Earnings Release – 2Q15

BancoVotorantim

Contents

São Paulo, August 13, 2015. Banco Votorantim S.A. ("Bank") announces its results for the second quarter of 2015 (2Q15). All financial information herein, except where indicated otherwise, is presented in nominal Brazilian Reais, based on consolidated numbers, and in accordance with the Brazilian GAAP (BRGAAP) accounting standards and the Brazilian Corporate Law.

Message from the CEO

In 2Q15, we continue advancing in the implementation of our earnings growth agenda, which has three key pillars:

- Increase of the profitability of current and new businesses;
- Increase of operational efficiency; and
- Building of synergies with shareholder Banco do Brasil.

The main highlights of the period were:

- **Net income of R$ 146 million**, against R$ 122 million in 1Q15. In 1H15, net income totaled R$ 268 million, against R$ 292 million in 1H14. Consequently, shareholders' equity totaled R$ 7,847 million at the end of Jun.15.
- **Consistent revenue generation.** The Net Interest Income (NII) amounted to R$ 1,287 million, up 5.2% in the 2Q15/1Q15 comparison, even considering the 3.0% decrease in the expanded credit portfolio. The NIM (ratio between NII and interest-earning assets) reached 5.5% p.y., against 5.4% p.y. in 1Q15.
- **Drop in delinquency.** The Consumer Finance 90-day NPL ratio declined 1.3 p.p., reaching 5.2% in the quarter. In the Wholesale segment, the ratio dropped to 4.8% in Jun.15 (Mar.15: 9.0%), mainly due to the renegotiation of a specific case. In the Consumer Finance segment, origination with quality and scale of auto finance helped maintaining the Consumer Finance 90-day NPL ratio practically stable in 2Q15 (Mar.15: 5.33%; Jun.15: 5.36%).
- **Allowance for loan losses under control.** The allowance for loan losses (ALL) expenses, net of revenues from credit recovery, increased 7.4% in relation to 1Q15, but decreased 30.0% compared to 1H14, mainly reflecting the higher quality of the portfolio. Even with this reduction, the coverage ratio of loans past due over 90 days increased from 118% in Jun.14 to 130% in Dec.14 and 141% in Jun.15.
- **Effective cost management.** Personnel and administrative expenses increased 1.9% in relation to 1Q15, and 1.3% in the 1H15/1H14, below the period's inflation (IPCA of 8.9% in the last 12 months). It is worth highlighting a 20.5% reduction in expenses with labor lawsuits in this comparison. As a result of a strict control of costs, our Efficiency ratio for the last twelve months reached 38.7% in Jun.15.

In addition, we maintained our conservative attitude in the management of funding, liquidity and capital, enhancing the quality of our credit risk. In the last 12 months, the Bank expanded the share of more stable instruments with longer maturities, such as Financing Bills and credit assignments with recourse that together represented 45% of funding in Jun.15 (40% in Jun.14). We also kept our cash at prudentially high levels, above the historical plateau. Finally, the Basel Ratio ended Jun.15 at 14.9%, 9.6% of which in Level I Capital, composed entirely of Core Capital. It is worth highlighting that the capital index continues above the regulatory minimum capital of 11%.

Despite the uncertainties that still persist in the macroeconomic scenario, we expect earnings growth in 2015.

Corporate strategy

Banco Votorantim aims to consolidate its position among the main national private banks, recognized for guidance in serving its clients and partners in a sustainable manner and with long-term relationships, leveraging synergies with Banco do Brasil (BB) shareholder. For this purpose, the Bank has a diversified business portfolio in the Wholesale, Wealth Management and Consumer Finance segments, with clearly defined objectives.

Wholesale Bank Businesses (CIB)

Positioned among the market leaders in lending to large enterprises, Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) segment is intended to increase its relevance with annual revenues above R$200 million for the clients by strengthening its platform of high value-added products and services and low capital consumption- structured products, derivatives (hedge), FX, investment banking services and local and local and international distribution (New York and London). By means of long-term and agile relationships, and sectoral expertise, the Bank provides integrated financial solutions adequate to its clients' needs.

It is important to mention that, at the end of 2013, the Bank revised its operating strategy for the medium enterprises. BV's Middle Market, which catered for medium enterprises, has been merged into CIB. In addition, the Bank has decided to gradually reduce its exposure to companies with annual revenue below R$ 200 million, also known as the "lower middle market", which, at the end of Jun.15, accounted for approximately R$ 1 billion of the expanded credit portfolio (in comparison to R$ 3 billion in Dec.13).

Wealth Management Business (VWM&S)

To develop and provide the best solutions for estate planning in a sustainable manner is part of VWM&S's mission, which has well established objectives for the two different markets where it operates:

- **Asset Management:** to be recognized for its consistent performance and for developing solutions appropriate to the clients' needs by means of its innovative and differentiated capacity for restructuring and managing products that have a high added value. Votorantim Asset Management (VAM) holds an important position within its peer group (Assets without retail structure) and has been expanding its partnership with BB structure, management, administration and distribution of investment funds; and

- **Private Bank:** to consolidate its position among the best private banks in the market, by expanding its operations in estate planning integrated by means of differentiated solutions.

Consumer Finance Business

- **Auto finance:** to remain among the leaders in auto finance through BV Financeira (subsidiary of Banco Votorantim), which operates as an extension of BB in auto finance outside its branch network. BV Financeira concentrates its operations on used cars (multi-brand dealers), a segment in which the Bank has a history of market leadership and acknowledged expertise.

- **Payroll loans:** to maintain an important position in the market of payroll loans, focusing on INSS – National Institute of Social Security (refinancing of portfolio) and Private categories (portfolio growth).

- **Other businesses:** to grow organically in synergic businesses, increasing, for example, revenues from credit cards and insurance brokerage (e.g.: auto and credit insurance). In addition, the Bank will continue to explore new business opportunities in partnership with the stockholder BB, leveraging its competence in asset origination and management of banking correspondents.

Throughout the next quarters, the Bank will continue to advance in the implementation of its strategic plan, which is based on three key elements: increase of the profitability of current and new businesses, increase of operational efficiency, and building of synergies with Banco do Brasil.

Key Information

	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation 2Q15/1Q15	Variation 1H15/1H14
RESULTS (R$ Million)							
Net Interest Income (a)	1,332	1,223	1,287	2,628	2,510	5.2%	-4.5%
Alowance for loan losses - ALL (b)	(523)	(417)	(448)	(1,237)	(866)	7.4%	-30.0%
Net Financial Margin (a - b)	808	806	839	1,391	1,644	4.1%	18.2%
Income from services nad banking fees	206	243	220	450	463	-9.5%	2.8%
Personnel and adiministrative expenses	(547)	(590)	(601)	(1,175)	(1,190)	1.9%	1.3%
Operating Income (loss)	164	221	205	242	426	-7.1%	75.9%
Net Income (loss)	140	122	146	292	268	19.8%	-8.4%
MANAGEMENT INDICATORS (%)							
Return on Average Equity[1] (ROAE)	7.7	6.6	7.7	8.1	7.1	1.1 p.p.	-1.0 p.p.
Return on Average Assets[2] (ROAA)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1 p.p.	-0.1 p.p.
Net Interest Margin[3] (NIM)	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.4	0.1 p.p.	-0.3 p.p.
Efficiency Ratio (ER) - accumulated of 12 months[4]	36.0	37.8	38.7	36.0	38.7	0.9 p.p.	2.7 p.p.
Basel ratio	15.1	13.8	14.9	15.1	14.9	1.1 p.p.	-0.2 p.p.
Tier I Capital Ratio	9.9	9.0	9.6	9.9	9.6	0.6 p.p.	-0.3 p.p.
MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS[5]							
CDI - in the period (%)	2.5	2.8	3.0	5.0	5.9	0.2 p.p.	0.9 p.p.
Selic rate- end of the period (p.y.%)	11.00	12.75	13.75	11.00	13.75	1.0 p.p.	2.8 p.p.
IPCA - in the period (%)	1.5	3.8	2.3	3.7	6.2	-1.5 p.p.	2.5 p.p.
Dolar exchange rate - end of the period (R$)	2.20	3.21	3.10	2.20	3.10	-3.3%	40.9%
EMBI Brazil Risk (points)	208	319	302	208	302	-17.0 p.p.	94.0 p.p.

