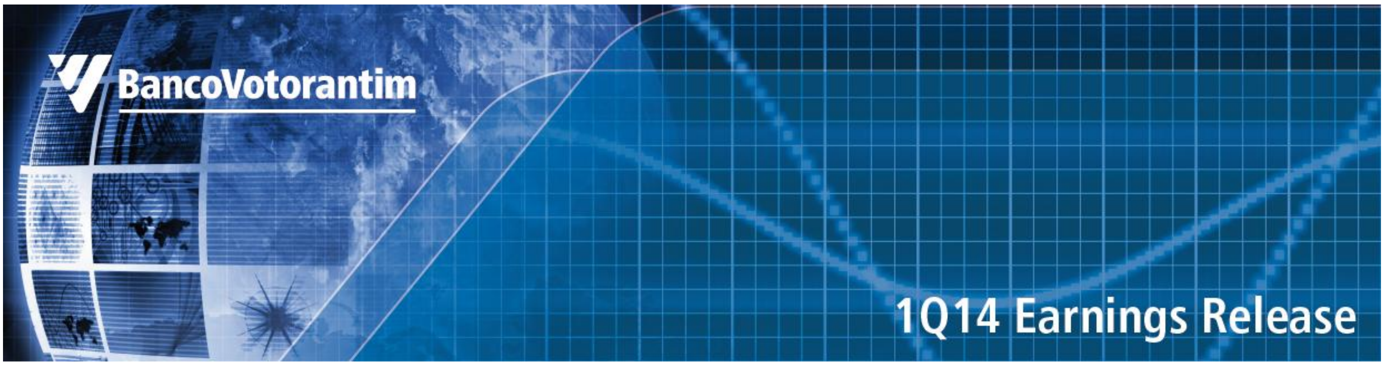


São Paulo, May 7th, 2014. Banco Votorantim S.A. ("BV") announces its results for the first quarter of 2014 (1Q14). All financial information herein, except where indicated otherwise, is presented in nominal Brazilian Reais, based on consolidated numbers and in accordance with the Brazilian GAAP (BRGAAP) accounting standards and the Brazilian Corporate Law.

Message from the CEO

We recorded net income of R$ 152 million in 1Q14, the second consecutive quarter of positive results, which once again confirms the concrete progress in Banco Votorantim's restructuring process.

The main highlights of 1Q14 results were:

- **Consistent revenue generation.** Net interest income (NII) advanced 1.7% against 1Q13 and totaled R$ 1,142 million, sustained mainly by the increase in income from loans in Consumer Finance. NIM (Net Interest Margin) increased to in 4.9% p.y. in 1Q14, a 0.7 p.p. improvement compared to 1Q13, result of the focus on profitability of the business portfolio (vs. growth).
- **Maintenance of asset quality.** The consolidated 90-day NPL Ratio ("NPL 90") ended Mar.14 at 6.2%, practically stable as compared to Mar.13, yet with a 1.1 p.p. growth compared to Dec.13, mainly due to a specific Wholesale case. Without this specific case, consolidated NPL 90 would have ended Mar.14 at 5.2%, 0,1 p.p. above Dec.13.
- **Auto finance origination with quality.** We have been originating auto finance vintages with quality and scale for practically 30 months. Vintages originated up to June.10 and after Sept.11 represent 77% of the light vehicles managed portfolio (57% in Mar.13), contributing to the improvement of this segment's NPL 90, which ended Mar.14 at 6.3% – a 0.9 p.p. improvement in 12 months.
- **Reduced expenses with credit provisions.** Consolidated allowance for loan losses (ALL) expenses, net of income with recovery, decreased by 19.7% compared to 1Q13 and 43.6% compared to 4Q13, totaling R$ 714 million. It is important to notice the consistent evolution of the 90-day coverage ratio, which increased from 78% in Sept.11 – start of the restructuring process, to 106% in Mar.13 and 124% in Mar.14.
- **Cost base under control.** We continue to capture the benefits of the various cost reducing and efficiency increasing initiatives adopted during the restructuring process. Administrative and personnel expenses declined by R$ 9.1% compared to 1Q13 (vs. inflation of 6.2% - IPCA). Hence, our Efficiency Ratio for the last 12 months reached 40.7% on Mar.14, as compared to 43.6% on Dec.13.

Moreover, we managed Funding, Liquidity and Capital conservatively, strengthening our credit risk quality. We continued to increase the relevance of more stable funding instruments, such as Bills (Financing Bills, LCI and LCA) and credit assignments with recourse which, together, already represent 40% of our total funding. We also maintained our free cash at prudentially high levels – above the historical average. Finally, we ended this first quarter with a 14.5% Basel Ratio, 0.9 p.p. above Mar.13 and stable when compared to Dec.13.

We have already started the transition to our new Growth Agenda, based on three key elements: (i) enhancing profitability of current businesses; (ii) increasing operating efficiency and (iii) expanding synergies with Banco do Brasil.

Under these circumstances, in 2014 we will continue to work on consolidating profitability, and in 2015 we will focus on increasing our return on capital.

Corporate Strategy

Banco Votorantim aims to consolidate its position among the three main privately-held Brazilian banks, getting recognized for its guidance in sustainably serving clients and partners through long-term relationships, as well as leveraging synergies with Banco do Brasil (BB). For such, BV has a diversified business portfolio composed of Wholesale Bank, Wealth Management and Consumer Finance, with well defined goals:

Wholesale Bank Businesses

In 2013, BV revised its Wholesale Bank business strategy, directing its focus towards companies with annual revenues above R$ 200 million. In Jan.14, the CIB (Corporate & Investment Banking) segment incorporated the Middle Market segment, which ceased to exist. This process involved the unification of assistance structures, with operating efficiency gains.

With its renewed structure, CIB keeps focused on profitability through disciplined capital allocation, accurate pricing asset pricing and an active management of the credit portfolio. Through long-term and agile relationships, as well as industry expertise, BV provides integrated financial solutions adequate to its clients' needs. Positioned among the market leaders in credit to large companies, CIB seeks to increase its relevance for the clients with annual revenues above R$ 200 million, by strengthening its platform of high value-added products - structured products, derivatives (hedge), FX, investment banking services and local and international distribution (New York and London).

Wealth Management Businesses (VWM&S)

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

- **Asset Management:** to be recognized for its consistent performance and for the development of appropriate solutions to clients' needs, through the innovative and differentiated capacity for structuring and managing high value-added products. Votorantim Asset Management (VAM) holds an important position within its peer group (asset managers with no retail structure) and has been enhancing its partnership with BB in the development, administration, management and distribution of innovative and customized investment funds; and

- **Private Bank:** to consolidate its position among the five best private bank services in the market, expanding integrated estate planning operations by offering differentiated solutions.

Consumer Finance Businesses

- **Auto finance**: to remain among leaders in the auto finance market through BV Financeira, that operates as an extension of BB in auto finance outside the branch network. BV Financeira concentrates on multi-brand dealers (used vehicles), in which it has a history of leadership and recognized expertise.

- **Payroll Loans**: to maintain a relevant position in the payroll loan market, focused on the National Institute of Social Security - INSS (i.e. retirees and pensioners) modality, which presents the best risk profile. Regarding public and private payroll loans, the strategy is to selectively operate focused on agreements with attractive profitability; and

- **Other businesses**: to grow organically in synergic businesses, increasing income with credit cards and insurance brokerage (e.g.: auto insurance and credit insurance). Furthermore, BV will continue to explore new business opportunities, with special emphasis on products and services sold in partnership with the shareholder BB (e.g. syndicated loans, real estate, "Mais BB").

Over the next quarters, BV will move forward in the implementation of a new Growth Agenda based on three key elements: (i) enhancing profitability of current businesses; (ii) increasing operating efficiency and (iii) expanding synergies with Banco do Brasil.

