BTG Pactual – Earnings Release

Second Quarter 2013

August 6, 2013

Highlights

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, August 6, 2013 - Banco BTG Pactual S.A. ("Banco BTG Pactual") and BTG Pactual Participations Ltd. ("BTGP", and together with Banco BTG Pactual and their respective subsidiaries, "BTG Pactual") (BM&FBOVESPA: BBTG11 and Alternext: BTGP) today reported combined adjusted total revenues of R$1,004.5 million and combined net income of R$650.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2013.

Net income per unit and annualized return on average shareholders' equity (ROAE) of BTG Pactual were R$0.72 and 17.5%, respectively, for the same quarter.

As of June 30, 2013, total assets for BTG Pactual were R$196.0 billion, an increase of 13% from March 31, 2013, and the BIS capital ratio for Banco BTG Pactual was 17.8%.

BTG Pactual Financial Summary and Key Performance Indicators

Highlights and KPIs (unaudited) *(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)*	Quarter			Year to Date	
	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013
Total revenues	1,638	1,694	1,005	3,240	2,698
Operating expenses	(732)	(663)	(504)	(1,264)	(1,167)
Of which fixed compensation	(74)	(112)	(114)	(144)	(226)
Of which variable compensation	(280)	(275)	(151)	(612)	(426)
Of which non compensation	(379)	(276)	(239)	(507)	(515)
Net income	822	612	650	1,608	1,262
Net income per unit (R$)	0.93	0.68	0.72	1.82	1.39
Annualized ROAE	30.4%	16.9%	17.5%	30.8%	17.3%
Cost to income ratio	45%	39%	50%	39%	43%
Coverage ratio	167%	198%	226%	183%	211%
Shareholders' equity	12,333	14,747	15,035		
BIS Capital Ratio (Banco BTG Pactual only)	18.5%	16.9%	17.8%		
Total assets (in R$ billion)	136.9	173.0	196.0		
AuM and AuA (in R$ billion)	132.5	175.5	186.1		
WuM (in R$ billion)	40.8	66.7	64.9		

Performance

For the 2Q 2013, we achieved a 17.5% annualized ROAE and R$650.2 million of net income. Net income was 6% above 1Q 2013, while revenues were 41% below, in a quarter marked by difficult market conditions for Principal Investments. At the same time, we maintained our growth trend and solid performance in our client facing businesses. During the quarter, our client facing businesses (i) maintained the market leadership in Investment Banking in Brazil and LatAm, resulting in our best performing quarter since 2009, (ii) continued to maintain solid returns and asset quality in Corporate Lending, (iii) delivered sound results in Sales and Trading, which continue to navigate volatile markets while maintaining strong performance, (iv) increased our AuM and AuA base by 6% over the previous quarter, with positive marginal contribution to our RoAs, and (v) maintained high revenue levels in Wealth Management. Furthermore, our LatAm expansion remains on track, consolidating our leading investment bank position throughout the region. Also during the quarter, Principal Investments recorded negative revenues of R$313.3 million, mainly due to the mark to market of our Real Estate investments. Our costs continue to be strictly under control, with several cost optimization initiatives underway.

In the 2Q 2013 our operating expenses reached R$503.6 million, representing a 24% decrease from the 1Q 2013, or a 31% decrease when compared with the 2Q 2012. As a result, for the 2Q 2013, our cost to income ratio was 50%, our compensation ratio was 26% and our coverage ratio was 226%. For the 1H 2013 the ratios were 43%, 24% and 211%, respectively.

Net income reached R$650.2 million, up 6% from the 1Q 2013 and down 21% compared to the 2Q 2012. In the quarter, our income taxes were positively impacted by the recognition of a R$302.3 million deferred tax credit relating to the depreciation in the market value of our stake in BR Properties. Since the company has been trading substantially below book value – which is our tax base – for a prolonged period, we recognized a 40% tax credit over the difference between book and market value recognized by us, which resulted in an income tax gain of R$149.2 million in the quarter. Our effective income tax rate closed the 1H 2013 at 17.6%.

As a consequence, our net equity grew in the quarter, from R$14.8 billion to R$15.0 billion, taking into account announced dividends and JCP of R$315.5 million and the negative impact of R$40.0 million from other comprehensive income (OCI).

BTG Pactual's AuM and AuA ended the quarter at R$186.1 billion, 6% higher than 1Q 2013, as a result of NNM of R$6.1 billion and the positive mark to market of funds. WuM ended the period at R$64.9 billion, representing a 3% decrease from 1Q 2013.

"In a tough market environment such as this, we continue to be pleased with the performance of our client facing businesses, which have presented significant growth and solid fundamentals in terms of transaction volume, trading volumes, spreads and asset quality. In Principal Investments, our Global Markets business navigated well through significant market challenges, dynamically reducing certain exposures, while presenting good performance in several desks, and we continue to see strong fundamentals in our Private Equity and Real Estate investments. Also, our partnership approach and integrated business model continues to provide us with key competitive advantage in the origination of significant opportunities, such as the E&P joint venture in Africa, a transaction in which we structured the most suitable business solution to our partner, Petrobras, and a potentially highly accretive capital allocation opportunity for our Asset Management clients and ourselves as principals - as a result creating long term value for our clients and shareholders ." said Andre Esteves, CEO of the Group.

Relevant Events

On April 10, 2013, BTG Investments LP issued senior notes totaling US$700 million at a fixed coupon of 4.50% p.a. The notes priced at 99.448% and mature in April 2018. This was the first market issuance of debt by BTG Investments LP, and is an important transaction which increased our ability to maximize the efficiency of the leverage utilized by Banco BTG Pactual and BTG Investments LP, the two principal companies in our group, advancing our efforts to achieve an optimum capital structure for the respective entities.

On April 22, 2013 the Central Bank of Brazil approved the formation of Banco BTG Pactual Chile in Santiago (Chile), with initial capital of US$50 million. This transaction remains subject to the approval of the Chilean authorities.

On the same date, the Central Bank of Brazil also approved the allocation of US$300 million to be invested in the companies we are creating in connection with our commodities business.

On June 14, 2013 the Bank and Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras ("Petrobras"), through its subsidiary Petrobras International Braspetro B.V. ("PIBBV"), established a joint venture for oil and gas exploration and production in Africa. The joint venture was established upon the acquisition by BTG Pactual and its clients, acting through BTG Pactual E&P Empreendimentos e Participações S.A., of 50% of the shares issued by Petrobras Oil & Gas B.V. ("PO&G"). The price for such shares, which were previously fully owned by PIBBV, was US$1.525 billion. Banco BTG Pactual will have an approximately 30% economic interest in PO&G after participation of its clients. The joint venture involves PO&G's E&P operations located in Angola, Benin, Gabon, Namibia, and Tanzania.

On July 26, 2013 the Bank concluded the acquisition process of 94.34% of TTG Brasil Investimentos Florestais Ltda. ("TTG Brasil") for a total amount of R$20.2 million. TTG Brasil is one of the largest timberland asset management companies in Latin America and has offices in Brazil and New York City. This acquisition was approved on June 24, 2013 by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Global Market and Economic Analysis

The second quarter was marked by the Federal Reserve (US Central Bank) indication that the reduction of the pace of the long-term asset purchases was likely to take place earlier than expected.

On May 22nd Bernanke told the Joint Economic Committee of the US Congress that tapering would start if there was a sustainable improvement in the labor market outlook. Bernanke indeed announced at the June FOMC meeting that if the Fed's scenario materializes, the Fed was likely to trim the asset purchases later this year. The statements, coupled with better payroll numbers, drove higher Treasury yields. At the end of the quarter, the 10 year yield reached 2.49% against 1.85% at the beginning of the quarter and the upward trend would be even stronger, had not Fed members delivered speeches stating that monetary stance continued to be accommodative.