	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15	Variation Jun.15/Mar.15	Variation Jun.15/Jun.14
BALANCE SHEET (R$ Million)					
Total assets	96,284	105,511	103,335	-2.1%	7.3%
Loan portfolio (on-balance)	53,604	54,310	51,761	-4.7%	-3.4%
Wholesale segment	17,163	18,488	16,675	-9.8%	-2.8%
Consumer Finance segment	36,440	35,822	35,086	-2.1%	-3.7%
Guarantees provided	10,148	8,937	9,344	4.5%	-7.9%
Expanded credit Portfolio	68,762	68,704	66,663	-3.0%	-3.1%
Funding sources	71,677	75,243	73,980	-1.7%	3.2%
Shareholders' equity	7,587	7,679	7,847	2.2%	3.4%
Capital (Basel ratio)	11,052	10,523	10,967	4.2%	-0.8%
LOAN PORTFOLIO QUALITY INDICATORS[6] (%)					
90-day NPL / Managed loan portfolio	6.4	6.5	5.2	-1.3 p.p.	-1.2 p.p.
Allowance for loan losses / 90-day NPL	118	115	141	25.9 p.p.	23.2 p.p.
Allowance for loan losses / Managed loan portfolio	7.6	7.5	7.3	-0.2 p.p.	-0.3 p.p.
OTHER INFORMATION					
AuM[7] (R$ Million)	40,594	41,255	43,756	6.1%	7.8%

1 Ratio between net income and average equity of the period. This ratio is annualized;
2. Ratio between net income and average assets of the period. This ratio is annualized;
3. Ratio between net interest income and average interest-earning assets of the period. This ratio is annualized;
4. ER = administrative and personnel expenses / (net interest income+fee income/ banking fees income + equity in income from subsidiares +other operational income and expenses);
5. Source: Cetip; Bacen; IBGE;
6. Includes balance of credit assignments with recourse to Financial Institutions and credit assigments to FIDCs up to Dec.11(before Resolution 3,533/Bacen)
7. Includes onshore funds (ANBIMA criteria) and private clients' resources.

Managerial Statement of Income

In order to enable a better understanding, comparison and analysis of the Bank's results and the performance of its businesses, the explanations contained in this report are based on the Managerial Statement of Income, which considers certain managerial reallocations made in the audited Statement of Income. These reallocations basically refer to:

- Expenses with allowance for loan losses characteristics recorded in "Revenues from loans", such as allowances for loan losses for portfolios (off-balance) assigned with recourse prior to Resolution 3,533, which were reallocated to "Allowance for Loan Losses";

- Income from recovery of credits written-off to loss, recorded in "Revenues from loans" and reallocated to "Allowance for Loan Losses"; and

- Foreign exchange variations of overseas investments, which are recorded in "Other Operating Income (Expenses)" and were reallocated to "Derivative Financial Instruments", as well as the fiscal and tax effects of the hedging of these investments, which are recorded in "Tax Expenses" (PIS and Cofins) and "Income Tax and Social Contribution", and that were also reallocated to "Derivative Financial Instruments".

The management strategy of the foreign exchange risk of capital invested abroad is intended to avoid effects resulting from foreign exchange variation on income. For this purpose, foreign exchange risk is neutralized using derivative financial instruments so investments are remunerated in Reais. The strategy of hedging overseas investments also considers the impact of the associated tax effects.

Reconciliation of Audited and Managerial Net Income – 1Q15 and 2Q15

INCOME STATEMENT (R$ Million)	1Q15 Audited	Adjustments	1Q15 Managerial	2Q15 Audited	Adjustments	2Q15 Managerial
Income from financial intermediation	**5,417**	**76**	**5,493**	**3,705**	**(150)**	**3,555**
Loans[1]	3,451	(251)	3,200	2,575	(81)	2,494
Leases	29	-	29	13	-	13
Securities	1,163	-	1,163	1,151	-	1,151
Derivative financial instruments	539	327	866	(35)	(69)	(104)
Foreign exchange operations	235	-	235	2	-	2
Compulsory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses from financial intermediation	**(4,277)**	**7**	**(4,270)**	**(2,268)**	**-**	**(2,268)**
Money market borrowings	(3,154)	-	(3,154)	(1,568)	-	(1,568)
Borrowings and onlendings	(401)	-	(401)	28	-	28
Sale or transfer from financial assets	(722)	7	(714)	(728)	-	(728)
Net interest income - NII	**1,140**	**83**	**1,223**	**1,437**	**(150)**	**1,287**
Allowance for loan losses - ALL	(689)	271	(417)	(514)	66	(448)
Net financial margin	**451**	**354**	**806**	**923**	**(84)**	**839**
Other operating income/expenses	**(355)**	**(229)**	**(585)**	**(671)**	**38**	**(633)**
Fee income	243	-	243	220	-	220
Personnel and administrative expenses	(590)	-	(590)	(601)	-	(601)
Tax expenses	(117)	(15)	(132)	(97)	2	(94)
Equity in income of subsidiaries	38	-	38	39	-	39
Other operating income/expenses	71	(214)	(143)	(233)	35	(198)
Operating income (loss)	**96**	**125**	**221**	**252**	**(47)**	**205**
Non-operating income (loss)	**(3)**	**-**	**(3)**	**(15)**	**-**	**(15)**
Income (loss) before taxes and contributions	**93**	**125**	**218**	**237**	**(47)**	**191**
Provision for income tax and social contribution	82	(125)	(43)	(36)	47	10
Profit sharing	(53)	-	(53)	(55)	-	(55)
Net income (loss)	**122**	**0**	**122**	**146**	**(0)**	**146**

1. Includes income from loan assets assigned with recourse under Resolution 3,533

Reconciliation of Audited and Managerial Net Income – 1H14 and 1H15

INCOME STATEMENT (R$ Million)	1H14 Audited	Adjustments	1H14 Managerial	1H15 Audited	Adjustments	1H15 Managerial
Income from financial intermediation	**7,240**	**(461)**	**6,779**	**9,122**	**(74)**	**9,048**
Loans[1]	5,512	(334)	5,178	6,026	(332)	5,694
Leases	77	-	77	42	-	42
Securities	1,778	-	1,778	2,314	-	2,314
Derivative financial instruments	(96)	(127)	(223)	504	257	761
Foreign exchange operations	(31)	-	(31)	236	-	236
Compulsory deposits	0	-	0	-	-	-
Expenses from financial intermediation	**(4,151)**	**-**	**(4,151)**	**(6,545)**	**7**	**(6,538)**
Money market borrowings	(2,915)	-	(2,915)	(4,722)	-	(4,722)
Borrowings and onlendings	(50)	-	(50)	(374)	-	(374)
Sale or transfer from financial assets	(1,186)	-	(1,186)	(1,450)	7	(1,442)
Net interest income - NII	**3,089**	**(461)**	**2,628**	**2,577**	**(67)**	**2,510**
Allowance for loan losses - ALL	(1,570)	334	(1,237)	(1,203)	337	(866)
Net financial margin	**1,518**	**(127)**	**1,391**	**1,374**	**270**	**1,644**
Other operating income/expenses	**(1,210)**	**61**	**(1,149)**	**(1,026)**	**(192)**	**(1,218)**
Fee income	450	-	450	463	-	463
Personnel and administrative expenses	(1,175)	-	(1,175)	(1,190)	-	(1,190)
Tax expenses	(229)	8	(220)	(214)	(13)	(227)
Equity in income of subsidiaries	75	-	75	77	-	77
Other operating income/expenses	(331)	53	(278)	(162)	(179)	(341)
Operating income (loss)	**308**	**(66)**	**242**	**348**	**78**	**426**
Non-operating income (loss)	**142**	**-**	**142**	**(17)**	**-**	**(17)**
Income (loss) before taxes and contributions	**450**	**(66)**	**384**	**330**	**78**	**409**
Provision for income tax and social contribution	(67)	66	(1)	45	(78)	(33)
Profit sharing	(90)	-	(90)	(108)	-	(108)
Net income (loss)	**292**	**-**	**292**	**268**	**(0)**	**268**

1. Includes income from loan assets assigned with recourse under Resolution 3,533

Analysis of managerial result

Net Interest Income (NII)

The Net Interest Income increased 5.2% in the 2Q15/1Q15, amounting to R$ 1,287 million, even considering the 3.0% decrease in the expanded credit portfolio. This reflects the Bank's strategic focus in the profit of its business portfolio and conservativeness in credit concession. In the 1H15/1H14 comparison, the NII dropped 4.5% due to both the decrease of expanded credit portfolio and the increase in financial intermediation expenses – affected by the appreciation of the US dollar against the Brazilian real and the increase of the Selic interest rate in the last 12 months.