Financial Highlights

	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation 1Q14/4Q13	Variation 1Q14/1Q13
RESULTS (R$ Milhões)					
Net Interest Income (a)	1.123	1.226	1.142	-6,9%	1,7%
Allowance for loan losses - ALL (b)	(889)	(1.266)	(714)	-43,6%	-19,7%
Net financial margin (a - b)	234	(40)	428	-	83,3%
Fee income / banking fees income	239	282	244	-13,5%	2,4%
Administrative and personnel expenses	(595)	(693)	(541)	-21,9%	-9,1%
Operating income (loss)	(435)	(98)	78	-179,8%	-117,9%
Net income (loss)	(278)	121	152	25,6%	-154,7%
MANAGEMENT INDICATORS (%)					
Return on Average Equity[1] (ROAE)	(13,3)	7,0	8,7	1,7 p.p.	22,0 p.p.
Return on Average Assets[2] (ROAA)	(0,9)	0,4	0,6	0,1 p.p.	1,5 p.p.
Net Interest Margin[3] (NIM)	4,2	5,0	4,9	-0,2 p.p.	0,7 p.p.
Efficiency Ratio (ER) - accumulated of 12 months[4]	51,5	43,6	40,7	-2,9 p.p.	-10,8 p.p.
Basel ratio	13,6	14,5	14,5	0,0 p.p.	0,9 p.p.
MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS[5]					
CDI - in the period (%)	1,6	2,3	2,4	0,1 p.p.	0,8 p.p.
Selic rate- end of the period benchmark (annual %)	7,25	10,00	10,75	0,75 p.p.	3,50 p.p.
IPCA - in the period (%)	1,9	2,0	2,2	0,1 p.p.	0,2 p.p.
Dolar exchange rate - end of the period (R$)	2,01	2,34	2,26	-3,4%	12,4%
EMBI Brazil Risk (points)	189	224	228	4,0 p.p.	39,0 p.p.

	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14	Variation Mar14/Dec13	Variation Mar14/Mar13
BALANCE SHEET (R$ Million)					
Total assets	119.705	105.490	104.617	-0,8%	-12,6%
Loan portfolio (on-balance)	56.529	54.889	53.810	-2,0%	-4,8%
Wholesale segment	18.878	18.244	17.315	-5,1%	-8,3%
Consumer Finance segment	37.651	36.645	36.496	-0,4%	-3,1%
Guarantees provided	11.975	11.084	9.913	-10,6%	-17,2%
Credit assignments with recourse to Financial Institutions	7.729	4.419	3.566	-19,3%	-53,9%
Credit assignments with recourse to FIDC	1.666	698	548	-21,5%	-67,1%
Funding sources	82.534	75.600	74.705	-1,2%	-9,5%
Shareholder's equity	7.671	7.141	7.339	2,8%	-4,3%
Capital (Basel ratio)	11.430	11.217	10.770	-4,0%	-5,8%
LOAN PORTFOLIO QUALITY INDICATORS[7] (%)					
90-day NPL / Loan portfolio	6,2	5,1	6,2	1,0 p.p.	0,0 p.p.
Allowance for loan losses / 90-day NPL	106	147	124	-22,4 p.p.	17,7 p.p.
Allowance for loan losses / Loan portfolio	6,5	7,5	7,6	0,1 p.p.	1,1 p.p.
OTHER INFORMATION					
AuM[8] (R$ Million)	41.077	39.374	40.620	3,2%	-1,1%

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. Investment funds in credit rights in which Banco Votorantim holds 100% of subordinated quotas;
7. Includes balance of credit assignments with recourse to Financial Institutions and credit assigments to FIDCs up to Dec/11 (before Resolution 3,533/Bacen)
8. Includes onshore funds (ANBIMA criteria) and private clients' resources

Managerial Income Statement

With the objective of allowing a better understanding of the business and of BV's performance, the explanations of the result are based on the Managerial Income Statement, which considers some managerial reallocations performed in the audited Income Statement. These reallocations basically refer to:

- 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 strategy 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; and

- Expenses with allowance for loan losses referring to the portfolios assigned with recourse before Resolution 3,533 and income from recovery of credits written-off to loss, both recorded in Loans and reallocated to Allowance for Loan Losses.

The strategy for management of the foreign exchange risk of capital invested abroad is intended to avoid effects on income resulting from foreign exchange variation. For this purpose, foreign exchange risk is neutralized using derivative financial instruments, so that 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 – 4Q13 and 1Q14

INCOME STATEMENT (R$ Million)	4Q13 Audited	Adjustments	4Q13 Managerial	1Q14 Audited	Adjustments	1Q14 Managerial
Income from financial intermediation	**4,001**	**(102)**	**3,899**	**3,333**	**(162)**	**3,171**
Loans	2,775	(169)	2,607	2,486	(89)	2,397
Leases	55	-	55	41	-	41
Securities	1,047	-	1,047	843	-	843
Derivative financial instruments	39	67	106	(13)	(73)	(86)
Foreign exchange operations	85	-	85	(25)	-	(25)
Compulsory deposits	0	-	0	0	-	0
Expenses from financial intermediation	**(2,673)**	**-**	**(2,673)**	**(2,029)**	**-**	**(2,029)**
Money market borrowings	(2,013)	-	(2,013)	(1,431)	-	(1,431)
Borrowings and onlendings	(168)	-	(168)	(25)	-	(25)
Sale or transfer operation from financial assets	(491)	-	(491)	(574)	-	(574)
Net interest income	**1,328**	**(102)**	**1,226**	**1,304**	**(162)**	**1,142**
Allowance for loan losses - ALL	(1,435)	169	(1,266)	(803)	89	(714)
Net financial margin	**(107)**	**67**	**(40)**	**501**	**(73)**	**428**
Other operating income/expenses	**(16)**	**(42)**	**(58)**	**(385)**	**35**	**(350)**
Fee income/ banking fees income	282	-	282	244	-	244
Personnel and administrative expenses	(693)	-	(693)	(541)	-	(541)
Tax expenses	(112)	(3)	(115)	(115)	5	(111)
Equity in income of associated companies and subsidiaries	35	-	35	41	-	41
Other operating income/expenses	472	(39)	433	(14)	30	16
Operating income (loss)	**(123)**	**25**	**(98)**	**116**	**(38)**	**78**
Non-operating income (loss)	**(8)**	**-**	**(8)**	**142**	**-**	**142**
Income (loss) before taxation and profit sharing	**(130)**	**25**	**(106)**	**259**	**(38)**	**220**
Provision for income tax and social contribution	334	(25)	**310**	(60)	38	**(22)**
Profit sharing	(83)	-	**(83)**	(46)	-	**(46)**
Net income (loss)	**121**	**-**	**121**	**152**	**-**	**152**

Analysis of Managerial Result

Net Interest Income (NII)

NII for 1Q14 totaled R$ 1,142 million, having declined by 6.9% compared to the preceding quarter – partly due to its lower number of business days in the period – and increased by 1.7% compared to 1Q13.

Income from financial intermediation dropped 18.7% (R$ 728 million) in relation to 4Q13, mainly due to the decrease of R$ 192 million in income from derivative financial instruments, that are regularly used to hedge overseas investments and positions of loans, securities, foreign exchange operations, money market borrowings, borrowings and onlendings with risks associated with foreign currency, indexes and interest rates.

NET INTEREST INCOME (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation (%)	
				1Q14/4Q13	1Q14/1Q13
Income from Financial Intermedation	**2,589**	**3,899**	**3,171**	**(18.7)**	**22.5**
Total Loans	2,207	2,607	2,397	(8.0)	8.6
Loans	1,902	2,121	1,768	(16.6)	(7.0)
Sale or transfer operation from financial assets[1]	305	486	629	29.5	106.3
Leases	66	55	41	(24.6)	(37.4)
Securities	921	1,047	843	(19.4)	(8.5)
Derivative Financial Instruments	(620)	106	(86)	(181.2)	(86.1)
Foreign Exchange Operations	2	85	(25)	(129.1)	-
Compulsory Deposits	14	0	0	8.3	(98.0)
Expenses from Financial Intermediation	**(1,466)**	**(2,673)**	**(2,029)**	**(24.1)**	**38.4**
Money Market Borrowings	(1,240)	(2,013)	(1,431)	(28.9)	15.4
Borrowings and Onlendings	(23)	(168)	(25)	(85.3)	8.4
Sale or transfer operation from financial assets	(203)	(491)	(574)	16.8	182.0
Net Interest Income	**1,123**	**1,226**	**1,142**	**(6.9)**	**1.7**

1 Income from sale or transfer operations from financial assets (credits assigned after Res. 3.533 came into force)

When compared to 1Q13, income from financial intermediation expanded 22.5% (R$ 582 million), mainly because of better income from derivative financial instruments and greater income from loans – which includes income from credit assignments with recourse covered by Resolution 3,533. Total income from loans increased by 8.6% (R$ 191 million) vs. 1Q13, despite the 4.8% decline in the on-balance loan portfolio over the last 12 months. This increase was driven particularly by better performance of the auto finance business, which benefited from the reduction in the 60-day NPL ratio (i.e. growth of the interest earning portfolio), as well as the greater Consumer Finance average interest rate.