In response to higher US yields, the dollar appreciated against most of the currencies, especially the Australian Dollar (-12.3%) and the Brazilian Real (-9.4%). Growth trends were also supportive of the US dollar as GPD in China, Europe and Emerging Markets surprised on the downside. Another consequence of higher US yields was an increase in long term rates across the globe. The Brazilian 2017 Treasury bond, for instance, was up 163 bps over the quarter.

On worldwide equity markets, the effect was mixed. The S&P rose 2.4% as the effects of a better economic outlook more than compensated the negative impact of higher rates. The Nikkei outperformed due to idiosyncratic factors, especially the highly accommodative monetary policy. However, for most of the other countries, where growth disappointed, stocks declined. In Brazil the global trend was compounded by social unrest and a change in animal spirits leading to a decline of 15.8% of the Ibovespa.

The Ibovespa's decline was also impacted by a tighter monetary policy implemented by Central Bank. Although expectations for GDP growth continue to be revised down, labor markets are still tight and the 12-month inflation reached 6.7%, higher than the upper inflation bound announced as target by Central Bank. Long term expectations are not anchored making inflation control more costly. In response, the Central Bank of Brazil hiked the base rate by 75 bps in 2Q 2013, from 7.25% to 8.0% p.a. The hiking cycle has proceeded into 3Q 2013 and the Central Bank's latest communication indicates that the base rate will rise further, probably settling between 9% and 10% by the end of the year.

With regard to the external sector, the rolling 12-month current account deficit totaled 3.2% of GDP in May, and the year to June deficit now stood at US$43.5 billion, much higher than the 1H 2012 deficit of US$25 billion. Although trade surplus declined while profit and dividend remittances went up, net direct investment remains stable at a sizeable level (2.9% of GDP). The high level of external reserves, however, makes Central Bank comfortable in dealing with short-term imbalances in FX markets.

In Investment Banking, we saw a recovery in M&A activity if compared to 1Q 2013, along with a continuously strong performance of DCM. The ECM activity also picked up in the quarter in Brazil, although this was partially offset by less thrilling volumes in the other markets in Latin America.

2Q 2013 continued to show a recent trend of volatility in markets across products and regions, with a slightly more positive note if we consider number of transactions and financial volumes. The performance of our DCM business is directly related to the fact that those markets continued strong in the quarter, both locally as internationally, the latter having doubled if compared to 1Q 2013. The ECM markets have remained rather stable in Latam ex-Brazil but picked up significantly in Brazil, with volumes growing fourfold. In M&A Advisory we saw a much more active market mainly in financial volumes if compared to 1Q 2013, but not reaching the same level of activity as in the same quarter of last year.

Combined Adjusted Revenues

Revenues in the 2Q 2013 were down 41% when compared with the 1Q 2013 and 39% when compared with the 2Q 2012. Such lower revenues occurred despite continued solid positive performance in our client facing businesses and our best performing quarter since 2009 for Investment Banking, which were offset by worse performance in Principal Investments, mainly due to Global Markets and Real Estate.

Combined Adjusted Revenues (unaudited)	Quarter			2Q 2013 % change to		Year to Date		6M 2013 % change to
(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013	6M 2012
Investment Banking	129	104	175	36%	68%	179	279	56%
Corporate Lending	140	210	183	32%	-13%	242	394	63%
Sales and Trading	334	670	462	38%	-31%	896	1,132	26%
Asset Management	178	253	216	21%	-15%	349	469	34%
Wealth Management	36	102	101	184%	-1%	72	203	181%
Principal Investments	687	167	(313)	n.a.	n.a.	1,259	(146)	n.a.
Banco Pan	(98)	(4)	(12)	n.a.	n.a.	(119)	(16)	n.a.
Interest and Other	232	190	193	-17%	1%	362	383	6%
Total revenues	1,638	1,694	1,005	-39%	-41%	3,240	2,698	-17%

Investment Banking

The tables below present details related to announced transactions in which BTG Pactual participated:

BTG Pactual Announced Transactions (unaudited)	Number of Transactions(1),(3)			Value(2),(3) (US$ mln)		
	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Financial Advisory (M&A)(4)	34	8	11	11,016	1,716	6,185
Equity Underwriting (ECM)	6	5	7	592	607	1,102
Debt Underwriting (DCM)	11	18	10	726	2,378	1,075

BTG Pactual Announced Transactions (unaudited)	Number of Transactions(1),(3)		Value(2),(3) (US$ mln)	
	6M 2012	6M 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013
Financial Advisory (M&A)(4)	57	19	22,641	7,901
Equity Underwriting (ECM)	6	12	592	1,709
Debt Underwriting (DCM)	29	28	3,098	3,453

Source: Dealogic for ECM and M&A and Anbima for DCM

Note:

(1) Equity underwriting and debt underwriting represent closed transactions. Financial advisory represents announced M&A deals, which typically generate fees upon their subsequent closing.

(2) Local DCM transactions were converted to U.S. Dollars using the end of quarter exchange rates

(3) Market data from previous quarters might vary in all products, for potential inclusion and exclusions

(4) M&A market data for previous quarters may vary because: (i) deal inclusions might be delayed in any moment of the year, (ii) canceled transactions will be withdrawn from the rank, (iii) transaction value might be revised and (iv) transaction enterprise values might change due to debt inclusion, which usually occurs some weeks after the transaction is announced (mainly for non-listed targets)

Investment Banking 2Q 2013 market share highlights

- M&A: #1 in announced transaction volumes and #2 in number of announced transactions in Brazil and Latin America
- ECM: #2 in transaction volumes and #2 in number of transactions in Brazil and Latin America
- DCM: #4 in transaction volumes for Brazilian Local DCM

2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

Investment banking achieved its highest performing quarter since 2009, reaching R$175.0 million, an increase of 68% when compared to the 1Q 2013. The increase was due to (i) a significant rise in financial advisory revenues due to higher activity and an increase in profitability on a per transaction basis, also reflected in relevant growth in our volume of announced transactions, and (ii) a significant increase in equity underwriting as a result of higher market activity and maintenance of our leading market share. DCM also maintained solid performance; however, revenues were down when compared to 1Q 2013 mainly due a lower market share in Brazil and LatAm International DCM markets.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

Revenues increased 36% compared with the 2Q 2012, showing a stronger performance as follows: (i) financial advisory revenues improved mainly as consequence of higher profitability on a per transaction basis, (ii) our DCM business continued its solid performance on market activity growth and maintenance of our market share. ECM had a solid performance in the 2Q 2013, but revenues were slightly down when compared to 2Q 2012 due to even stronger performance in that period.