Net Interest income (NII) (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%)	
						2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Income from Financial Intermediation	**3,454**	**5,493**	**3,555**	**6,779**	**9,048**	**(35.3)**	**33.5**
Total loans	2,628	3,200	2,494	5,178	5,694	(22.1)	10.0
Loans	1,723	2,220	1,494	3,419	3,714	(32.7)	8.6
Sale or transfer from financial assets[1]	905	980	1,000	1,759	1,980	2.1	12.6
Leases	35	29	13	77	42	(55.2)	(45.5)
Securities	934	1,163	1,151	1,778	2,314	(1.1)	30.2
Derivative financial instruments	(137)	866	(104)	(223)	761	-	-
Foreign exchange operations	(7)	235	2	(31)	236	(99.3)	-
Compulsory deposits	-	-	-	0	-	-	(100.0)
Expenses from Financial Intermedation	**(2,122)**	**(4,270)**	**(2,268)**	**(4,151)**	**(6,538)**	**(46.9)**	**57.5**
Money market repurchase agreements	(1,484)	(3,154)	(1,568)	(2,915)	(4,722)	(50.3)	62.0
Borrowings and onlendings	(25)	(401)	28	(50)	(374)	-	-
Sale or transfer from financial assets	(613)	(714)	(728)	(1,186)	(1,442)	1.9	21.6
Net Interest Income	**1,332**	**1,223**	**1,287**	**2,628**	**2,510**	**5.2**	**(4.5)**

1 Income from sale or transfer operations from financial assets (credits assigned after Res. 3,533 came into force)

The income from financial intermediation decreased 35.3% (R$ 1,938) compared to 1Q15, mainly affected by the reduction in income from loans – due to the impact of exchange rate variation on Export Credit Notes (NCE) operations - and in derivative financial instruments.

It is important to note that, as part of its market risk management strategy, the Bank regularly enters into derivative transactions as hedges to protect the NII of the oscillation in values subjected to risks related to foreign currencies, indices and interest rates.

In the 1H15/1H14 comparison, income from financial intermediation had a growth of 33.5% (R$ 2,269 million), mainly driven by the positive variation in the result with derivative financial instruments and by the increase in the total income from loans and securities operations.

In the 2Q15/1Q15 comparison, expenses from financial intermediation decreased by 46.9%, impacted by the effects of foreign exchange variations. In the 1H15/1H14 comparison, the expenses from financial intermediation increased 57.5%, also influenced by the foreign exchange variation (i.e. the US dollar ended Jun.15 quoted at R$ 3.10, compared to R$ 2.20 in Jun.14) and by the increase in the Selic rate (Jun.15: 13.75% p.y.; Jun.14: 11.00% p.y.).

It should be stressed that the Bank periodically carries out assignments of receivables (with recourse) to its shareholder BB. These transactions are carried out pursuant to Resolution 3,533, and, therefore, do not impact the Bank's statement of income at the time of the assignment, but rather form part of its funding strategy. However, it is worth emphasizing that when a contract is assigned with recourse, the income from this contract is henceforth recognized on the line of "Sales or Transfers of Financial Assets", instead of "Loans". For this reason, for a better understanding of the effective performance of the loan portfolio, these revenues were grouped in "Total Loans" in the prior table.

As part of the strategy to extend the maturity profile of funding sources obtained and reduce their respective costs, in 2Q15, the Bank raised R$ 3.5 billion (R$ 3.1 billion in 1Q15) by means of assignment of loan assets from the Consumer Finance segment to BB (with recourse), totaling R$ 3.0 billion, thus helping to maintain the Bank's cash position at a prudentially high level.
The annualized net interest margin (NIM) reached 5.5% p.y. in 2Q15, 0.1 p.p. higher than in 1Q15 due to the increase of net interest income. In the following table, it is worth highlighting the growth in the balance of interbank

funds applied, which grew mainly due to the funding via credit assignments from BB. Disregarding this effect, the NIM growth would have been even higher. In the comparison to 1H15/1H14, the NIM also posted a decline of 0.3 p.p., due to a decrease in the net interest income.

NET INTEREST MARGIN (NIM) (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%)	
						2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Net Interest Income (A)	**1,332**	**1,223**	**1,287**	**2,628**	**2,510**	**5.2**	**(4.5)**
Average Interest-Earning Assets (B)	**91,509**	**93,183**	**95,337**	**93,854**	**93,570**	**2.3**	**(0.3)**
Compulsory deposits	62	48	43	84	47	(11.3)	(44.1)
Interbank funds applied	9,287	11,059	16,475	10,093	13,442	49.0	33.2
Securities	28,283	28,184	25,783	29,285	26,900	(8.5)	(8.1)
Loans	53,877	53,892	53,036	54,392	53,182	(1.6)	(2.2)
NIM (A/B)	**5.9%**	**5.4%**	**5.5%**	**5.7%**	**5.4%**	**0.1 p.p.**	**-0.3 p.p.**

Loan Portfolio

The Bank is responsible for the risk of assets assigned with recourse to other financial institutions and assets assigned to FIDCs (Credit Receivables Investment Funds). Due to that, and aiming at ensuring a more consistent communication to the market, that report shows information on the "managed" portfolio, which includes all assets assigned with a substantial retention of risk up to Dec.11, which are not recorded on the balance sheet. The balance of these assets ended Jun.15 at R$ 744 million, compared to R$ 3,218 million in Jun.14. It is important to remember that in view of the new regulatory environment imposed by Resolution 3,533, credits assigned with recourse since Jan.12 remain recorded in the Bank's assets. For this reason, the off-balance sum of assets assigned with risk retention up to Dec.11 tends towards zero over time, which will make the managed portfolio equal to the loan portfolio.

In Jun.15, the consolidated loan portfolio classified by the Resolution 2,682 totaled R$ 51.8 billion, 4.7% lower than the balance at the end of Mar.15 and 3.4% lower in the last 12 months. The managed loan portfolio closed Jun.15 at R$ 52.5 billion, a 5.3% reduction in relation to Mar.15 and 7.6% in relation to Jun.14. The Wholesale expanded loan portfolio, which includes guarantees provided and private securities, closed Jun.15 at R$ 31.6 billion, a 4.0% decrease compared to the balance at the end of Mar.15.

In Consumer Finance, the classified loan portfolio reached R$ 35.1 billion in Jun.15, 2.1% lower than in Mar.15. In the last 12 months the loan portfolio presented a downslide of 3.7%, reflecting the conservativeness in loan concessions, the focus on guaranteeing the quality and profitability of the new vintages, and the moderation of demand. The managed Consumer Finance portfolio in turn totaled R$ 35.8 billion in Jun.15, a 9.6% drop over 12 months, chiefly due to the decline in the balance of portfolios assigned with recourse until Dec.11 (before the Resolution 3,533 became effective).