We must bear in mind that BV operates as an extension of BB in auto finance outside the branch network and that, up to Dec.11, BV recognized the revenues from credit assignments with recourse at the time of the respective assignments – in accordance with the legislation in effect at that time. However, Resolution 3,533 has been in force since Jan.12, altering the rules for the accounting of credit assignments with substantial risk retention performed as of 2012. Under the new rules, revenues from these operations started being allocated over the remaining period of the assigned contracts. Moreover, credits assigned with recourse remain on record in the assets of the assignor (selling institution).

By the end of Mar.14, the off-balance sum of assets assigned with recourse until Dec.11 totaled R$ 3.6 billion, against R$ 4.4 billion in Dec.13. BV has already recognized the income from these assets at the time of the assignment, but remains liable for the expenses associated with the early settlement (prepayment) of these assigned contracts, as well as for allowance for loan losses expenses. In 1Q14, BV recognized expenses in the amount of R$ 23 million referring to the early settlement of those agreements, which negatively impacted revenues from loans in the period. As explained above in this report, ALL expenses for those contracts are managerially reallocated to allowance for loan losses, with no effects in the Net Interest Income. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that BV has not taken the option provided by Resolution 4,036 on the treatment of losses originated from early settlements, fully recognizing them when they occur.

Expenses from financial intermediation dropped by 24.1% (R$ 644 million) compared to 1Q13, mainly due to the effects of foreign exchange fluctuations (i.e. the Brazilian real depreciated 5.0% in US dollar terms during 4Q13, while in 1Q14 it appreciated 3.4%), which are greatly offset through the use of derivative financial instruments (hedge).

In a 1Q14/1Q13 comparison, expenses from financial intermediation rose by 38.4%, under the impact of both exchange fluctuations (i.e. the Brazilian real depreciated 12.4% in US Dollar terms during the last 12 months) and the 3.5 p.p. increase in the Selic rate (Mar.14: 10.75% p.y.; Mar.13: 7.25% p.y.). The effect of these two factors, as previously mentioned, was partially mitigated by the use of derivative financial instruments (hedge), as well as the drop in average funding sources and the strategy of reducing its average cost through credit assignments with recourse.

As part of the strategy for extending the average funding term and reducing its cost, in 1Q14 BV obtained R$ 2.6 billion through credit assignments to BB, with substantial retention of risks and benefits, of R$ 2.2 billion in Consumer Finance assets.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) reached 4.9% p.y. in 1Q14, a 0.1 p.p. decline over the previous quarter, mainly due to a 6.9% reduction in Net Interest Income (NII). In a 1Q14/1Q13 comparison, NIM registered a 0.7 p.p. expansion, related to the NII increase as well as the drop in the balance of Interest-Earning Assets.

NET INTEREST MARGIN (NIM) (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14
Net interest income (A)	**1,123**	**1,226**	**1,142**
Average earning assets (B)	**109,414**	**99,754**	**95,872**
Compulsory deposits	929	113	**94**
Interbank funds applied	16,466	13,821	**11,860**
Securities	35,278	30,924	**29,568**
Loans	56,742	54,896	**54,350**
NIM (A/B)	**4.2%**	**5.0%**	**4.9%**

Credit Portfolio

BV is responsible for the risk of credit assignments with recourse to other financial institutions and credit assignments to FIDCs (Credit Receivables Investment Funds) of which it holds 100% of the subordinated shares. Due to that, and aiming at ensuring more consistent communication to the market, this report discloses information on the managed loan portfolio, which includes all assets assigned with substantial risk retention (both on and off-balance sheet).

In Mar.14, the consolidated on-balance loan portfolio (according to Res. 2,682) reached R$ 53.8 billion, a decline of 2.0% compared to Dec.13 and of 4.8% in the last 12 months. The managed loan portfolio, in turn, ended Mar.14 at R$ 57.9 billion, with a reduction of 3.8% in relation to Dec.13 and of 12.1% in the last 12 months. It is important to clarify that in view of the new regulatory environment imposed by Resolution 3,533, credits assigned with substantial risk retention since Jan.12 remain recorded in BV's assets. For this reason, the off-balance sum of credits assigned with risk retention tends towards zero over time, causing the managed loan portfolio to converge towards the loan portfolio.

Wholesale's expanded credit portfolio, which includes guarantees provided and private securities, ended Mar.14 at R$ 32.7 billion, a reduction of 6.8% in the quarter and of 10.5% in 12 months, result of greater discipline in capital allocation and of the revised performance strategy regarding medium companies ("middle market"). By the end of 2013, BV made the strategic decision of directing its focus towards companies with annual revenues above R$ 200 million, thus gradually reducing its exposure to the "lower middle market". In Jan.14, the CIB (Corporate & Investment Banking) segment incorporated the Middle Market segment, which ceased to exist. This process involved the unification of assistance structures, with operating efficiency gains.

The segment of Large Companies, which covers companies with annual revenues above R$ 600 million, ended Mar.14 with an expanded credit portfolio of R$ 25.8 billion, a reduction of 6.1% in the quarter and of 5.4% over the last 12 months.

The segment of Medium Companies, in turn, covering companies with annual revenues up to R$ 600 million, ended Mar.14 with an expanded credit portfolio of R$ 6.9 billion, a decrease of 9.4% in the quarter and of 25.4% over the last 12 months.

LOAN PORTFOLIO (R$ Million)	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14	Variation (%)	
				Mar14/Dec13	Mar14/Mar13
Wholesale segment (a)	**18,878**	**18,244**	**17,315**	**(5.1)**	**(8.3)**
Large companies	10,736	11,606	11,385	(1.9)	6.0
Medium companies	8,141	6,639	5,929	(10.7)	(27.2)
Consumer Finance segment (b)	**37,651**	**36,645**	**36,496**	**(0.4)**	**(3.1)**
Auto finance (direct credit to consumer and leasing)	29,904	29,904	29,981	0.3	0.3
Payroll loans	7,358	6,318	6,043	(4.4)	(17.9)
Other (credit cards and individual loans)	389	423	471	11.5	21.1
On-balance loan portfolio (c=a+b)	**56,529**	**54,889**	**53,810**	**(2.0)**	**(4.8)**
Guarantees provided (d)	11,975	11,084	9,913	(10.6)	(17.2)
Private securities (e)	5,680	5,779	5,480	(5.2)	(3.5)
Expanded credit portfolio (f=c+d+e)	**74,184**	**71,753**	**69,203**	**(3.6)**	**(6.7)**
Off-balance credit assignments[1] - Cons. Finance (g)	**9,395**	**5,117**	**4,114**	**(19.6)**	**(56.2)**
Credit assignments with recourse to Financial Institutions	7,729	4,419	3,566	(19.3)	(53.9)
Auto finance (direct credit to consumer and leasing)	5,589	3,144	2,515	(20.0)	(55.0)
Payroll loans	2,139	1,275	1,051	(17.6)	(50.9)
Credit assignments to FIDC[2]	1,666	698	548	(21.5)	(67.1)
Expanded managed credit portfolio (h=f+g)	**83,578**	**76,869**	**73,318**	**(4.6)**	**(12.3)**
Wholesale segment (a+d+e)	**36,533**	**35,108**	**32,708**	**(6.8)**	**(10.5)**
Large companies	27,298	27,503	25,817	(6.1)	(5.4)
Medium companies	9,235	7,605	6,890	(9.4)	(25.4)
Consumer Finance segment (b+g)	**47,046**	**41,761**	**40,610**	**(2.8)**	**(13.7)**
Auto Finance (Direct Credit to Consumer and Leasing)	37,159	33,745	33,045	(2.1)	(11.1)
Payroll Loans	9,497	7,593	7,094	(6.6)	(25.3)
Other (credit cards and individual loans)	389	423	471	11.5	21.1