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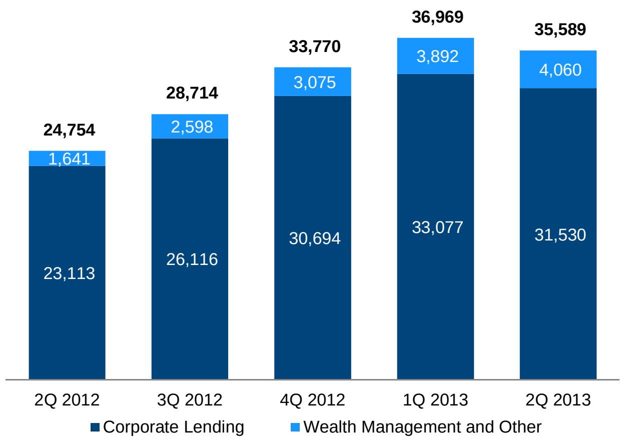
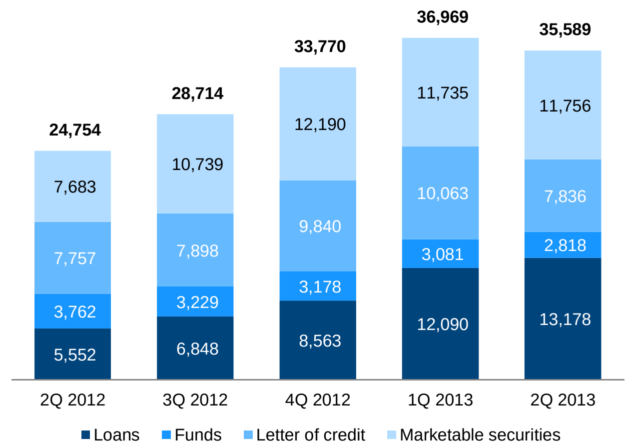
Corporate Lending

BTG Pactual Broader Credit Portfolio

Broader Credit Portfolio Breakdown By Area
(in R$ million)



Broader Credit Portfolio By Product
(in R$ million)

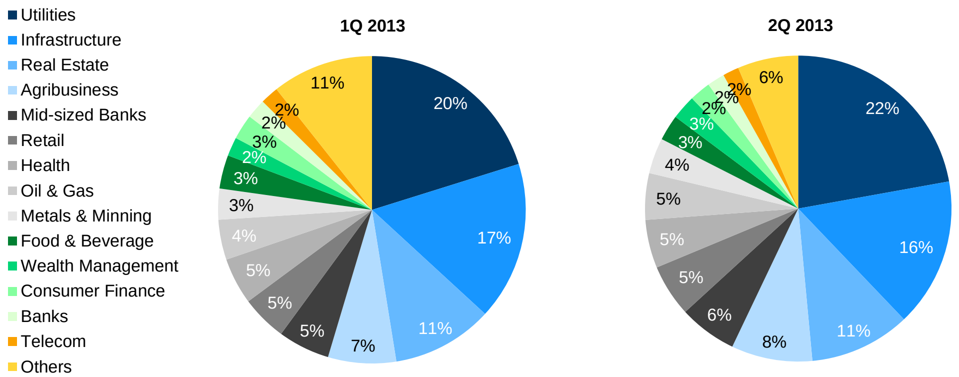


Note:
(1) Other: includes interbank deposits, Merchant Banking structured transactions and others
(2) Wealth Management impacts WM results, other impacts Sales and Trading and Merchant Banking results

Our broader credit portfolio is composed of loans, receivables, advances in foreign exchange contracts, letters of credit and marketable securities bearing credit exposures (including debentures, promissory notes, real estate bonds, and investments in credit receivable funds – FIDCs).

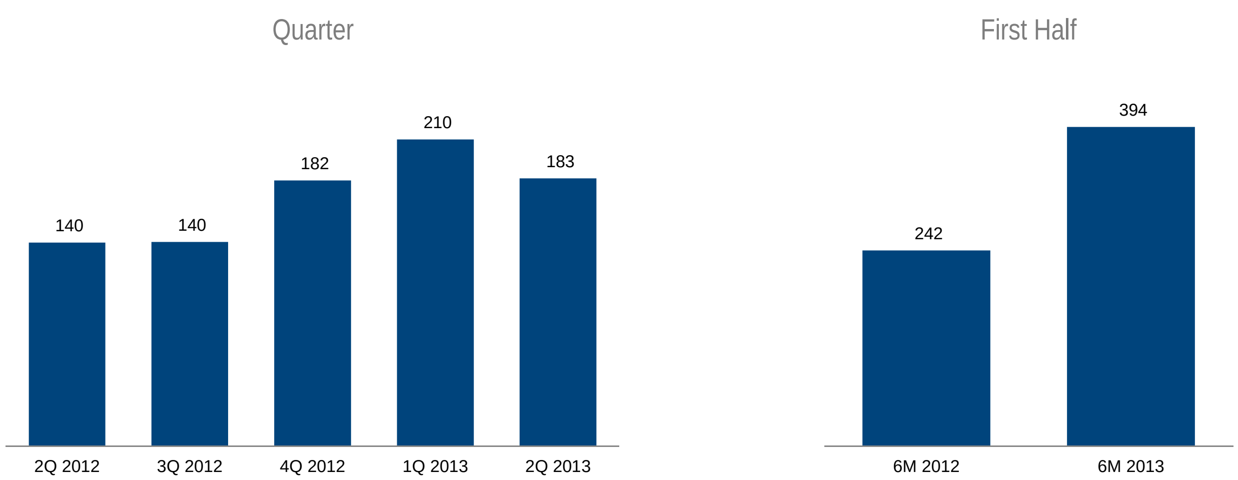
At quarter end, the balance of our broader credit portfolio decreased 4% when compared with the end of the 1Q 2013, primarily due to (i) slightly higher credit and liquidity standards being applied given the prevailing economic scenario in Brazil and (ii) the maturity of a significant credit line in our Corporate Lending portfolio. We continued to develop our Corporate Lending activities, originating significant opportunities in LatAm and Brazil.

Broader Credit Portfolio By Industry
(% of total in values)



Corporate Lending Detailed Results

Revenues
(in R$ million)



2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

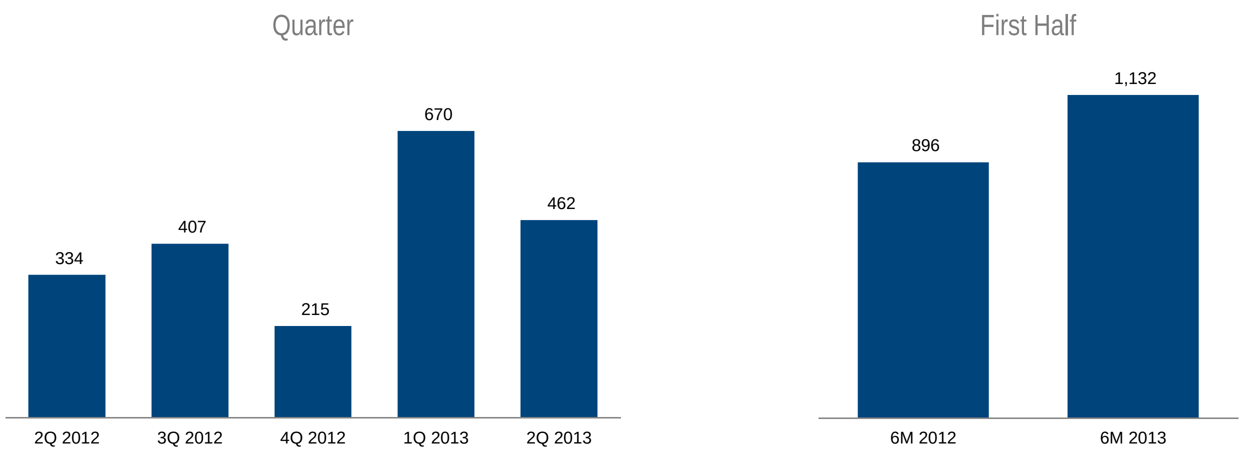
Revenues from Corporate Lending decreased 13%, from R$210.2 million to R$183.5 million, mainly due to the absence of one off events in the 2Q 2013, as opposed to the recognition of structuring fees from certain credit transactions in the 1Q 2013.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

Revenues from Corporate Lending increased 32%, from R$139.5 million to R$183.5 million, due to the 54% growth of the average balance of our corporate lending portfolio, from R$21.0 billion in 2Q 2012 to R$32.3 billion in 2Q 2013.