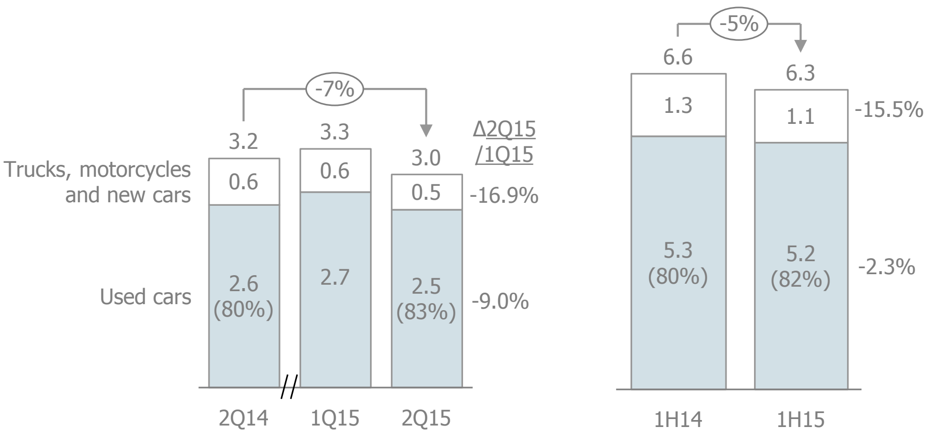
CREDIT PORTFOLIO (R$ Million)	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15	Variation (%) Jun.15/Mar.15	Variation (%) Jun.15/Jun.14
Wholesale segment - CIB (a)	**17,163**	**18,488**	**16,675**	**(9.8)**	**(2.8)**
Consumer Finance segment (b)	**36,440**	**35,822**	**35,086**	**(2.1)**	**(3.7)**
Auto finance (direct credit and leasing)	29,601	29,387	28,794	(2.0)	(2.7)
Payroll loans	5,789	5,251	5,051	(3.8)	(12.8)
Credit Cards	900	1,033	1,086	5.1	20.6
Individual Loans	150	152	155	1.8	3.5
On-balance loan portfolio (c=a+b)	**53,604**	**54,310**	**51,761**	**(4.7)**	**(3.4)**
Guarantees provided (d)	10,148	8,937	9,344	4.5	(7.9)
Private securities (e)	5,011	5,456	5,558	1.9	10.9
Expanded credit portfolio (f=c+d+e)	**68,762**	**68,704**	**66,663**	**(3.0)**	**(3.1)**
Off-balance credit assignments - Consumer Finance (g)[1]	**3,218**	**1,111**	**744**	**(33.0)**	**(76.9)**
Credit assignments with recourse to Financial Institutions	2,812	1,110	744	(33.0)	(73.5)
Auto finance (direct credit to consumer and leasing)	1,959	720	464	(35.6)	(76.3)
Payroll loans	853	390	281	(28.1)	(67.1)
Credit assignments to FIDC[2]	406	1	0	(98.3)	(100.0)
Expanded managed credit portfolio (h=f+g)	**71,980**	**69,815**	**67,407**	**(3.4)**	**(6.4)**
Wholesale segment - CIB (a+d+e)	**32,322**	**32,882**	**31,577**	**(4.0)**	**(2.3)**
Consumer Finance segment (b+g)	**39,658**	**36,934**	**35,830**	**(3.0)**	**(9.7)**
Auto Finance (Direct Credit to Consumer and Leasing)	31,966	30,108	29,258	(2.8)	(8.5)
Payroll Loans	6,642	5,641	5,332	(5.5)	(19.7)
Other (credit cards and individual loans)	1,050	1,185	1,241	4.7	18.2

1. Credits assigned before Resolution 3,533; 2.Investment funds in credit rights (FIDCs) in which Banco Votorantim and BV Financeira hold 100% of subordinated quotas.

Auto finance origination

The auto finance origination volume was R$ 3.0 billion in 2Q15 and R$ 6.3 billion in 1H15. The Bank increased the focus on used light auto finance – segment in which it has a history of leadership and recognized expertise – from 80% to 83% in 12 months.

Volume of auto finance origination (R$B)



Since the beginning of the restructuring process in 4Q11, the Bank has continuously refined the policies, processes and credit models of Consumer Finance, especially of the auto finance business. In 2012, for instance, the Bank incorporated new variables in its credit model, such as BB's internal rating, and additional information from credit bureaus (e.g.: Serasa Experian information full package). In 2013 a new "credit engine" was implemented, a tool that allows greater discrimination of risk and speed in credit decisions, resulting in processes automation and efficiency gains, among other benefits. In 2014, credit risk management continued effective and timely, with several improvements implemented in commercial management, fraud fighting and credit collection.

In 2015, the Bank has maintained a more conservative stance in the concession of auto finance loans, practicing shorter terms and requesting higher down payments in relation to 2010 and 2011 vintages. In 4Q10, for example, the average production period was 52 months and the average down payment percentage was 26%. In 2Q15, in turn, the average production term was 44 months and the average down payment percentage was 41%, as per the following table.

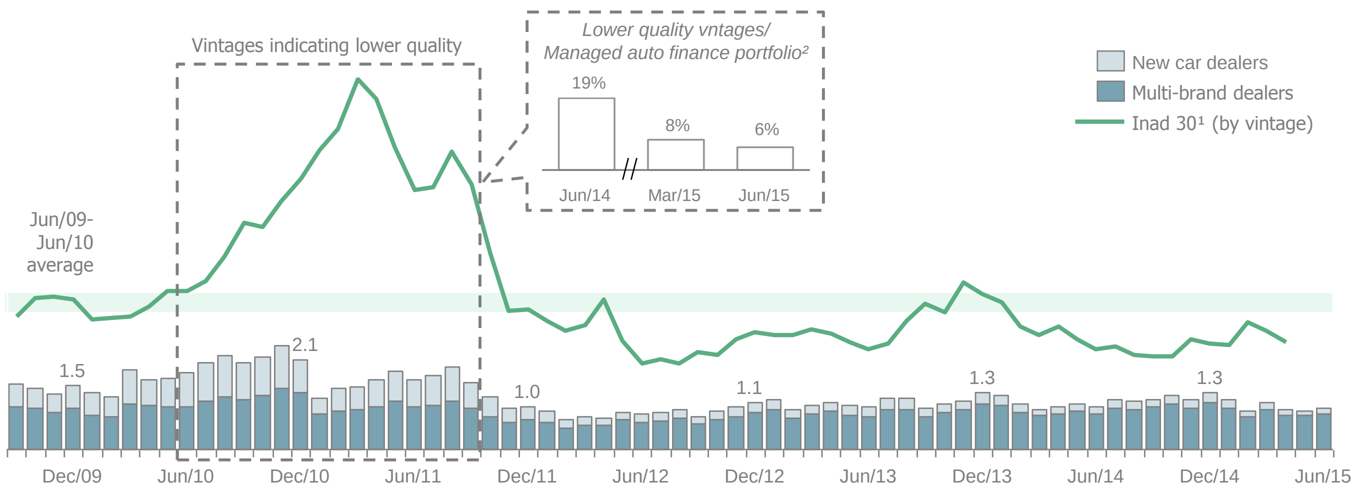
AUTO FINANCE - Origination	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	Variation	
				2Q15/1Q15	2Q15/2Q14
Average rate (% per year)	26.4	27.5	27.6	0.1 p.p.	1.2 p.p.
Average term (months)	44	44	44	0	0
Loan-to-Value (%)	60.4	59.8	58.6	-1.2 p.p.	-1.8 p.p.
Used cars/cars origination (%)	86.3	89.1	90.9	1.8 p.p.	4.6 p.p.

AUTO FINANCE - Loan Portfolio	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15	Variation	
				Jun.15/Mar.15	Jun.15/Jun.14
Average rate[1] (% per year)	25.3	25.7	26.1	0.4 p.p.	0.8 p.p.
Maturity (months)	47	47	46	0	-1
Loan-To-Value (%)	57.3	53.5	53.6	0.1 p.p.	-3.7 p.p.
Used cars/Auto finance portfolio (%)	78.0	81.9	83.1	1.2 p.p.	5.1 p.p.
Average vehicle age (years)	5	5	5	0	0

1 Rate calculated based on quarterly average portfolio

The combination of improvements in the credit processes and models and the prudence in the granting of loans has produced concrete results. Since 2011, the Bank has been originating auto finance with a quality standard above or equal to the historical average rate. The following chart shows the progress of the first installment delinquency indicator (known as "Inad 30" in Portuguese) for cars, which shows, by vintage, the financing percentage with default in the payment of the first installment in excess of 30 days.

Cars – Production by channel (R$B) and first-installment delinquency[1] (%)



1. % of each month's production with first installment past due over 30 days; 2. Includes securitization with substantial risk retention before Res. 3,533.

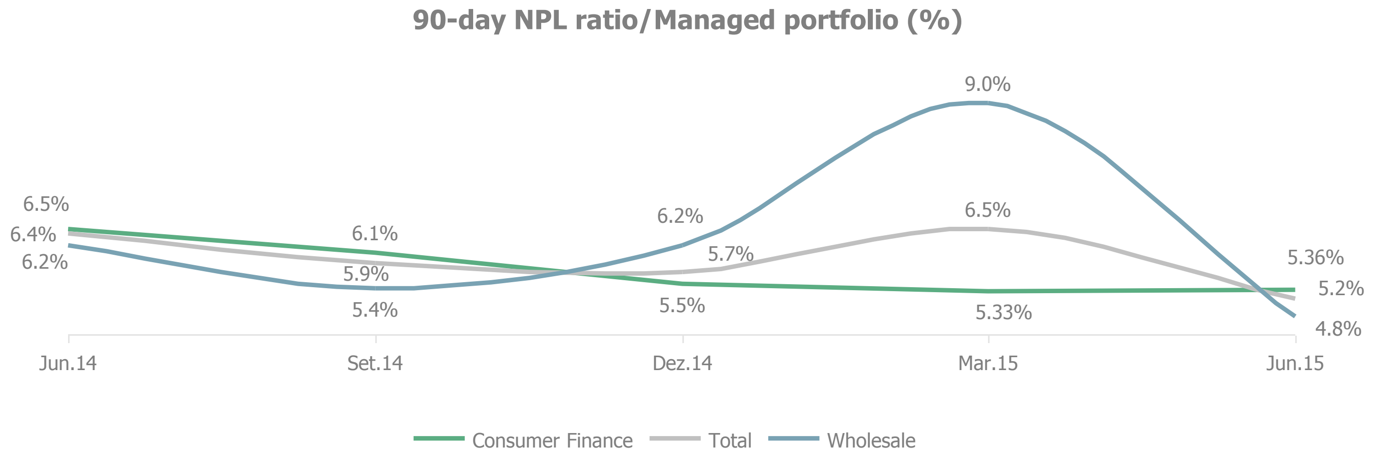
Loan portfolios originated until Jun.10 and after Sept.11, which are of better quality, represented 94% of the managed auto finance portfolio in Jun.15, against 81% in Jun.14. That contributed to the 1.3 p.p. improvement in 90-day NPL ratio of the cars portfolio for the past 12 months (Jun.15: 5.1%; Jun.14: 6.4%).