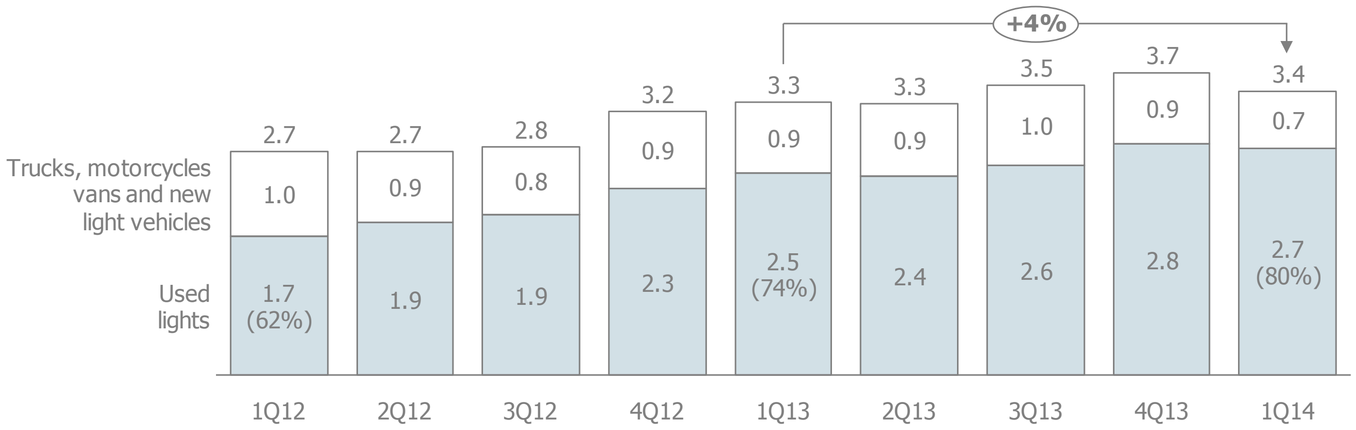
1 Credits assigned before Resolution 3,533; 3. Investment funds in credit rights (FIDCs) in which Banco Votorantim and BV Financeira hold 100% of subordinated quotas.

In Consumer Finance, the loan portfolio reached R$ 36.5 billion in Mar.14, a slight reduction of 0.4% in relation to Dec.13 resulting from the decrease in the payroll loan portfolio. In the last 12 months the loan portfolio presented a downslide of 3.1%, reflecting the conservativeness in credit concession and the focus on assuring quality and profitability of new vintages. It is worth noting that despite the reduction in the loan portfolio over the last 12 months, there was an increase in Consumer Finance's total income from loans - which includes income from credit assignments with recourse covered by Resolution 3,533, as previously explained. The managed Consumer Finance portfolio, in turn, totaled R$ 40.6 billion in Mar.14, a 13.7% drop over 12 months, mainly due to the decline in the balance of credits assigned with recourse until Dec.11.

Auto Finance Origination

BV increased by 4.1% the volume of auto finance origination in the 1Q14/1Q13 comparison, intensifying the focus on used light vehicles, a segment in which the institution has a history of market leadership and recognized expertise, and that was responsible for 80% of 1Q14 production (74% in 1Q13).

Auto Finance Origination (R$B)



Since the beginning of the restructuring process in 4Q11, BV has continuously refined Consumer Finance's credit policies, processes and models, especially of the auto finance business. In 2012, for instance, it implemented new variables in the credit model, such as BB's internal rating, and additional information from credit bureaus (e.g.: Serasa Experian). In 2013 occurred the implementation of a new "credit engine", a tool that allows greater risk discrimination and agility in credit decisions, among other benefits. With several improvements implemented in the last quarters, the percentage of automatic credit decisions for light vehicles reached 72% in Mar.14, compared to 65% in Dec.13 and only 28% in Jan.12.

BV has also been more conservative in the concession of auto finance loans, practicing shorter terms and requesting higher down payments in comparison to vintages from 2010 and 2011.

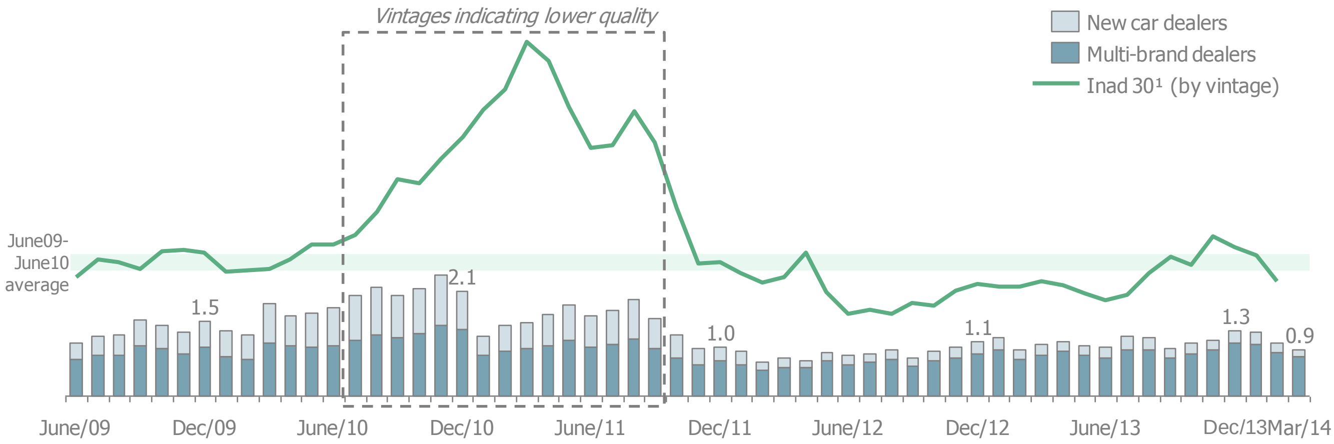
AUTO FINANCE - Origination	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14
Average rate (% per year)	24.5	25.4	26.6
Average term (months)	44	45	44
Down payment/Total asset value (%)	64.0	62.0	61.1
Used vehicles/Light vehicles (%)	81.7	84.2	86.1

AUTO FINANCE - Loan Portfolio	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14
Average rate[1] (% per year)	25.3	26.8	27.3
Maturity (months)	17	16	16
Down payment/Total asset value (%)	65.7	66.3	66.0
Used vehicles/Auto finance loan portfolio (%)	71.3	74.9	76.4
Average vehicle age (years)	5	5	5

1 Rate calculated based on quarterly average portfolio

The combination of improvements in credit processes and models and the conservatism adopted in the concession of loans has produced concrete results. BV has been originating auto finance with a quality standard above or equal to the historical average for nearly 30 months. The graph below shows the evolution of the light vehicles' "Inad 30", an indicator that shows, for each vintage, the percentage of financings that recorded delinquency above 30 days in the first installment. Despite the one-off impact of the bank and post office strikes in 4Q13, it can be seen in the graph that since the end of 2011 the "Inad 30" has remained at levels below the historical, indicating that auto finance vintages originated since then have delinquency under control.

Light vehicles – Origination by channel (R$B) and 1st payment default¹ (%)



1. % of each month's production with first installment past due over 30 days

Portfolios originated up to June.10 and after Sept.11, which present better quality, already represented 77% of the managed auto finance portfolio in Mar.14, compared to 73% in Dec.13 and 57% in Mar.13, contributing to the improvement in this segment's 90-day delinquency (90-day NPL) over the last 12 months.