Sales and Trading

Revenues
(in R$ million)



2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

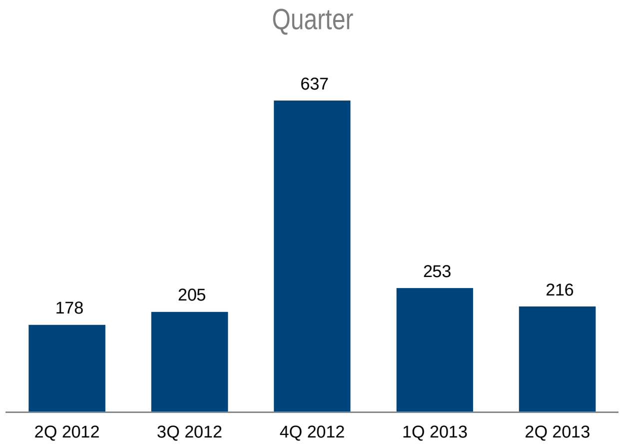
Revenues from Sales and Trading decreased 31%, from R$670.4 million to R$461.8 million, reflecting continuing strong performance in a quarter marked by risk aversion and more volatile market conditions. In the 2Q 2013 we had significant revenues from our FX desk, taking advantage of higher flows and the Brazilian real's depreciation, and maintained good performance in our rates franchise. On the other hand, our equities revenues were lower, as a direct effect of the poor performance of the Brazilian equity market in the period, which was down 15.7%. Notwithstanding such market performance, our equities brokerage continued to present excellent performance.

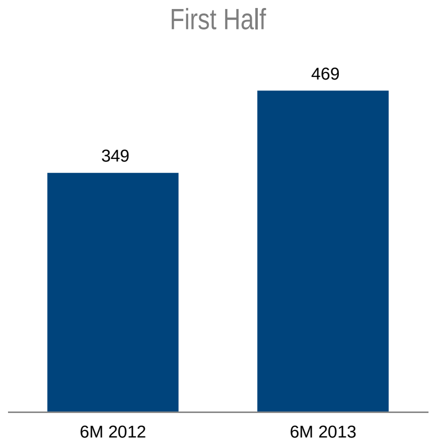
2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

Sales and trading revenues increased 38%, from R$334.2 million to R$461.8 million. This revenue increase is attributable to the same factors described above.

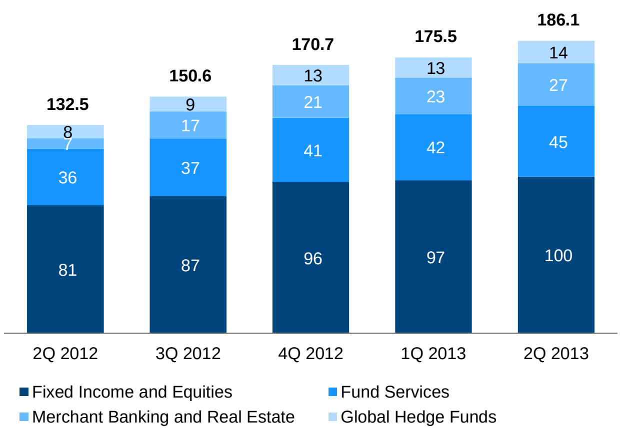
Asset Management

Revenues
(in R$ million)





AuM & AuA by Asset Class
(in R$ billion)



2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

Revenues from Asset Management decreased 15%, from R$253.4 million to R$215.8 million, in a quarter when we typically have a smaller number of our investment funds recognizing performance fees due. Such reduction was partially offset by an increase in our management fees due to (i) an increase of 6% in our AuM and AuA, from R$175.5 billion to R$186.1 billion and (ii) a shift in the composition of our AuM and AuA, as our clients continue to migrate from conservative, short term fixed income products, to alternative and equities products. Management fees were also positively impacted by an increase in the number of working days in the quarter, as compared to the 1Q 2013.

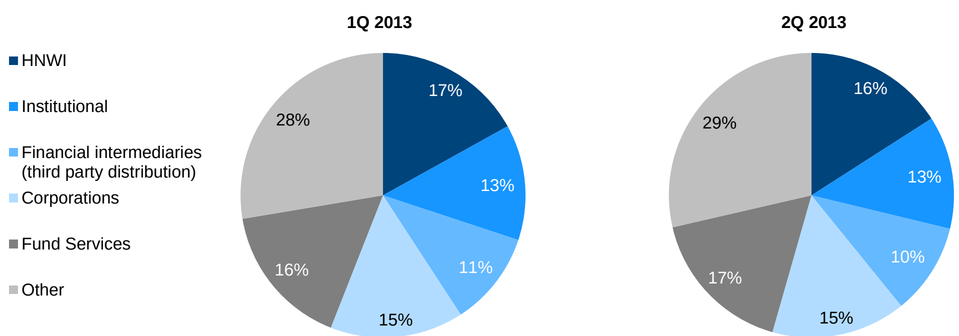
Net new money was R$6.1 billion, with positive contribution primarily from our LatAm Fixed Income & Equities funds, Fund Services and Private Equity and Real Estate Funds.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

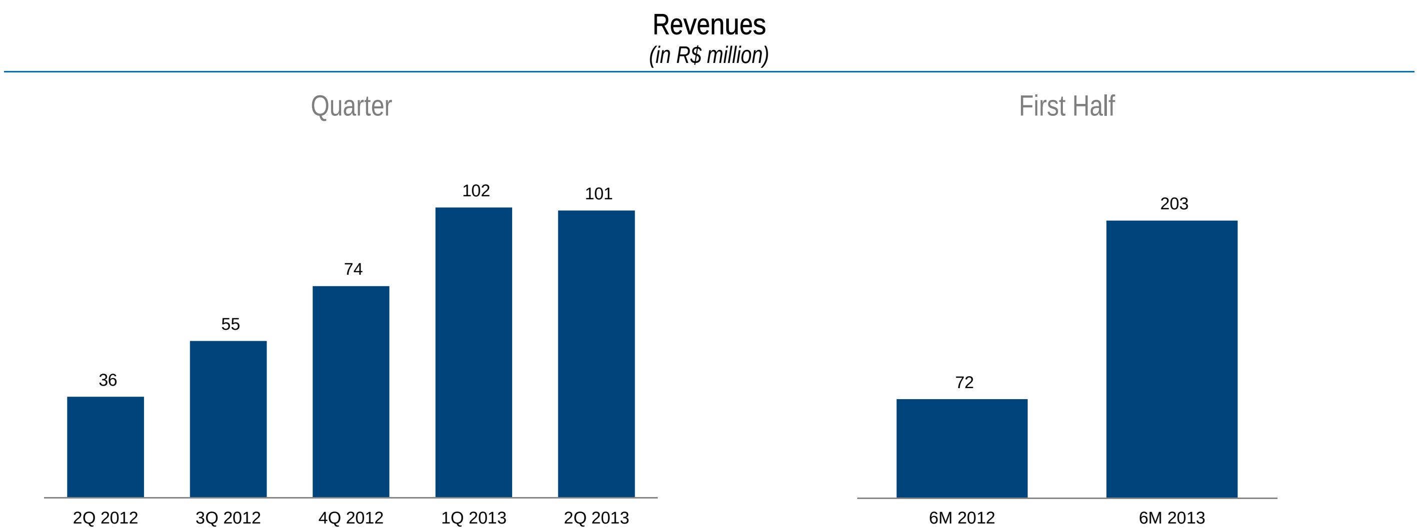
Revenues from Asset Management increased 21%, from R$178.4 million to R$215.8 million. The increase was a result of (i) an increase of 40% in our AuM and AuA, in part due to the acquisition of Celfin and Bolsa y Renta during the 4Q 2012, and (ii) an increase in our RoA, due to a shift in the composition of our AuM and AuA, which migrated gradually over the period from conservative, short term fixed income products, to alternative and equities products. The increase was partially offset by the recognition of less revenues from performance fees from our Global Hedge Funds platform in the 2Q 2013 when compared with the same period of 2012.