Delinquency and allowance for loan losses (ALL)

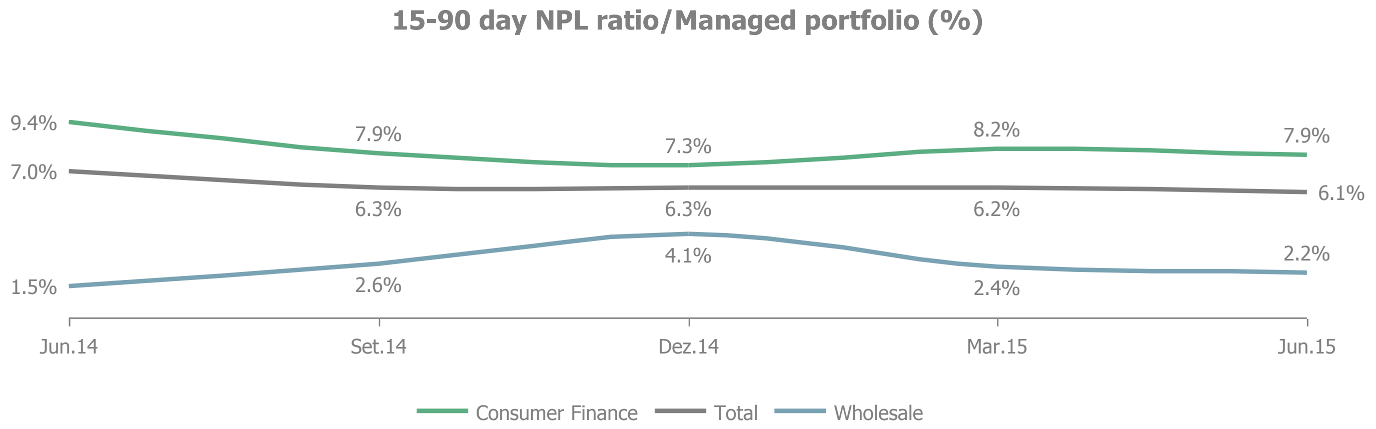
The consolidated delinquency of the managed portfolio ended Jun.15 at 5.2%, a 1.3 p.p. decrease in relation to Mar.15, and 1.2 p.p. in the last 12 months. The renegotiation of a specific Wholesale case, which had its court-ordered restructuring process approved in 2Q15, was one of the main drivers of this reduction.

In Consumer Finance, the delinquency of the managed portfolio ended Jun.15 at 5.36%, practically stable in relation to Mar.15, that ended at 5.33%, and 1.1 p.p. below the indicator of Jun.14. It is worth highlighting that the Consumer Finance short-term delinquency, which comprises operations 15 to 90 days overdue decreased 8.2% in Mar.15, to 7.9% in Jun.15.

In Wholesale, the delinquency percentage decreased to 4.8% in Jun.15, compared to 9.0% in Mar.15, mainly due to the renegotiation of the aforementioned specific case.



The delinquency rate between 15-90 days of the managed credit portfolio decreased by 0.9 p.p. in the last 12 months.



Allowance for loan losses (ALL) expenses, net of income from recovery of credits previously written-off to loss, were up 7.4% (R$ 31 million) in relation to 1Q15, while in the 1H15/1H14 comparison they were down 30.0%, mainly because of the improvement in the quality of the auto finance portfolio.

Despite the increase in the ALL, the Net Financial Margin grew in 2Q15, totaling R$ 839 million, as shown below.

NET FINANCIAL MARGIN (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%) 2Q15/1Q15	Variation (%) 1H15/1H14
Net Interest Income	**1,332**	**1,223**	**1,287**	**2,628**	**2,510**	**5.2**	**(4.5)**
Allowance for loan losses	(523)	(417)	(448)	(1,237)	(866)	7.4	(30.0)
Wholesale	(116)	(147)	(90)	(272)	(237)	(38.3)	(12.8)
Consumer Finance	(407)	(271)	(358)	(965)	(628)	32.2	(34.9)
Net Financial Margin	**808**	**806**	**839**	**1,391**	**1,644**	**4.1**	**18.2**

Even with this reduction of ALL expenses in the last semesters, the coverage ratio increased from 118% in Jun.14 to 130% in Dec.14 and 141% in Jun.15.

MANAGED LOAN PORTFOLIO QUALITY INDICATORS (R$ Million, except where indicated)	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15
Loan portfolio	56,806	55,422	52,505
90-day NPL/ Loan portfolio	6.4%	6.5%	5.2%
Write-off(a)	(857)	(578)	(834)
Credit recovery (b)	223	166	151
Net Loss (a+b)	(633)	(412)	(683)
Net Loss / Loan portfolio - annualized	4.5%	3.0%	5.3%
New NPL	955	1,052	(67)
New NPL / Loan portfolio[1]	1.6%	1.9%	-0.1%
ALL balance	4,309	4,174	3,843
ALL balance / Loan portfolio	7.6%	7.5%	7.3%
ALL balance / 90-day NPL	118%	115%	141%
AA-C balance	50,361	49,616	47,142
AA-C balance / Loan portfolio	88.7%	89.5%	89.8%
ALL expenses / Loan portfolio	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%

1 Variation in the balance of NPL 90 + loans written-off to loss in the quarter, divided by loan portfolio by the end of the

In relation to the quality of the loan portfolio presented in the previous table), we should emphasize that:

- The New NPL indicator amounted to R$ -67 million in 2Q15, equivalent to -0.1% of the loan portfolio. This result mainly reflects the renegotiation of a Wholesale specific case, which reduced the past due balance;
- Loans classified between "AA-C" (best risk levels) according to Resolution 2,682 represented, at the end of Jun.15, 89.8% of the managed loan portfolio, an increase of 0.3 p.p. in relation to Mar.15 and of 1.1 p.p. in the last 12 months;
- The ratio between ALL expenses (net of recoveries) and the managed loan portfolio continued mostly unchanged in 2Q15, and also in the 1H15/1H14.

Fee income/ banking fees income

Fee income/income from bank fees decreased 9.5% in relation to 1Q15, mostly due to the lower volume of auto finance originated in 2Q15, which impacted income from master file registration and appraisal of financed assets (auto). The decrease in income from guarantees provided in the 2Q15 also impacted the total income. In 1H15, fee income/banking fees income increase 2.8% to R$ 463 million, against R$ 450 million in the same half of previous year.

FEE INCOME[1] (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%)	
						2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Master file registration	38	69	61	112	129	(11.4)	15.0
Appraisal of assets	42	44	41	88	85	(6.2)	(3.0)
Credit cards	15	19	17	30	36	(11.9)	19.3
Income from guarantees provided	38	38	21	71	58	(44.9)	(18.2)
Management of investment funds	27	22	29	56	52	32.0	(7.7)
Commisions on placing of securities	14	11	12	21	23	17.0	8.0
Other[2]	33	41	38	71	79	(5.6)	11.4
Total Fee Incomes	**206**	**243**	**220**	**450**	**463**	**(9.5)**	**2.8**

1 Includes Income from bank fees; 2. Includes brokerage fees from Stock Exchange operations, commissions from insurance brokerage, and income from credit cards annuities.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses decreased 0.5% compared to the previous quarter, mainly due to lower expenses with labor lawsuits related to the restructuring. In the 1H15/1H14 comparison, a decrease of 0.7% also reflects the fall in labor lawsuits, due to the lower volume of new cases.