Delinquency and Expenses with Credit Provisions (ALL)

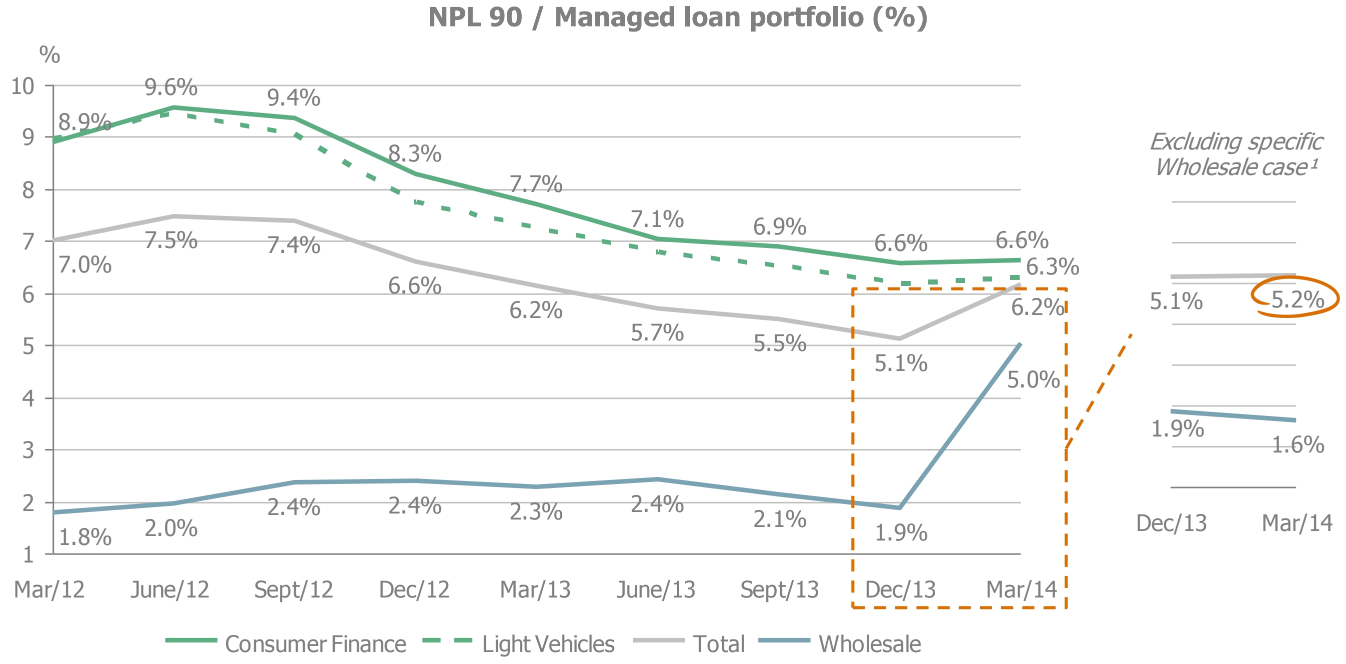
Consolidated managed portfolio's delinquency ended Mar.14 at 6.2%, practically stable compared to Mar.13 and with growth of 1.1 p.p. over Dec.13, mainly affected by the Wholesale ratio, which rose due to the delay in a specific case – classified in the "G" risk level with 80% provisioning (R$ 481 million). Without this specific case, consolidated delinquency would have ended Mar.14 at 5.2%, 0.1 p.p. above Dec.13.

MANAGED LOAN PORTFOLIO QUALITY INDICATORS (R$ Million, except were indicated)	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14
Loan portfolio	65,923	60,006	57,925
90-day NPL/ Loan portfolio	6.2%	5.1%	6.2%
Write-off to loss (a)	(1,144)	(869)	(832)
Credit recovery (b)	88	119	119
Write-off (a+b)	(1,057)	(750)	(713)
Write-off / Loan portfolio - annualized	6.6%	5.1%	5.0%
New NPL	680	578	1,314
New NPL / Loan portfolio¹	1.0%	0.9%	2.2%
ALL provisions	4,313	4,514	4,421
ALL provisions / Loan portfolio	6.5%	7.5%	7.6%
ALL provisions / 90-day NPL	106%	147%	124%
AA-C	59,148	53,319	51,203
AA-C / Loan portfolio	89.7%	88.9%	88.4%

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 immediately preceding quarter

In Wholesale, 90-day NPL ended Mar.14 at 5.0%, 3.1 p.p. above Dec.13, impacted by the above-mentioned case. Without this factor, the ratio would have ended Mar.14 at 1.7%, a 0,2 p.p. reduction compared to Dec.13.

Delinquency in Consumer Finance's managed portfolio ended Mar.14 at 6.6%, practically stable compared to the preceding quarter in spite of the period's negative trend, and 1.1 p.p. below the Mar.13 ratio.



1. Specific case that was classified in the risk level "G" in Mar.14, with 80% of provisioning (or R$ 481M)

Total allowance for loan losses (ALL) expenses, net of income from recovery of loans, dropped by 43.6% compared to 4Q13 and 19.7% compared to 1Q13, ending 1Q14 at R$ 714 million. The reduction in the 1Q14/1Q13 comparison is related to the increased participation of better quality auto finance vintages – originated up to June.10 and after Sept.11.

In Wholesale, ALL expenses declined 81.6% compared to the preceding quarter – during which occurred the previously mentioned isolated case – and remained practically stable compared to 1Q13.

The increase in Consumer Finance's ALL expenses in the 1Q14/1Q13 comparison is mainly explained by seasonal effects (e.g. tax burden, school expenses). This increase was also affected by the effectiveness of the collection campaign held during 4Q13.

The reduction in consolidated ALL expenses contributed to the growth of Net Financial Margin, which totaled R$ 428 million in 1Q14, as shown in the following table.

NET FINANCIAL MARGIN (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation (%)	
				1Q14/4Q13	1Q14/1Q13
Net Interest Income	**1,123**	**1,226**	**1,142**	**(6.9)**	**1.7**
Allowance for loan losses	(889)	(1,266)	(714)	(43.6)	(19.7)
Wholesale	(156)	(849)	(156)	(81.6)	0.0
Consumer Finance	(733)	(417)	(557)	33.5	(24.0)
Net Financial Margin	**234**	**(40)**	**428**	**-**	**83.3**

It is important to emphasize that even with the reduction in ALL expenses, BV has recorded consistent evolution of the 90-day Coverage Ratio, which increased from 78% in Sept.11 – start of the adjustment process, to 106% in Mar.13 and 124% in Mar.14, reflecting BV's conservative attitude towards provisions.

In Mar.12, for example, BV has revised the so-called "departure rating" in auto finance origination, aggravating the initial rating of new operations. This prudential action largely explains the increase observed in the balance of "Falling due" loans classified as B and C risks according to Res. 2,682 (Mar.14: R$ 13.3 billion; Mar.12: R$ 5.3 billion).

Fee Income

Fees and banking fee income decreased 13.5% in relation to the prior quarter, due mainly to the drop in income related to Wholesale businesses (financial advice and placing of securities). In a 1Q14/1Q13 comparison, fees and banking fee income recorded a growth of 2.4%, with emphasis on credit card transactions.

FEE INCOME[1] (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation (%) 1Q14/4Q13	Variation (%) 1Q14/1Q13
Master file registration	70	79	75	(5.9)	7.1
Appraisal of assets	45	47	46	(3.5)	2.0
Credit cards	8	10	11	8.5	47.8
Income from guarantees granted	45	39	34	(14.4)	(25.9)
Management of investment funds	30	29	29	(0.4)	(1.6)
Commisions on placing of securities	12	19	7	(62.1)	(37.4)
Financial advice	0	16	1	(90.8)	748.1
Other[2]	30	41	41	(0.3)	38.7
Total Fee Income	**239**	**282**	**244**	**(13.5)**	**2.4**

1 Includes Banking fee income; 2. Includes brokerage operations on the stock exchange, brokerage comission of insurance and income from annuities credit card.

Personnel Expenses

Personnel expenses totaled R$ 257 million in 1Q14, presenting a reduction of 12.0% compared to the previous quarter. This reduction is explained by the lower expenses with labor claims, as well as the reduction in expenses with wages and additional working hours, which resulted from efficiency initiatives.

In a 1Q14/1Q13 comparison, personnel expenses rose 13.0% (R$ 30 million), partially impacted by greater expenses with labor claims.