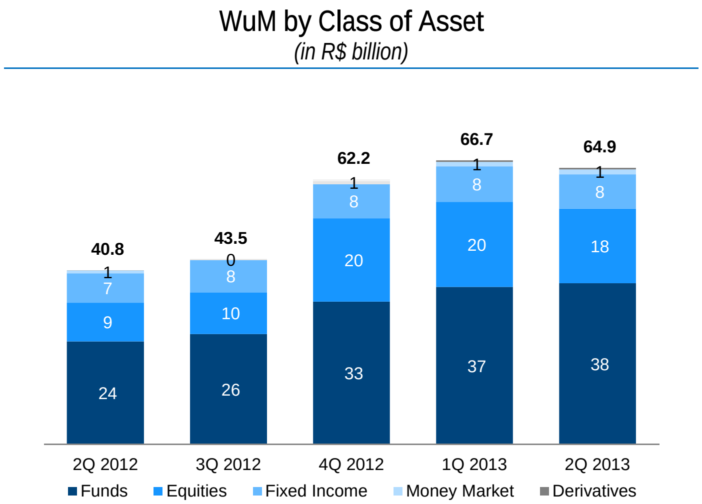
AuM and AuA by Type of Client

(%)



Wealth Management





2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

Revenues from Wealth Management remained stable in 2Q 2013 when compared with the previous quarter, reflecting a performance significantly above the levels achieved in previous years. Revenues were R$101.9 million in 1Q 2013 and R$100.9 million in 2Q 2013, a 1% decrease attributable to a reduction in fees from distribution of investment funds, partially compensated by an increase in revenues from client trading activities and management fees. WuM closed the period at R$64.9 billion, a 3% decrease when compared to the previous period. Such reduction was mainly attributable to a loss in value in our equity assets under custody (which accrue very small fees).

Net new money was negative R$0.3 billion, primarily due to concentrated withdrawals of equity investments under custody from a specific client, offset by new investments in our funds.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

Revenues from Wealth Management increased 184%, from R$35.5 million to R$100.9 million, primarily a result of (i) the 59% growth in WuM, in part due to the acquisition of Celfin and Bolsa y Renta during the 4Q 2012, (ii) higher RoA on our asset management funds, and (iii) higher revenues from clients' trading activities.

Principal Investments

Principal Investments Revenues (unaudited)	Quarter			2Q 2013 % change to		Full Year		6M 2013 % change to
(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013	6M 2012
Global Markets	362	276	(106)	n.a.	n.a.	932	170	-82%
Merchant Banking	17	81	(58)	n.a.	n.a.	41	23	-44%
Real Estate	308	(190)	(149)	n.a.	n.a.	287	(339)	n.a.
Total	687	167	(313)	n.a.	n.a.	1,259	(146)	n.a.

2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

Principal Investments had negative revenues of R$313.3 million in the 2Q 2013 compared to revenues of R$167.3 million in the previous quarter. In Global Markets, some of our desks were negatively impacted by the challenging global trading environment, especially our rates and equity related strategies, partially offset by positive performance from our credit and FX strategies. Our overall risk exposure was further reduced during the quarter, as reflected the reduction of our VaR. Real Estate revenues in the quarter were negatively impacted by our investment in BR Properties, as its share price decreased from R$22.4 per share at the end of March to R$19.0 per share at the end of June, and we maintained our 20% liquidity reserve. Such losses were partially offset by the recognition of gains from certain Real Estate development assets. Real Estate revenues in the previous quarter were also negatively impacted by a decrease in the share price of BR Properties. Finally, Merchant Banking revenues in the quarter reflect primarily the cost of capital allocated to the division, with no relevant events in the 2Q 2013, compared to revenues from the sale of our investment in STR, partially recognized in the 1Q 2013.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

Revenues from Principal Investments decreased for the reasons previously described.

Given the nature of our assets and the structure of our business, our Merchant Banking and Real Estate investments are generally not measured at fair value except when the companies are publicly traded. Our results from those businesses will typically reflect (i) our share of profits or losses from our invested companies, (ii) dividends received from investments not subject to the equity pick up method of accounting, (iii) allowances for valuation of properties, impairment of goodwill or for losses in investments, (iv) our internal funding costs applied to the merchant banking and real estate portfolios and (v) gains on the divestiture of our investments.

Banco Pan

2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

Our investment in Banco Pan presented a loss of R$11.7 million in the 2Q 2013, slightly higher than the loss of R$3.8 million recorded in the previous quarter. This loss was composed of funding costs of R$16.7 million charged to this investment, in line with the previous quarter, offset by our R$5.0 million share of profits from Banco Pan, compared to a R$12.9 million share of profit in the first quarter of 2013.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

The losses recognized from our investment in Banco Pan for 2Q 2013 were 88% lower than 2Q 2012. Our share of profits from Banco Pan increased, from a loss of R$80.4 million in 2Q 2012 to a gain of R$5.0 million in the 2Q 2013, while our funding costs charged to this investment were R$16.7 million in the 2Q 2013, compared to R$21.0 million in 2Q 2012.

Interest and Other

2Q 2013 vs. 1Q 2013

Revenues from interest and other remained relatively stable, in line with a 2% increase in our average shareholders' equity.

2Q 2013 vs. 2Q 2012

Revenues from interest and other decreased 17%, mainly due to the reduction in the average basic interest rate from 2Q 2012 to 2Q 2013 (8.5% to 8.00%) and the temporary effect from the positive mark-to-market of certain hedging instruments in foreign subsidiaries (mainly, our Cayman Branch) that impacted 2Q 2012 results. The reduction was partially offset by the 38% increase of our average shareholders' equity.

Combined Adjusted Operating Expenses

Combined Adjusted Operating Expenses (unaudited)	Quarter			2Q 2013 % change to		Year to Date		6M 2013 % change to
(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013	6M 2012
Bonus	(280)	(275)	(151)	-46%	-45%	(612)	(426)	-31%
Retention expenses	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	(6)	-	-100%
Salaries and benefits	(74)	(112)	(114)	54%	2%	(144)	(226)	56%
Administrative and other	(150)	(158)	(128)	-15%	-19%	(218)	(286)	31%
Goodwill amortization	(170)	(45)	(45)	-73%	0%	(175)	(90)	-48%
Tax charges, other than income tax	(58)	(72)	(66)	13%	-9%	(108)	(138)	28%
Total operating expenses	(732)	(663)	(504)	-31%	-24%	(1,264)	(1,167)	-8%
Cost to income ratio	45%	39%	50%	12%	28%	39%	43%	11%
Compensation ratio	22%	23%	26%	22%	15%	23%	24%	3%
Coverage ratio	167%	198%	226%	35%	14%	183%	211%	16%
Total number of employees	1,434	2,516	2,553	78%	1%	1,434	2,553	78%
Partners and associate partners	165	186	185	12%	-1%	165	185	12%
Employees	1,133	2,202	2,249	98%	2%	1,133	2,249	98%
Other	136	128	119	-13%	-7%	136	119	-13%

Bonus

Bonus expenses in the 2Q 2013 were R$150.6 million, a decrease of 45% compared to the previous quarter. This reduction in bonus expenses was a result of a 46% decrease in revenues, net of Interest and Other, and our expenses (excluding taxes and bonuses) being 9% lower than the previous quarter. Bonus expenses were R$279.5 million in the 2Q 2012 and R$275.0 million in the 1Q 2013. Our bonuses are determined in accordance with our profit-sharing program, and are calculated as a percentage of our adjusted revenues, excluding Interest and Other revenues, reduced by our operating expenses. The calculation methodology was consistently applied in all of the periods.