PERSONNEL EXPENSES (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%)	
						2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Fees	(4)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	12.4	9.8
Benefits	(32)	(33)	(32)	(64)	(65)	(1.0)	1.6
Social Charges	(41)	(57)	(39)	(90)	(97)	(30.8)	6.8
Dividends	(137)	(127)	(155)	(274)	(282)	22.5	3.1
Training	(1)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(1)	84.6	(22.8)
Subtotal	**(216)**	**(221)**	**(233)**	**(438)**	**(454)**	**5.2**	**3.7**
Labor lawsuits	(74)	(94)	(81)	(196)	(176)	(13.8)	(10.4)
Total Personnel Expenses	**(290)**	**(316)**	**(314)**	**(635)**	**(630)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.7)**

The Bank closed Jun.15 with 4,705 employees, not counting statutory personnel and interns, compared to 4,780 in Mar.15.

Administrative expenses

In 2Q15, administrative expenses increased 4.7% over the previous quarter, mainly due to the increase in expenses with Specialized Technical Services, arising from the increase of expenses with credit collection and with provisions for legal fees. In the 1H15/1H14 comparison, expenses grew by 3.7% due to the increase in the line of Specialized Technical Services. Still, administrative expenses grew below inflation for the period (IPCA of 8.9% in the last 12 months).

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%)	
						2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Rentals	(23)	(20)	(20)	(54)	(41)	0.0	(24.3)
Communication	(18)	(18)	(20)	(34)	(38)	14.0	10.8
Data processing	(46)	(45)	(43)	(88)	(88)	(5.2)	0.7
Services of the financial system	(38)	(24)	(28)	(71)	(52)	18.3	(26.7)
Specialized technical services	(65)	(87)	(106)	(144)	(193)	21.7	34.0
Judicial and Notary public fees	(29)	(25)	(23)	(65)	(48)	(7.8)	(25.1)
Other	(39)	(55)	(46)	(86)	(101)	(15.6)	17.2
Total Administrative Expenses	**(257)**	**(274)**	**(287)**	**(541)**	**(561)**	**4.7**	**3.7**

The Efficiency Ratio for the last 12 months closed Jun.15 at 38.7%, compared to 37.8% in Mar.15, as shown below. It is worth highlighting that in 2Q14 the Efficiency Ratio was only 36.0%. Maintenance of Efficiency Ratio below 40% shows the continuous efforts for reducing the cost base, including efficiency actions established by the Cost and Expense Committee and investments in technology, which have been generating improvements in internal processes. In Consumer Finance, for instance, the implementation of the new "credit engine" increased the percentage of automatic decisions, resulting in efficiency gains in the credit desk.

EFFICIENCY RATIO (ER) (R$ million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	Variation (%)	
				2Q15/1Q15	2Q15/2Q14
Total Personnel[1] and Administrative expenses (A)	**473**	**495**	**519**	**4.9%**	**9.8%**
Total Revenues (B)	**1,344**	**1,360**	1,348	**-0.8%**	**0.3%**
Net Interest Income (NII)	1,332	1,223	1,287	5.2%	-3.3%
Fee/Banking Fee Income	206	243	220	-9.5%	6.7%
Equity in Income of Associated Companies and Subsidiaries	34	38	39	4.8%	16.1%
Other Operating Income/Expenses	(227)	(143)	(198)	37.8%	-13.0%
Efficiency Ratio - quarter (A/B)	**35.2%**	**36.4%**	**38.5%**	**2.1 p.p.**	**3.3 p.p.**
Efficiency Ratio - 12 months	**36.0%**	**37.8%**	**38.7%**	**0.8 p.p.**	**2.7 p.p.**

1. Excludes expenses with Labor Law suits

Other operating income and expenses

In 2Q15, other operating income and expenses amounted to R$-198 million, compared to R$-143 million in the previous quarter, mostly due to the increase in civil reparations and reduction in reversals of civil provisions.

In the 1H15/1H14, the negative variation of R$ 63 million is explained by the reversal, in 1H14, of provisions for variable compensation in the amount of R$ 162 million.

OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSES (R$ Million)	1Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%)	
						2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Reversal of provision for variable compensation	-	-	-	162	-	-	(100.0)
Reversal of provision for contingent liabilities	1	32	9	1	41	(73.4)	-
Costs associated with the production	(135)	(162)	(143)	(289)	(305)	(11.9)	5.5
Provision for contingent liabilities	(22)	(0)	(7)	(59)	(7)	-	(87.5)
Civil reparations	(61)	(37)	(54)	(106)	(92)	45.4	(13.3)
Others	(10)	24	(2)	14	23	-	66.3
Total Other Operating Income/Expenses	**(227)**	**(143)**	**(198)**	**(278)**	**(341)**	**37.8**	**22.7**

Funding and Liquidity

The funding resources volume amounted to R$ 74.0 billion at the end of Jun.15, with growth of 3.2% for the past 12 months, as shown below.

FUNDING SOURCES (R$ Billion)	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15	Variation %	
				Jun.15/Mar.15	Jun.15/Jun.14
Bills	**15.8**	**17.2**	**16.5**	**(3.9)**	**4.3**
Financing bills ("LF")	12.8	13.9	13.0	(6.1)	1.7
Agribusiness credit bills ("LCA") and Real estate credit bills ("LCI")	3.0	3.3	3.5	5.8	15.3
Borrowings and onlendings	**5.7**	**7.5**	**6.8**	**(9.1)**	**20.5**
Debentures (BV Leasing)	**17.3**	**15.4**	**14.3**	**(7.7)**	**(17.8)**
Deposits	**5.9**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**2.2**	**(14.4)**
Time deposits	3.7	3.2	3.2	(0.7)	(13.7)
Deposits (on demand and interbank)	2.2	1.7	1.8	7.4	(15.5)
Foreign securities	**6.1**	**7.2**	**7.2**	**(0.3)**	**17.9**
Securitization with recourses	**13.2**	**15.9**	**17.0**	**7.2**	**29.4**
Subordinated debts	**7.7**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**1.3**	**(6.6)**
Subordianted Financing bills	1.2	2.2	2.2	(0.5)	75.0
Others subordinated debts	6.4	4.9	5.0	2.0	(22.3)
Others[1]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total funding	**71.7**	**75.2**	**74.0**	**(1.7)**	**3.2**

1 Includes box of options and Structured Operations Certificates

Since the beginning of the restructuring process in Sept.11, the loan portfolio has decreased 19.1% (Sept.11: R$ 64.0 billion, Mar.15: R$ 51.8 billion), which significantly reduced the need for funding. Greater discipline in the use of capital was adopted in Wholesale segment, while the volume of credit origination was moderated in Consumer Finance (in relation to 2010-2011) in order to guarantee the quality and profitability of the new vintages.

In this context of lower demand for funding, the Bank has made efforts toward improving the profile of its funding sources. In the past 12 months, the Bank expanded the share of more stable funding instruments, such as credit bills (financing bills, Real estate credit bills and agribusiness credit bills) and credit assignment with recourse, which already account for 45% (R$ 33.5 billion) out of the total funding sources in Jun.15, compared to 40% in Jun.14. In addition, the Bank reduced the time deposit volume (certificates of deposit - CDs). It is important to note that the movement to replace CDs by financing bills is a trend observed in the domestic banking system, partly because financing bills do not require a compulsory deposit nor a contribution to the Credit Guarantee Fund ("FGC").

In 2Q15, the Bank funded R$ 3.5 billion through assignment, with recourse, of R$ 3.0 billion in loan assets to the shareholder Banco do Brasil. These credit assignment operations do not have an immediate impact on results, as was the case prior to Dec.11 – before Resolution 3,533 took effect, but contribute to the strategy of extending the average funding period and reducing its cost.

In relation to liquidity, in light of the uncertainties that still persist in the macroeconomic scenario, the Bank has maintained its cash at a very conservative level, above the historic threshold. Additionally, it is important to emphasize that the Bank has a committed credit facility at Banco do Brasil, in the amount of R$ 6.8 billion, which represents a significant liquidity reserve and that has never been used.

Basel Ratio

From Oct.13 onwards, the set of rules that implemented in Brazil the recommendations of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision related to the Capital structure of financial institutions, known as Basel III, came into effect. The Brazilian Central Bank, through its Resolutions No. 4,192 and 4,193, provided a new method for calculating minimum capital, Tier 1 capital and principal capital requirements. Until the end of 2015, the minimum capital requirement will remain at 11%, the principal capital will be 4.5%.