PERSONNEL EXPENSES (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation (%) 1Q14/4Q13	Variation (%) 1Q14/1Q13
Fees	(4)	(4)	(4)	6.3	(10.5)
Benefits	(33)	(34)	(32)	(6.6)	(4.1)
Social Charges	(50)	(45)	(54)	19.4	8.4
Dividends	(141)	(209)	(168)	(19.7)	19.3
Training	(0)	(1)	(0)	(61.8)	(1.1)
Total Personnel Expenses	**(228)**	**(292)**	**(257)**	**(12.0)**	**13.0**
Labor claims	(20)	(65)	(35)	(46.5)	72.9
Total Personnel Expenses excl. Non-Recurring	**(208)**	**(227)**	**(222)**	**(2.0)**	**7.1**

The Efficiency Ratio for the last 12 months ended Mar.14 at 40.7%, compared to 43.6% in Dec. 13, which benefited from the increased revenues and the reduced cost base.

Banco Votorantim ended Mar.14 with 5,248 employees, including interns and statutory employees.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses in 1Q14 dropped by 29.2% (R$ 117 million) compared to the previous quarter, mainly due to a one-off increase in expenses related to the restructuring process during 4Q13. The incorporation of BV Sistemas by BV in 1Q14 also contributed to reduce administrative expenses, which positively impacted the line of expenses with “Specialized technical services”.

In the 1Q14/1Q13 comparison there was a 22.8% decrease in administrative expenses, mainly due to lower expenses with Consumer Finance’s credit collection processes, which resulted from the rationalization of costs with expediters, DETRAN (traffic authorities), notarial fees and legal advisory.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation (%)	
				1Q14/4Q13	1Q14/1Q13
Rentals	(30)	(31)	(31)	(0.6)	4.6
Communication	(16)	(17)	(16)	(5.8)	0.8
Data processing	(41)	(48)	(42)	(12.6)	2.3
Services of the financial system	(37)	(36)	(33)	(9.4)	(11.3)
Specialized technical services	(116)	(134)	(79)	(40.9)	(31.5)
Judicial and Notary public fees	(68)	(44)	(36)	(19.7)	(47.6)
Other	(60)	(89)	(47)	(47.5)	(22.0)
Total Administrative Expenses	**(367)**	**(400)**	**(284)**	**(29.2)**	**(22.8)**

Other Operating Income/Expenses

In 1Q14, other operating income and expenses totaled R$ 16 million, compared to R$ -213 million in 1Q13. This positive change is explained mainly by the reversal of labor provisions that amounted to R$ 162 million.

With regard to 4Q13, the 96.4% decline resulted mainly from the net effect of BV’s adhesion to Bacen’s fiscal recovery program (Refis) on that quarter.

Non-Operating Income

The R$ 160 million increase in the 1Q14/1Q13 comparison is due mainly to the disposal, in Jan.14, of shares of Votorantim Cimentos S/A, which were previously acquired by BV through the allocation of part of its income tax due to Fundo de Investimento do Nordeste (FINOR). FINOR is a fiscal benefit granted by the Federal Government, intended to provide financial support to enterprises located or that will be located in SUDENE’s (Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste) area of operation.

Funding and Liquidity

Total funding sources reached R$ 74.7 billion at the end of Mar.13, with a 1.2% decrease in comparison to Dec.13, as presented in the table below.

FUNDING SOURCES (R$ Bilhões)	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14	Variation %	
				Mar14/Dec13	Mar14/Mar13
Debentures (associated to Repos)	20.3	16.1	16.7	3.5	(17.9)
Deposits	12.5	8.5	6.9	(18.4)	(44.6)
Time deposits	9.4	5.8	4.3	(26.6)	(54.7)
Other	3.1	2.7	2.6	(0.3)	(13.9)
Bills	14.1	15.7	15.9	1.5	13.1
Financing bills	11.7	12.9	13.2	1.6	12.4
Agribusiness credit bills ("LCA")	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.4	20.6
Real estate credit bills ("LCI")	0.2	0.2	0.2	(9.7)	(24.4)
Borrowings and onlendings	9.7	6.7	6.1	(7.9)	(36.8)
Subordinated notes	6.7	7.4	7.5	2.1	12.2
Foreign securities	7.0	6.9	6.0	(12.4)	(13.8)
Securitization	9.7	12.8	13.9	8.3	42.4
Other funding sources[1]	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	(33.7)
Total funding (a)	**82.5**	**75.6**	**74.7**	**(1.2)**	**(9.5)**
On-balance loan portfolio (b)	**56.5**	**54.9**	**53.8**	**(2.0)**	**(4.8)**
On-balance loan portfolio/Total funding (b/a) (%)	**68.5**	**72.6**	**72.0**	**-0.6 p.p.**	**3.5 p.p.**

1 Includes debenture issuances and box of options;

Since the beginning of the restructuring process, in Sept.11, the on-balance loan portfolio decreased 15.9% (Sept.11: R$ 64.0 billion, Mar.14: R$ 53.8 billion), which significantly reduced the need for funding. Greater discipline in capital allocation was adopted in Wholesale, 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 new vintages.

In this context of reduced demand for funding, BV has worked on improving the profile of funding sources – extending the average term and reducing the cost. Since early 2012, BV has increased the share of more stable funding instruments, such as Bills (i.e. Financing Bills, Real Estate Credit Bills and Agribusiness Credit Bills) and credit assignments with recourse which, together, already represent 40% (or R$ 29.8 billion) of our total funding sources. Additionally, BV has reduced the volume of term deposits (CDs – Certificates of Deposit). It is worth noting that this movement of substitution of CDs for Financing Bills is a tendency observed in the banking system as a whole, in part because Financing Bills do not pay compulsory deposits and do not require contributions to the Credit Guarantee Fund (FGC).

In 1Q14, as part of the strategy of term extension and cost reduction of its funding, BV raised R$ 2.6 billion through the assignment with recourse of R$ 2.2 billion in Consumer Finance loan assets to BB. In the year 2013, the amount raised through credit assignments with recourse totaled R$ 13.2 billion.

In relation to liquidity, in light of the uncertainties that still persist in the macroeconomic scenario, BV has maintained its free cash at a very conservative level, above the historic threshold. Additionally, it is important to emphasize that BV has a credit facility from BB, in the amount of approximately R$ 7 billion, which represents a significant liquidity reserve and has never been used.

Basel Ratio

As of October 1st, 2013 in Brazil, came into effect the legislative assembly that implemented the recommendations of the Basel Banking Supervision Committee regarding the capital structure of financial institutions, known as Basel III. Bacen, through Resolutions 4,192 and 4,193 and Circular 3,644, provided for the new methodology for calculating the Minimum Capital Requirement (PR), Tier I and Common Equity Tier I. The new rules were subsequently amended by, respectively, Resolutions 4,278 and 4,281, and Circular 3,679 of Oct.13. The minimum Capital requirement remains at 11%, while the Tier I requirement is of 5.5%, and Common Equity Tier I is 4.5%.

The Basel Ratio ended Mar.14 at 14.5%, 0.9 p.p. greater than the Mar.13 ratio and stable compared to the Dec.13 ratio. It is important to note that Tier I Capital ended Mar.14 at 9.5%, 0.3 p.p. greater than Dec.13 and fully consisting of Common Equity Capital – evidencing Banco Votorantim's improved capital profile. All references to the Capital (PR) and Capital Requirement (PRE) of dates prior to October 1st, 2013, refer to the Basel II methodology and were calculated according to criteria established by Resolutions 3,444 and 3,490, respectively.

BASEL RATIO (R$ Million)	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14
Capital (PR)	**11,430**	**11,217**	**10,770**
Tier I	7,595	7,100	7,029
Common Equity Tier I	7,595	7,100	7,029
Additional Tier I Capital	-	-	-
Tier II	3,835	4,117	3,741
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	**84,043**	**77,309**	**74,299**
Credit Risk	77,219	71,990	68,624
Market Risk	4,260	1,678	1,513
Operational Risk	2,565	3,641	4,162
Minimum Capital Requirement	**9,245**	**8,504**	**8,173**
Basel Ratio (PR/RWA)	**13.6%**	**14.5%**	**14.5%**
Tier I	9.0%	9.2%	9.5%
Common Equity Tier I	-	9.2%	9.5%
Additional Tier I Capital	-	-	-
Tier II	4.6%	5.3%	5.0%

Ratings

Banco Votorantim holds investment grade ratings from the three leading international rating agencies, in recognition of its capacity to honor its commitments.