Retention expenses

We recorded no such expenses in the 2Q 2013 as our retention program was terminated in February 2012.

Salaries and benefits

Staff costs remained relatively stable, increasing 2% compared to the 1Q 2013. Expenses related to salaries and benefits were R$74.1 million in the 2Q 2012 and R$112.1 million in the 1Q 2013, compared to R$114.0 million in the 2Q 2013. When compared to the 2Q 2012, the increase in such expenses reflects the growth in the total number of employees from 1,434 to 2,553 (primarily due to our acquisitions of Celfin and Bolsa y Renta in the 4Q 2012) and by the 7.5% increase in annual base salaries granted in September 2012 to employees in Brazil pursuant to our agreement with the relevant employees union.

Administrative and other

Total administrative and other expenses decreased 19%, from R$158.5 million in the 1Q 2013 to R$127.7 million in the current quarter, mostly as a result of the deferral of costs related to our bond offerings, smaller transaction consulting expenses and some reversions of labor provisions. If compared to the 2Q 2012, total administrative and other expenses decreased 15%, from R$150.2 million to R$127.7 million, mainly due to expenses with our IPO recorded in the 2Q 2012, partially offset by the increase in expenses related to our new office in Sao Paulo and IT.

Goodwill amortization

In the 2Q 2013 we recorded amortization expenses totaling R$45.2 million arising primarily in connection with our goodwill from the acquisitions of Celfin and Bolsa y Renta. Goodwill amortization was in line with the 1Q 2013, and decreased compared to 2Q 2012, due to our decision to fully amortize the then-existing goodwill in that period.

Tax charges, other than income tax

Tax charges, other than income tax, were R$66.1 million, broadly in line with 1Q 2013, and up 13% when compared to 2Q 2012, as a larger part of the revenues were subject to tax charges in the period, which increased tax charges as a percentage of total revenues.

Combined Adjusted Income Taxes

Combined Adjusted Income Tax (unaudited)	Quarter			Year to Date	
(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013
Income before taxes	905	1,031	501	1,976	1,532
Income tax and social contribution	(83)	(419)	149	(367)	(270)
Effective income tax rate	9.2%	40.7%	-29.8%	18.6%	17.6%

Our effective income tax rate was negative 29.8% (representing an income tax gain of R$149.2 million), mainly due to (i) the recognition of a R$302.3 million deferred tax credit over the decrease in the value of our stake in BR Properties (since the company has been trading substantially below book value for a prolonged period, we have recognized a 40% tax credit over the difference between our share of its book value, which is our tax base, and the market value, recognized by us), and (ii) the computation of interest on equity (JCP) in the amount of R$255.0 million in the quarter. Also, our average income tax rate was negatively impacted in the current quarter due to our revenue mix, as a lower portion of the group's income before tax was recognized by BTG Investments LP - which is not subject to income tax - when compared to 2012. Our effective income tax rate was 9.2% (an expense of R$83.7 million) in the 2Q 2012, and 40.7% (an expense of R$419.1 million) in the 1Q 2013.

Balance Sheet

Our total assets increased 13%, from R$173.0 billion at the end of the 1Q 2013 to R$196.0 billion at the end of the 2Q 2013, mainly due to an increase in our interbank investments, mostly related to reverse repo transactions with Brazilian government bonds, and our marketable securities portfolio, as a consequence of higher inventories of assets financed through secured funding, including repo financing, also largely composed of Brazilian government bonds. In addition to that, the growth in our total assets was also impacted by the depreciation of the Brazilian real over our trading assets denominated in US dollars in the period. Our leverage ratio was 13.0x at the end of the 2Q 2013.

On the liabilities side, our secured funding liabilities increased mainly due to the increase in open market funding related to our interbank investments and inventory of financial assets. Our unsecured funding increase was concentrated in time deposits, and in the balance of securities issued and accepted, the last one including the US$700 million of BTGI bonds issued in April 10, 2013. Our shareholders' equity increased 2%, from R$14,747 million at the end of the 1Q 2013 to R$15,035 million at the end of the 2Q 2013, mainly due to net income of R$650.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, partially offset by the R$315.5 million of announced dividends and JCP, and the R$40.0 million negative impact of OCI (other comprehensive income).

Risk and Capital Management

There were no significant changes in the risk and capital management framework in the quarter.

Market Risk – Value-at-risk

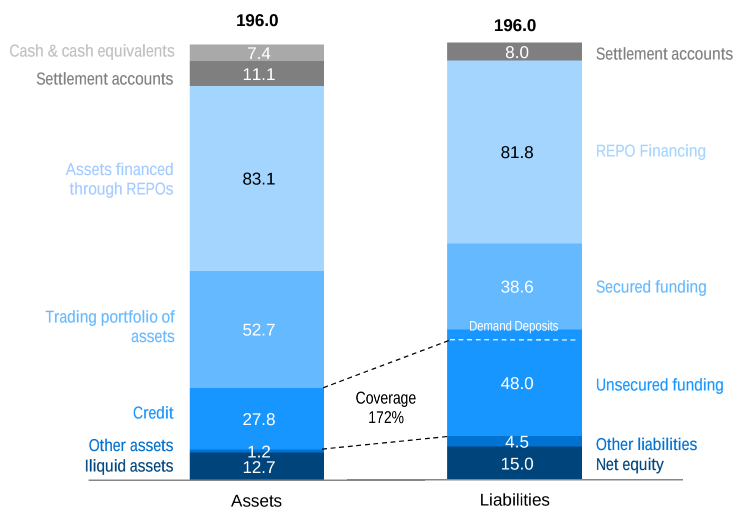
Value-at-risk (unaudited)	Quarter		
(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Total average daily VaR	92.0	84.9	73.5
Average daily VaR as a % of average equity	0.85%	0.59%	0.49%

Our total average daily VaR decreased in the 2Q 2013, in absolute terms and as a percentage of our average shareholders' equity, when compared to the 1Q 2013 and to the 2Q 2012. We decreased our market risk exposure during the quarter due to less favorable market conditions. As we have outlined in the past, that is a characteristic of our business model, in which our average VaR may vary, from time to time, due to our perceptions concerning capital deployment opportunities in the various markets in which we operate.