Schedule - Basel III	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Capital Requirement (CR)	**11.00%**	**11.00%**	**9.88%**	**9.25%**	**8.63%**	**8.00%**
Common Equity Tier I	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Additional Tier I	1.00%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Tier II	5.50%	5.00%	3.88%	3.25%	2.63%	2.00%
Minimum Additional Capital Requirement	**-**	**-**	**0.63%**	**1.25%**	**1.88%**	**2.50%**
Maximum Additional Capital Requirement	**-**	**-**	**1.25%**	**2.50%**	**3.75%**	**5.00%**
CR + Maximum Additional Capital	**11.00%**	**11.00%**	**11.13%**	**11.75%**	**12.38%**	**13.00%**
Deductions from capital	**20%**	**40%**	**60%**	**80%**	**100%**	**100%**
Restrainer of sub debts issued prior to Res. 4,192	**80%**	**70%**	**60%**	**50%**	**40%**	**30%**

The scope of consolidation used as a basis to verify the operational limits was also altered in Oct.13, and includes (i) the Financial Conglomerate until Dec.14, and (ii) the Prudential Conglomerate, defined in Resolution 4,280, as of Jan.15. The difference in scope comparison is an effect of the consolidation of investment funds in which the conglomerate retains substantial risks and benefits.

In Jun.15, the Consolidated Prudential capital requirement amounted to R$ 10,967 million, and risk-weighted assets amounted to R$ 73,786 million. At the end of Jun.15 the Basel ratio was 14.9%, and the Tier 1 index (which, for the Bank is equivalent to the Principal Capital) closed Jun.15 at 9.6%.

BASEL RATIO (R$ Million)	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15
Total Capital	**11,052**	**10,523**	**10,967**
Tier I Capital	7,256	6,873	7,105
Common Equity Tier I	7,256	6,873	7,105
Additional Tier I	-	-	-
Tier II Capital	3,796	3,651	3,862
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	**73,119**	**76,289**	**73,786**
Credit risk	66,709	68,988	66,293
Market risk	2,248	2,894	3,087
Operational risk	4,162	4,407	4,407
Minimum Capital Requirement	**8,043**	**8,392**	**8,116**
Basel Ratio (Capital/RWA)	**15.1%**	**13.8%**	**14.9%**
Tier I Capital Ratio	9.9%	9.0%	9.6%
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	9.9%	9.0%	9.6%
Additional Tier I Ratio	-	-	-
Tier II Capital Ratio	5.2%	4.8%	5.2%

If the Basel III rules were fully implemented immediately, in Jun.15 the Basel ratio would be 13.2%, with 8.0% of Tier I capital.

Rating

Banco Votorantim has achieved investment grade status granted by Fitch Ratings and Moody´s.

RATINGS AGENCIES		Fitch Ratings	Moody´s	Standard & Poor's
International	Long-term	BBB-	Baa3	BB+
	Short-term	F3	P-3	B
National	Long-term	AA+(bra)	Aa1.br	brAA+
	Short-term	F1+(bra)	BR-1	brA-1

In Apr.15, Fitch Ratings agency, due to the change in the outlook for long-term sovereign ratings of Brazil, changed from stable to negative its outlook of the Bank's long-term IDRs in foreign and local currencies.

In Mar.15, the Moody's rating agency published its new method for bank rating, impacting the Banco Votorantim's Baseline Credit Assessment. Thus, in May 15 Moody's downgraded the bank's long-term global scale deposit and senior debt ratings to Baa3 from Baa2, its short-term ratings to P-3 from P-2, and its long-term Brazilian national scale deposit rating to Aa1.br from Aaa.br. The outlook was changed to negative as a result of the economic environment.

In Mar.14, the risk rating agency Standard & Poor's (S&P) lowered Brazil's sovereign rating from "BBB" to "BBB-". Afterwards, S&P reviewed Brazil's BICRA (Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment) from "4" to "5" and the anchor from "bbb" to "bbb-". This BICRA review reflected on the ratings of several financial institutions, including Banco Votorantim. In May.14, S&P reviewed Banco Votorantim's rating from "BBB-" to "BB+", with stable outlook.

Corporate Governance

The current corporate governance model is continuously improved for more robustness and transparency and to ensure fast decision making, which is a characteristic quality of the Bank.

The Bank's governance is shared by the Votorantim Group shareholders and Banco do Brasil, both enjoying parity of participation in the Board of Directors and its advisory committees (Finance & Products and Marketing), and in the following three statutory bodies:

- Fiscal Council, which is an independent body created to supervise the administrative management acts;
- Audit Committee, a body whose duties include evaluating the effectiveness of the internal control system and of the internal and independent audits, besides reviewing and issuing an opinion on the quality of the financial statements; and
- Compensation and Human Resources Committee, body that monitors matters related to the Management Compensation Policy and HR practices.

In addition, the Bank's management structure counts on an Executive Committee and operating committees and commissions, with the participation of the institution's executive leaders.

The Board of Directors is composed of six members, where each shareholder has the same representation (three members each). Each member holds office for a two-year term, and the positions of CEO and Vice-President are annually alternated between both shareholders. The Board of Directors meetings are periodically held to deliberate on strategic issues and track the business performance. With respect to decision-making process, the Board of Directors decisions are made by absolute majority with no "casting vote".

Board of Directors

Banco do Brasil	Position	Votorantim Finanças	Position
Alexandre Correa Abreu	Chairman	José Ermírio de Moraes Neto	Vice-Chairman
Antonio Mauricio Maurano	Director	Celso Scaramuzza	Director
Paulo Rogério Caffarelli	Director	João Carvalho de Miranda	Director

BancoVotorantim

Appendix 1 - Balance sheet

BALANCE SHEET | Assets (R$ Million)	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15	Variation % Jun.15/Mar.15	Variation % Jun.15/Jun.14
CURRENT AND LONG-TERM ASSETS	**95,904**	**105,142**	**102,935**	**(2.1)**	**7.3**
Cash and cash equivalents	119	124	221	78.3	85.8
Interbank funds applied	6,559	14,743	18,208	23.5	177.6
Securities and derivative financial instruments	28,720	27,236	24,330	(10.7)	(15.3)
Derivative financial instruments	1,122	2,227	1,423		
Interbank accounts or relations	110	67	59	(11.5)	(46.5)
Loan Operations, Leases and Others receivables	52,854	53,646	51,675	(3.7)	(2.2)
Alowance for loan losses	(3,446)	(3,357)	(3,023)	(9.9)	(12.3)
Tax credit	6,463	6,825	6,732	(1.4)	4.2
Others	3,833	3,697	3,470	(6.1)	(9.5)
NON-CURRENTS	**380**	**369**	**400**	**8.4**	**5.1**
Investments	227	195	234	20.1	2.9
Fixed assets	89	101	94	(7.2)	4.8
Intangible and deferred charges	64	73	73	(0.9)	13.4
TOTAL ASSETS	**96,284**	**105,511**	**103,335**	**(2.1)**	**7.3**

BALANCE SHEET | Liabilities (R$ Million)	Jun.14	Mar.15	Jun.15	Variation % Jun.15/Mar.15	Variation % Jun.15/Jun.14
CURRENT AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	**88,669**	**97,803**	**95,457**	**(2.4)**	**7.7**
Deposits	5,878	4,928	5,034	2.2	(14.4)
Demand deposits	165	86	78	(8.6)	(52.4)
Interbank deposits	2,025	1,636	1,771	8.3	(12.5)
Time deposits	3,688	3,206	3,184	(0.7)	(13.7)
Money market borrowings	25,831	29,227	27,937	(4.4)	8.2
Acceptances and endorsements	23,461	24,409	23,691	(2.9)	1.0
Interbank accounts	46	177	57	(67.6)	25.2
Borrowings and onlendings	5,660	7,500	6,820	(9.1)	20.5
Derivative financial instruments	1,266	2,746	1,648	(40.0)	30.1
Others obligations	26,527	28,816	30,270	5.0	14.1
Subordinated debts	7,676	7,079	7,168	1.3	(6.6)
Credit transactions subject to assignment	13,151	15,873	17,015	7.2	29.4
Others obligations	5,699	5,863	6,086	3.8	6.8
DEFERRED INCOME	**29**	**29**	**31**	**5.6**	**8.1**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**7,587**	**7,679**	**7,847**	**2.2**	**3.4**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**96,284**	**105,511**	**103,335**	**(2.1)**	**7.3**