RATING AGENCIES		National	International
Fitch Ratings	Foreign Currency IDR (LT/ST)	-	BBB-/F3
	Local Currency IDR (LT/ST)	-	BBB-/F3
	National Scale (LT/ST)	AA+(bra)/F1+(bra)	-
Moody´s	Foreign Currency Senior Unsecured MTN	-	Baa2/P-2
	Foreign Currency Deposits (LT/ST)	-	Baa2/P-2
	Local Currency Deposits (LT/ST)	Aaa.br/BR-1	-
Standard & Poor´s	Foreign Currency (LT/ST)	-	BBB-/A-3
	Local Currency (LT/ST)	-	BBB-/A-3
	National Scale (LT/ST)	brAAA/brA-1	-

LT: Long-Term / ST: Short-Term

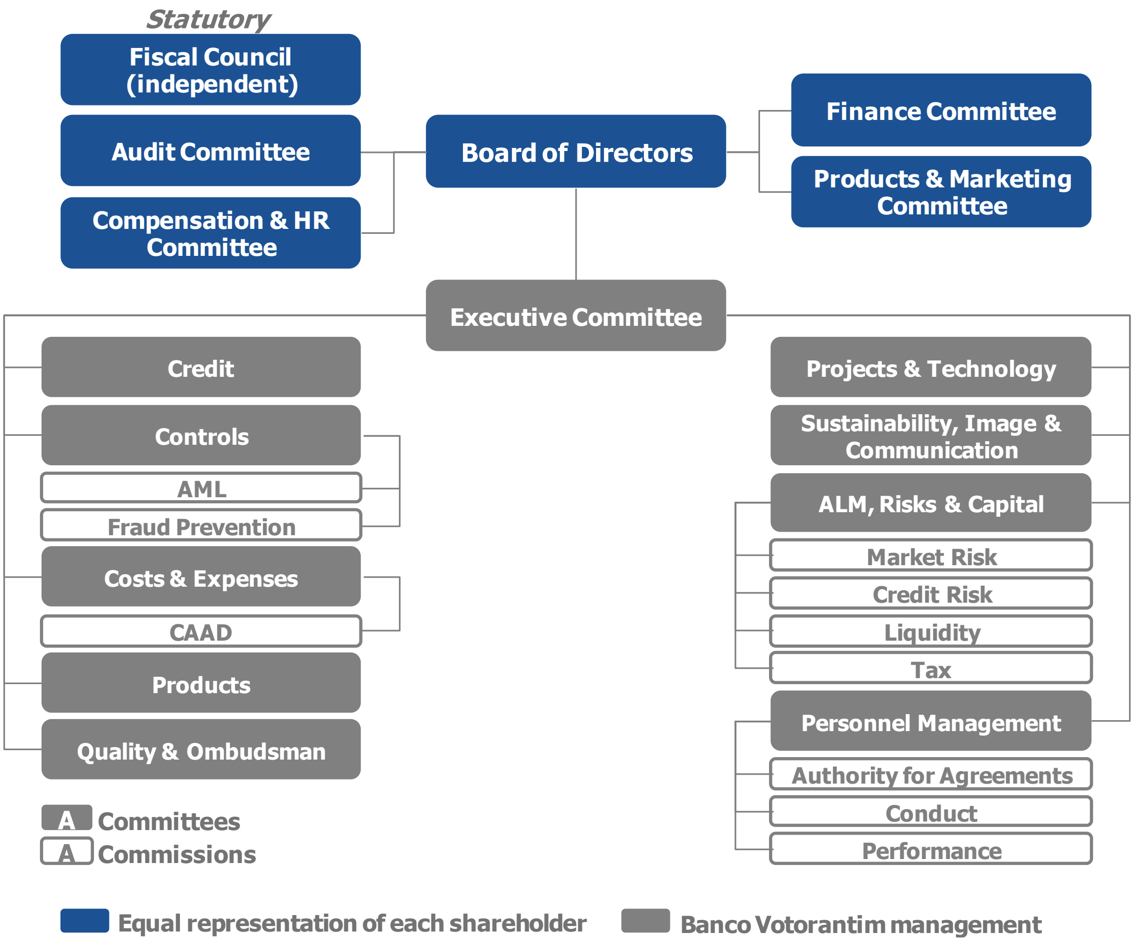
Corporate Governance

Banco Votorantim's governance model is under continuous improvement to achieve more robustness and transparency, ensuring agility in decision-making processes — BV's strong characteristic.

Governance is shared among the two shareholders, Votorantim Group and Banco do Brasil, with equal participation of each of them in the Board of Directors and its Advisory Committees (Finance and Products & Marketing), besides 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, a body that monitors matters related to the Management Compensation Policy and HR practices.

In addition, BV's administrative management is conducted by the Executive Committee and its Operational Committees, involving its executive leaderships.



Balance Sheet

BALANCE SHEET (R$ Million)	Mar.13	Dec.13	Mar.14	Variation % Mar14/Dec13	Variation % Mar14/Mar13
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS	**63,071**	**54,105**	**55,648**	**2.9**	**(11.8)**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,639	206	90	(56.2)	(94.5)
Interbank funds applied	15,842	11,623	11,854	2.0	(25.2)
Securities and instruments	14,376	14,815	12,285	(17.1)	(14.5)
Derivative financial					
Interbank accounts	781	238	169	(28.9)	(78.3)
Interbranch accounts	-	1	1	0.0	-
Loans	23,574	22,988	23,012	0.1	(2.4)
Leases	1,336	542	425	(21.6)	(68.2)
Other receivables	5,249	3,177	7,318	130.3	39.4
Other assets	273	515	492	(4.4)	80.4
LONG-TERM ASSETS	**56,310**	**50,943**	**48,624**	**(4.6)**	**(13.6)**
Interbank funds applied	330	83	162	95.9	(51.0)
Securities and instruments	22,451	17,701	16,666	(5.8)	(25.8)
Derivative financial	-	-	-		
Loans	26,537	25,525	24,701	(3.2)	(6.9)
Leases	222	372	312	(16.2)	40.6
Other receivables	5,875	6,841	6,380	(6.7)	8.6
Other assets	895	421	403	(4.3)	(55.0)
FIXED ASSETS	**324**	**442**	**346**	**(21.7)**	**6.8**
Investments	154	280	187	(33.1)	21.8
Fixed assets for use	91	95	93	(2.2)	1.7
Intangible	52	42	42	(0.3)	(20.3)
Deferred charges	26	25	24	(3.0)	(9.3)
TOTAL ASSETS	**119,705**	**105,490**	**104,617**	**(0.8)**	**(12.6)**
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**71,375**	**64,442**	**61,903**	**(3.9)**	**(13.3)**
Deposits	9,233	6,923	5,258	(24.1)	(43.1)
Demand deposits	320	269	176	(34.3)	(44.9)
Interbank deposits	837	1,497	1,555	3.9	85.8
Time deposits	8,076	5,158	3,527	(31.6)	(56.3)
Money market borrowings	37,048	30,276	26,522	(12.4)	(28.4)
Acceptances and endorsements	7,660	11,312	10,660	(5.8)	39.2
Interbank accounts	6	-	2	-	(61.7)
Interbranch accounts	49	37	39	5.7	(20.7)
Borrowings and onlendings	6,739	3,672	3,080	(16.1)	(54.3)
Derivative financial instruments	1,560	586	526	(10.2)	(66.3)
Other liabilities	9,079	11,637	15,816	35.9	74.2
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	**40,625**	**33,873**	**35,344**	**4.3**	**(13.0)**
Deposits	3,259	1,549	1,659	7.1	(49.1)
Interbank deposits	1,919	891	917	3.0	(52.2)
Time deposits	1,340	658	741	12.7	(44.7)
Money market borrowings	3,866	2,178	2,828	29.9	(26.8)
Acceptances and endorsements	14,902	12,726	12,797	0.6	(14.1)
Interbranch accounts	-	0	-		
Borrowings and onlendings	2,959	2,980	3,046	2.2	2.9
Derivative financial instruments	967	776	864	11.4	(10.6)
Other liabilities	14,673	13,664	14,150	3.6	(3.6)
Deferred income	**34**	**34**	**32**	**(7.9)**	**(6.4)**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**7,671**	**7,141**	**7,339**	**2.8**	**(13.0)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**119,705**	**105,490**	**104,617**	**(0.8)**	**(13.4)**