Liquidity Risk Analysis

The chart below summarizes the composition of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2013:

Summarized Balance Sheet (unaudited)
(in R$ billion)



Note:

(1) *From 1Q 2013 on, unsecured funding includes secured funding that uses credit or illiquid asset as collateral (2Q 2013 = R$3.3 billion)*

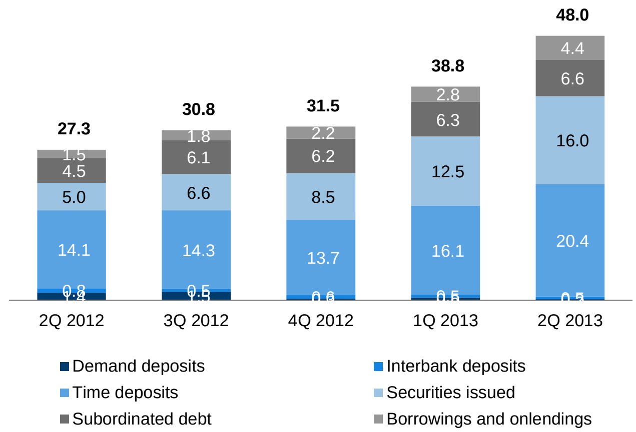
(2) *From 1Q 2013 on, other assets, that was previously reported together with illiquid assets, are reported individually*

Unsecured Funding Analysis

The chart below summarizes the composition of our unsecured funding base evolution:

Unsecured Funding Evolution (unaudited)

(in R$ billion)



Note:

(1) During the 4Q 2012 the Brazilian Central Bank reviewed the definition of money market account in our Cayman Branch, which was re-classified from demand deposits to time deposits. For the 2Q 2013 the total value of money market in our Cayman Brach was R$1.6 billion

(2) From 1Q 2013 on, time deposits includes secured funding that uses credit or illiquid asset as collateral (2Q 2013 = R$3.3 billion)

Our total unsecured funding increased 24%, from R$38.8 billion at the end of the 1Q 2013 to R$48.0 billion at the end of the 2Q 2013. The growth in our unsecured funding was concentrated in time deposits, in a result of increased notes in the Bank, directly in Brazil and through our Cayman Branch, and securities issued, also impacted by the US$700 million bond issuance by BTG Investments LP in April.

Credit Risk

The following table sets forth the distribution, by credit rating, of our credit exposures as of June 30, 2013. The rating shown below reflects our internal ratings assessment, consistently applied following the Brazilian Central Bank standard ratings scale:

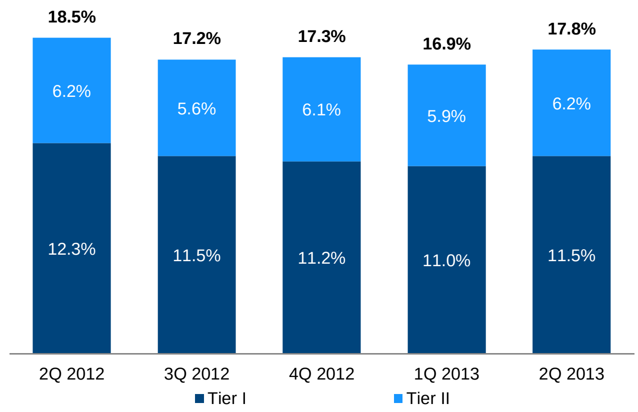
Rating (unaudited) *(in R$ million)*	2Q 2013
AA	12,565
A	13,043
B	7,132
C	1,761
D	87
E	814
F	90
G	48
H	51
Total	35,589

Capital Management

Banco BTG Pactual must comply with capital requirements standards established by the Central Bank of Brazil that are similar to those proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, under the Basel Capital Accord. Our BIS capital ratios, calculated in accordance with The Brazilian Central Bank standards and regulations, are applicable only to Banco BTG Pactual and are set out in the table below.

The Basel ratio increased from 16.9% at the end of the 1Q 2013 to 17.8% at the close of the 2Q 2013. The increase of the Basel Index was a result of a reduction in market risk due to less favorable market conditions in the period.

Basel Ratio (unaudited)
(%)



Other Matters

This document should be read together with the interim financial information of Banco BTG Pactual S.A. and BTG Participations Ltd. for the quarter ended June 30, 2013. Both the earnings release and the interim financial information are available online in the Investor Relations section at www.btgpactual.com/ir.

Exhibits

Basis for Presentation

Except where otherwise noted, the information concerning our financial condition presented in this document is based on our Combined Balance Sheet, which is prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. Except where otherwise noted, the information concerning our results of operations presented in this document is based on our Combined Adjusted Income Statement, which represents a revenue breakdown by business unit net of funding costs and financial expenses allocated to such unit, and a reclassification of certain other expenses and costs.

Our Combined Adjusted Income Statement is derived from the same accounting information used for preparing our Combined Income Statement in accordance with Brazilian GAAP. The classification of the line items in our Combined Adjusted Income Statement is unaudited and materially differs from the classification and presentation of the corresponding line items in our Combined Income Statement. As explained in the notes to the Combined Financial Statements of BTG Pactual, our combined financial statements are presented with the exclusive purpose of providing, in a single set of financial statements and in one GAAP, information related to the operations of the Group and represents the combination of transactions from (i) Banco BTG Pactual S.A. and its subsidiaries, and (ii) BTG Investments LP and its subsidiaries.

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") and Ratios

The key performance indicators (KPIs) and ratios are monitored by management and pursued to be achieved across financial periods. Consequently, key indicators calculated based on annual results across financial periods may be more meaningful than quarterly and of any specific date results. KPIs are calculated annually and adjusted, when necessary, as part of the strategic planning process and to reflect regulatory environment or significant adverse market conditions.

This section contains the basis for presentation and the calculation of selected KPIs and ratios presented in this report.

KPIs and Ratios	Description
AuM and AuA	Assets under management and assets under administration consist of proprietary assets, third party assets, wealth management funds and/or joint investments managed or administrated among a variety of assets classes, including fixed income, equities, money market accounts, multi-market funds and private equity funds.
Cost to income ratio	It is computed by dividing the combined adjusted total operating expenses by combined adjusted total revenues.
Coverage ratio	It is computed by dividing the combined adjusted fee revenues by the sum of combined adjusted salaries and benefits and administrative and other expenses. Combined adjusted fee revenues are computed by adding the combined adjusted total revenues from investment banking, asset management and wealth management units to brokerage fees from the sales and trading unit.
Effective income tax rate	It is computed by dividing the combined adjusted income tax and social contribution or (expense) by the combined adjusted income before taxes.
Net income per unit	Net income per unit for periods before 2Q 2012 represents the combined net income divided by total pro-forma number of units pre-offering. The total pro-forma number of units pre-offering considers the combined capital of Banco BTG Pactual and BTGP comprised solely of units. Each pro-forma unit is comprised of 3 different classes of shares of Banco BTG Pactual and BTGP, which is consistent with the units offered in the IPO of April 2012, and therefore the combined capital would be comprised of 800 million units. Net Income per unit for 2Q12 and the following periods, including 6M 2012, represents the combined net income divided by total number of units in the end of period (the combined capital is comprised of 905 million). This item is a non-GAAP measurement and may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP measures used by other companies.
ROAE	Annualized ROE for the periods are computed by dividing annualized combined net income by the combined average shareholders' equity. We determine the average shareholders' equity based on the initial and final net equity for the quarter.

KPIs and Ratios	Description
VaR	The VaR numbers reported are calculated on a one-day time horizon, a 95.0% confidence level and a one-year look-back window. A 95.0% confidence level means that there is a 1 in 20 chance that daily trading net revenues will fall below the VaR estimated. Thus, shortfalls from expected trading net revenues on a single trading day greater than the reported VaR would be anticipated to occur, on average, about once a month. Shortfalls on a single day can exceed reported VaR by significant amounts and they can also occur more frequently or accumulate over a longer time horizon, such as a number of consecutive trading days. Given its reliance on historical data, the accuracy of VaR is limited in its ability to predict unprecedented market changes, as historical distributions in market risk factors may not produce accurate predictions of future market risk. Different VaR methodologies and distributional assumptions can produce materially different VaR. Moreover, VaR calculated for a one-day time horizon does not fully capture the market risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or offset with hedges within one day. "Stress Test" modeling is used as a complement of VaR in the daily risk management activities.
WuM	Wealth under management consists of private wealth clients' assets that we manage across a variety of asset classes, including fixed income, money market, multi-asset funds and merchant banking funds. A portion of our WuM is also allocated to our AuM to the extent that our wealth management clients invest in our asset management products.
Leverage Ratio	Leverage Ratio is computed by dividing the total assets by the combined shareholders' equity.

