28.4	11.2	14.6	2.1	37.8	30.8	50.0	20.7	46.4
Amortization of fair value adjustment on intangibles related to acquisitions [2]	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.4	6.9	3.5	6.9	8.8
Fair Value adjustments of assets whose control was acquired [3]	0.0	0.0	(21.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.0)
One-time impairment charges [4]	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mark-to-market and Cost of Funds related to the investment in Banco Inter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(836.2)
Other expenses [5]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.7)	0.0	1.7	13.5	15.6	10.0	12.7
Tax effect on adjustments	(0.9)	(3.1)	(7.3)	(11.5)	(4.6)	(10.5)	(5.3)	(6.4)	(1.8)	(13.3)	(12.5)	(17.4)	(8.5)	103.8
Adjusted net income (loss)	26.5	71.1	89.3	155.9	186.3	194.0	201.9	275.0	162.3	150.3	287.9	357.8	187.4	(150.5)
Weighted Average Number of Shares (diluted) *(millions of shares)*	223.3	223.3	223.6	266.6	282.4	282.4	282.2	281.8	281.8	282.0	297.2	313.7	314.8	314.5
Diluted Adjusted EPS	0.11	0.27	0.39	0.59	0.66	0.69	0.71	0.97	0.58	0.54	0.99	1.16	0.60	(0.47)

1) Consists of expenses related to the vesting of one-time pre-IPO pool of share-based compensation.
2) On intangibles related to acquisitions. Consists of expenses resulting from the amortization of the fair value adjustment on intangible assets and property and equipment as a result of the application of the acquisition method, a significant portion of which relate to the EdB acquisition.
3) Consists of the gain on re-measurement of our previously held equity interest in Equals (3Q18) and Linked (2Q20) to fair value upon the date control was acquired.
4) Consists of (i) impairment charges associated with certain processing system intangible assets acquired in the EdB acquisition that we no longer use, in an amount of R$6.4 million in 2Q18 and (ii) impairment associated with improvements made to certain leased office space upon the termination of the lease, in an amount of R$2.0 million for 2Q18.
5) Consists of the fair value adjustment related to associates call option, M&A and Bond Issuance expenses, earn-out interests related to acquisitions, gains/losses in the sale of companies and dividends from Linx.
6) Calculated as Adjusted Net Income attributable to owners of the parent (Adjusted Net Income reduced by Net Income attributable to Non-Controlling interest) divided by diluted number of shares (figures available in the Earnings Release). Adjustments consider share-based compensation expenses and amortization of fair value adjustments, in line with previous disclosures.