BancoVotorantim

Appendix 2 - Managerial Statement of Income

INCOME STATEMENT (R$ Million)	2Q14	1Q15	2Q15	1H14	1H15	Variation (%) 2Q15/1Q15	1H15/1H14
Income from financial intermediation	**3,454**	**5,493**	**3,555**	**6,779**	**9,048**	**(35.3)**	**33.5**
Loans[1]	2,628	3,200	2,494	5,178	5,694	(22.1)	10.0
Leases	35	29	13	77	42	(55.2)	(45.5)
Securities	934	1,163	1,151	1,778	2,314	(1.1)	30.2
Derivative financial instruments	(137)	866	(104)	(223)	761	(112.1)	-
Foreign exchange operations	(7)	235	2	(31)	236	(99.3)	-
Income from Compulsory Deposits	-	-	-	0	-	-	(100.0)
Expenses from financial intermediation	**(2,122)**	**(4,270)**	**(2,268)**	**(4,151)**	**(6,538)**	**(46.9)**	**57.5**
Money market borrowings	(1,484)	(3,154)	(1,568)	(2,915)	(4,722)	(50.3)	62.0
Borrowings and onlendings	(25)	(401)	28	(50)	(374)	(106.9)	-
Sale or transfer from financial assets	(613)	(714)	(728)	(1,186)	(1,442)	1.9	21.6
Net interest income	**1,332**	**1,223**	**1,287**	**2,628**	**2,510**	**5.2**	**(4.5)**
Allowance for loan losses	(523)	(417)	(448)	(1,237)	(866)	7.4	(30.0)
Net financial margin	**808**	**806**	**839**	**1,391**	**1,644**	**4.1**	**18.2**
Other operating income/expenses	**(644)**	**(585)**	**(633)**	**(1,149)**	**(1,218)**	**8.3**	**6.1**
Fee Income	206	243	220	450	463	(9.5)	2.8
Personnel expenses	(290)	(316)	(314)	(635)	(630)	(0.5)	(0.8)
Administrative expenses	(257)	(274)	(287)	(541)	(561)	4.7	3.7
Tax expenses - ISS, PIS and Cofins	(110)	(132)	(94)	(220)	(227)	(28.7)	2.7
Equity in income of subsidiaries	34	38	39	75	77	4.8	2.5
Other operational income (expenses)	(227)	(143)	(198)	(278)	(341)	37.8	22.7
Operating income (loss)	**164**	**221**	**205**	**242**	**426**	**(7.1)**	**75.9**
Non-operating income (loss)	**(0)**	**(3)**	**(15)**	142	(17)	**387.3**	**-**
Income (loss) before taxes and contribution	**164**	**218**	**191**	**384**	**409**	**(12.5)**	**6.4**
Provision for income tax and social contribution	21	(43)	10	(1)	(33)	(124.0)	-
Profit sharing	(44)	(53)	(55)	(90)	(108)	4.8	19.4
Net income (loss)	**140**	**122**	**146**	**292**	**268**	**19.8**	**(8.4)**

1. Includes income from loan assets assigned with recourse under Resolution 3,533

Appendix 3 - Quality of the Loan Portfolio

Consolidated - Classification by risk level

RISK (R$ Million)	Jun.14			Mar.15			Jun.15		
	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%
AA	4,906	-	8.6%	3,520	-	6.4%	3,007	-	5.7%
A	29,785	149	52.4%	27,355	137	49.4%	24,997	125	47.6%
B	8,865	89	15.6%	10,278	103	18.5%	9,616	96	18.3%
C	6,806	204	12.0%	8,463	254	15.3%	9,521	286	18.1%
D	1,512	151	2.7%	1,183	118	2.1%	1,258	126	2.4%
E	715	215	1.3%	814	244	1.5%	755	227	1.4%
F	850	425	1.5%	386	193	0.7%	407	203	0.8%
G	1,376	1,084	2.4%	1,392	1,094	2.5%	938	774	1.8%
H	1,992	1,992	3.5%	2,030	2,030	3.7%	2,006	2,006	3.8%
TOTAL	**56,806**	**4,309**	**100.0%**	**55,422**	**4,174**	**100.0%**	**52,505**	**3,843**	**100.0%**
AA-C	**50,361**	**442**	**88.7%**	**49,616**	**493**	**89.5%**	**47,142**	**507**	**89.8%**
D-H	**6,446**	**3,867**	**11.3%**	**5,805**	**3,680**	**10.5%**	**5,364**	**3,336**	**10.2%**

Wholesale – sectoral concentration

Wholesale - Sectoral concentration	Jun/14		Mar/15		Jun/15	
	R$M	Part.(%)	R$M	Part.(%)	R$M	Part.(%)
Financial Institutions	4,521	17.3%	4,297	16.5%	4,448	18.1%
Sugar and Ethanol	2,565	9.8%	2,522	9.7%	2,290	9.3%
Telecom	1,322	5.1%	1,687	6.5%	1,708	7.0%
Petrochemical	1,192	4.6%	1,310	5.0%	1,365	5.6%
Agribusiness	1,421	5.4%	1,375	5.3%	1,288	5.3%
Retail	1,434	5.5%	1,234	4.7%	923	3.8%
Pulp and Paper	595	2.3%	662	2.5%	706	2.9%
Residential Construction	969	3.7%	628	2.4%	668	2.7%
Eletricity Generation	757	2.9%	777	3.0%	667	2.7%
Services	626	2.4%	713	2.7%	645	2.6%
Metallurgy	655	2.5%	735	2.8%	631	2.6%
Railways	565	2.2%	705	2.7%	627	2.6%
Government	441	1.7%	600	2.3%	587	2.4%
Heavy Construction	443	1.7%	749	2.9%	556	2.3%
Automotive	288	1.1%	533	2.0%	515	2.1%
Agro Trading	689	2.6%	800	3.1%	508	2.1%
Mining	683	2.6%	480	1.8%	508	2.1%
Road Cargo Transportation	466	1.8%	649	2.5%	460	1.9%
Slaughterhouses	50	0.2%	460	1.8%	288	1.2%
Oil & Gas	436	1.7%	772	3.0%	201	0.8%
Other sectors	6,032	23.1%	4,422	16.9%	4,940	20.1%
Total	**26,150**	**100.0%**	**26,110**	**100.0%**	**24,532**	**100.0%**

1. Excludes private securities

Glossary

Earning Assets: reflect the sum of all the assets that generate financial income for the institution. The total return of these assets is included in Income from Financial Intermediation.

Loan portfolio: Loan portfolio accounted for according to the criteria established by Resolution No. 2,682/99 of the National Monetary Council (CMN), including the mark-to-market of loans and leases in compliance with BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,624 (as of Jun.14).

Expanded Credit Portfolio: on balance loan portfolio with the addition of transactions with private securities acquired by the Bank.

Managed Loan Portfolio: loan portfolio accounted according to Resolution CMN No. 2,682/99, with the addition of the assets assigned with recourse to other financial institutions and the assets assigned to Credit Receivables Investment Funds - FIDCs - of which the Bank holds 100% of the subordinated shares.

Expanded Managed Credit Portfolio: managed loan portfolio, with the addition of private securities acquired by the Bank, guarantees provided and other operations with credit risk.

Guarantees provided: operations in which the Bank guarantees the financial settlement of contracts.

90-day NPL ratio: indicator that shows the ratio between 90-day NPL and total loans.

Efficiency Ratio (ER): Productivity indicator that expresses the ratio between administrative and personnel expenses (net of labor lawsuits) and the sum of Net Interest Income, Fee Income, Equity in Income of Associated Companies and Subsidiaries, and Other Operating Income/Expenses. The lower the ER, the more "efficient" the institution.

FIDC: Investment Funds in Receivables

Net Interest Income: difference between income and expenses from financial intermediation considering management reallocations. Represents the result of financial intermediation, before allowance for loan losses expenses.

New NPL Index: The index for calculating delinquency above 90 days, based on the variation of the balance of NPLs past due over 90 days and taking into account the quarter's write-offs as loss, divided by the final portfolio of the previous quarter.

Interest Bearing Liabilities: reflect the sum of all the liabilities that generate financial expense for the institution. The total expenses of these liabilities are included in Expenses from Financial Intermediation.

Reallocations: managerial adjustments made in the Corporate Income Statement with the objective of enabling a better understanding of the business and of the company's performance.

Return on Average Assets (ROAA): Ratio between net income of the period and average total assets of the period. Annualized exponentially.

Return on Average Equity (ROAE): Ratio between net income of the period and the average shareholders' equity of the period. Annualized exponentially.

Average Net-Interest Margin (NIM): ratio between net interest income and interest-earnings assets in the period.