Managerial Income Statement

INCOME STATEMENT (R$ Million)	1Q13	4Q13	1Q14	Variation (%) 1Q14/4Q13	1Q14/1Q13
Income from financial intermediation	**2,589**	**3,899**	**3,171**	**(18.7)**	**22.5**
Loans[1]	2,207	2,607	2,397	**(8.0)**	**8.6**
Leases	66	55	41	**(24.6)**	**(37.4)**
Securities	921	1,047	843	**(19.4)**	**(8.5)**
Derivative financial instruments	(620)	106	(86)	**(181.2)**	**(86.1)**
Foreign exchange operations	2	85	(25)	**(129.1)**	**-**
Compulsory deposits	14	0	0	**8.3**	**(98.0)**
Expenses from financial intermediation	**(1,466)**	**(2,673)**	**(2,029)**	**(24.1)**	**38.4**
Money market borrowings	(1,240)	(2,013)	(1,431)	**(28.9)**	**15.4**
Borrowings and onlendings	(23)	(168)	(25)	**(85.3)**	**8.4**
Sale or transfer operation from financial assets	(203)	(491)	(574)	**16.8**	**182.0**
Net interest income	**1,123**	**1,226**	**1,142**	**(6.9)**	**1.7**
Allowance for loan losses	(889)	(1,266)	**(714)**	**(43.6)**	**(19.7)**
Net financial margin	**234**	**(40)**	**428**	**-**	**83.3**
Other operating income/expenses	**(669)**	**(58)**	**(350)**	**501.9**	**(47.6)**
Fee income/ banking fees income	239	282	244	**(13.5)**	**2.4**
Personnel expenses	(228)	(292)	(257)	**(12.0)**	**13.0**
Administrative expenses	(367)	(400)	(284)	**(29.2)**	**(22.8)**
Tax expenses - ISS, PIS and Cofins	(124)	(115)	(111)	**(4.2)**	**(11.1)**
Equity in income of associated companies and subsidiaries	24	35	41	**17.2**	**69.1**
Other operational income (expenses)	(213)	433	16	**(96.4)**	**(107.4)**
Operating income (loss)	**(435)**	**(98)**	**78**	**(179.8)**	**(117.9)**
Non-operating income (loss)	**(18)**	**(8)**	**142**	**-**	**(889.6)**
Income (loss) before taxation and profit sharing	**(453)**	**(106)**	**220**	**(308.8)**	**(148.6)**
Provision for income tax and social contribution	217	310	(22)	**(107.2)**	**(110.2)**
Profit sharing	(42)	(83)	(46)	**(44.8)**	**10.2**
Net income (loss)	**(278)**	**121**	**152**	**25.6**	**(154.7)**

1 Income from sale or transfer operations from financial assets (credits assigned after Res. 3.533 came into force)

Managed Loan Portfolio by Risk Level

Consolidated

RISK (R$ Million)	Mar.13			Dec.13			Mar.14		
	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%
AA	6,541	-	9.9%	4,647	-	7.7%	3,927	-	6.8%
A	36,036	180	54.7%	31,168	156	51.9%	30,797	154	53.2%
B	10,029	100	15.2%	9,606	96	16.0%	9,162	92	15.8%
C	6,542	196	9.9%	7,898	237	13.2%	7,317	220	12.6%
D	1,880	201	2.9%	1,569	172	2.6%	1,637	164	2.8%
E	1,196	392	1.8%	723	217	1.2%	757	227	1.3%
F	598	299	0.9%	715	359	1.2%	846	425	1.5%
G	523	366	0.8%	1,340	938	2.2%	1,339	998	2.3%
H	2,578	2,578	3.9%	2,340	2,340	3.9%	2,142	2,142	3.7%
TOTAL	**65,923**	**4,313**	**100.0%**	**60,006**	**4,514**	**100.0%**	**57,925**	**4,421**	**100.0%**
AA-C	**59,148**	**477**	**89.7%**	**53,319**	**489**	**88.9%**	**51,203**	**465**	**88.4%**
D-H	**6,775**	**3,837**	**10.3%**	**6,687**	**4,026**	**11.1%**	**6,722**	**3,956**	**11.6%**

Wholesale

RISK (R$ Million)	Mar.13			Dec.13			Mar.14		
	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%
AA	5,864	-	31.1%	3,805	-	20.9%	3,116	-	18.0%
A	6,593	33	34.9%	7,238	36	39.7%	7,259	36	41.9%
B	3,671	37	19.4%	3,563	36	19.5%	3,304	33	19.1%
C	899	27	4.8%	795	24	4.4%	717	22	4.1%
D	656	79	3.5%	717	87	3.9%	757	76	4.4%
E	598	213	3.2%	169	51	0.9%	191	57	1.1%
F	89	44	0.5%	315	159	1.7%	442	223	2.5%
G	35	25	0.2%	992	694	5.4%	995	757	5.7%
H	473	473	2.5%	652	652	3.6%	533	533	3.1%
TOTAL	**18,878**	**930**	**100.0%**	**18,244**	**1,737**	**100.0%**	**17,315**	**1,737**	100.0%
AA-C	**17,027**	**97**	**90.2%**	**15,401**	**96**	**84.4%**	**14,397**	**91**	**83.1%**
D-H	**1,850**	**833**	**9.8%**	**2,844**	**1,642**	**15.6%**	**2,918**	**1,646**	**16.9%**

Consumer Finance

RISK (R$ Million)	Mar.13			Dec.13			Mar.14		
	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%	Balance	Provision	Part.%
AA	677	-	1.4%	842	-	2.0%	811	-	2.0%
A	29,443	140	62.6%	23,930	120	57.3%	23,538	118	58.0%
B	6,358	63	13.5%	6,043	60	14.5%	5,858	59	14.4%
C	5,642	167	12.0%	7,104	213	17.0%	6,599	198	16.3%
D	1,224	119	2.6%	852	85	2.0%	881	88	2.2%
E	598	174	1.3%	555	166	1.3%	566	170	1.4%
F	509	246	1.1%	400	200	1.0%	405	202	1.0%
G	488	331	1.0%	348	244	0.8%	344	241	0.8%
H	2,105	2,028	4.5%	1,689	1,689	4.0%	1,609	1,609	4.0%
TOTAL	**47,046**	**3,268**	**100.0%**	**41,761**	**2,777**	**100.0%**	**40,610**	**2,684**	**100.0%**
AA-C	**42,120**	**370**	**89.5%**	**37,918**	**393**	**90.8%**	**36,806**	**374**	**90.6%**
D-H	**4,925**	**2,898**	**10.5%**	**3,843**	**2,384**	**9.2%**	**3,804**	**2,310**	**9.4%**

Glossary

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

Efficiency Ratio (ER): productivity indicator that expresses the ratio between administrative and personnel expenses 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.

On-Balance Loan Portfolio: loan portfolio accounted according to the criteria established by Resolution No. 2,682/99 of the National Monetary Council (CMN).

Expanded Credit Portfolio: on-balance loan portfolio with the addition of transactions with private securities acquired by BV and guarantees provided.

Managed Loan Portfolio: on-balance loan portfolio with the addition of assets assigned with recourse to other financial institutions, and assets assigned to Credit Receivables Investment Funds – FIDCs, of which BV holds 100% of the subordinated shares.

Expanded Managed Credit Portfolio: managed loan portfolio, with the addition of private securities acquired by BV and guarantees provided.

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

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.

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

Net Interest Margin (NIM): ratio between the net interest income and the average earning assets of the period.

New NPL: 90-day NPL formation index, calculated by the variation in the balance of loans past due over 90 days (90-day NPL) added to the loans written-off to loans in the quarter, divided by the loan portfolio by the end of the immediately preceding quarter.

90-day NPL: indicator that demonstrates the ratio between the balance of loans past due over 90 days and the total balance of the loan portfolio.

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.