Selected Combined Financial Data

Balance Sheet (unaudited) *(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)*	Quarter			2Q 2013 % change to	
	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	1Q 2013
Assets					
Cash and bank deposits	354	746	725	105%	-3%
Interbank investments	28,707	44,156	52,731	84%	19%
Marketable securities and derivatives	78,070	90,460	96,668	24%	7%
Interbank transactions	918	423	482	-47%	14%
Loans	5,720	11,392	13,664	139%	20%
Other receivables	20,224	21,841	25,712	27%	18%
Other assets	24	44	56	130%	26%
Permanent assets	2,882	3,914	5,914	105%	51%
Total assets	136,899	172,977	195,952	43%	13%
Liabilities					
Deposits	16,301	14,364	18,183	12%	27%
Open market funding	60,996	81,835	94,126	54%	15%
Funds from securities issued and accepted	5,012	12,526	15,984	219%	28%
Interbank transactions	33	6	5	-86%	-28%
Loans and onlendings	1,497	2,772	4,378	193%	58%
Derivatives	7,536	10,759	14,384	91%	34%
Subordinated liabilities	4,486	6,314	6,576	47%	4%
Other liabilities	28,559	29,424	26,850	-6%	-9%
Deferred income	55	146	141	156%	-4%
Shareholders'equity	12,333	14,747	15,035	22%	2%
Non-controlling interest	91	84	290	219%	244%
Total liabilities	136,899	172,977	195,952	43%	13%

Combined Adjusted Income Statement (unaudited)	Quarter			2Q 2013 % change to		Year to Date		6M 2013 % change to
(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	2Q 2012	1Q 2013	6M 2012	6M 2013	6M 2012
Investment banking	129	104	175	36%	68%	179	279	56%
Corporate lending	140	210	183	32%	-13%	242	394	63%
Sales and trading	334	670	462	38%	-31%	896	1,132	26%
Asset management	178	253	216	21%	-15%	349	469	34%
Wealth management	36	102	101	184%	-1%	72	203	181%
Principal investments	687	167	(313)	n.a.	n.a.	1,259	(146)	n.a.
Banco Pan	(98)	(4)	(12)	n.a.	n.a.	(119)	(16)	n.a.
Interest and other	232	190	193	-17%	1%	362	383	6%
Total revenues	1,638	1,694	1,005	-39%	-41%	3,240	2,698	-17%
Bonus	(280)	(275)	(151)	-46%	-45%	(612)	(426)	-31%
Retention expenses	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	(6)	-	-100%
Salaries and benefits	(74)	(112)	(114)	54%	2%	(144)	(226)	56%
Administrative and other	(150)	(158)	(128)	-15%	-19%	(218)	(286)	31%
Goodwill amortization	(170)	(45)	(45)	-73%	0%	(175)	(90)	-48%
Tax charges, other than income tax	(58)	(72)	(66)	13%	-9%	(108)	(138)	28%
Total operating expenses	(732)	(663)	(504)	-31%	-24%	(1,264)	(1,167)	-8%
Income before taxes	905	1,031	501	-45%	-51%	1,976	1,532	-22%
Income tax and social contribution	(83)	(419)	149	-279%	-136%	(367)	(270)	-27%
Net Income	822	612	650	-21%	6%	1,608	1,262	-22%

Selected Individual Financial Data

The information presented on the tables below is based on the consolidated financial statements of Banco BTG Pactual prepared in accordance with Brazilian GAAP (“BR GAAP”) and BTG Investments LP (“BTGI”), a subsidiary of BTGP, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):

Balance Sheet (unaudited) *(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)*	Banco BTG Pactual S.A.		BTG Investments LP.	
	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Assets				
Cash and bank deposits	688	658	362	341
Interbank investments	41,827	51,252	2,329	2,594
Marketable securities and derivatives	70,607	76,454	20,026	20,435
Interbank transactions	423	482	-	-
Loans	10,482	11,317	910	2,347
Other receivables	20,016	23,205	1,746	2,520
Other assets	44	54	85	112
Permanent asset	3,282	5,146	632	765
Total assets	147,369	168,569	26,090	29,113
Liabilities				
Deposits	14,664	18,517	-	-
Open market funding	64,649	76,591	17,186	18,649
Funds from securities issued and accepted	12,526	14,272	-	-
Interbank transactions	6	5	-	-
Loans and onlendings	1,883	3,398	889	2,692
Derivatives	9,734	13,065	1,199	1,539
Subordinated liabilities	6,314	6,576	-	-
Other liabilities	26,771	24,688	2,662	2,223
Deferred income	146	141	-	-
Shareholders' equity	10,592	11,029	4,155	4,006
Non-controlling interest	84	287	-	4
Total liabilities	147,369	168,569	26,090	29,113

Income Statement (unaudited) *(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)*	Banco BTG Pactual S.A.		BTG Investments LP.	
	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Financial income	2,246	1,890	205	(250)
Financial expenses	(1,065)	(1,352)	(30)	(101)
Gross financial income	1,181	538	175	(351)
Other operating income (expenses)	21	113	(9)	(34)
Operating income	1,203	651	166	(385)
Non-operating income/(expenses)	1	0	-	(0)
Income before taxes and profit sharing	1,204	651	166	(385)
Income and social contribution taxes	(438)	300	-	-
Statutory profit sharing	(275)	(146)	-	-
Non-controlling interest	0	(47)	-	0
Net income	491	759	166	(385)

The table below presents the consolidation adjustments, IFRS adjustments and effects of the reclassification of the net exposure to US Dollar (conversion adjustment) from the combined income statement to the shareholders' equity in order to eliminate gain and losses resulting from the conversion process of the consolidated financial statements of BTGI, as it is explained in the notes to the Combined Financial Statements of BTG Pactual.

Reconciliation (unaudited) *(in R$ million, unless otherwise stated)*	Balance Sheet		Income Statement	
	1Q 2013	2Q 2013	1Q 2013	2Q 2013
Banco BTG Pactual - BR GAAP	147,369	168,569	491	759
BTG Investments - IFRS	26,090	29,113	166	(385)
Total	173,460	197,681	657	373
Conversion adjustments from IFRS to BR GAAP	(483)	(1,730)	(10)	(27)
Consolidation and conversion adjustments	-	-	(35)	304
Combined balances	172,977	195,952	612	650

Selected Presentation Differences

The table presents a summary of certain material differences between the Combined Adjusted Income Statement and the Combined Income Statement prepared in accordance to the BR GAAP (which is derived from the Combined Financial Statements):

	Combined Adjusted Income Statement	Combined Income Statement
Revenues	• Revenues segregated by business unit, which is the functional view used by our management to monitor our performance • Each transaction allocated to a business unit, and the associated revenue, net of transaction and funding costs (when applicable), is reported as generated by such business unit	• Revenues are presented in accordance with BRGAAP and standards established by COSIF • Segregation of revenues follows the contractual nature of the transactions and is aligned with the classification of the assets and liabilities - from which such revenues are derived • Revenues are presented without deduction of corresponding financial or transaction costs
Expenses	• Revenues are net of certain expenses, such as trading losses, as well as transaction costs and funding costs • Revenues are net of cost of funding of our net equity (recorded at “interest and other”) • SG&A expenses incurred to support our operations are presented separately	• Breakdown of expenses in accordance with COSIF • Financial expenses and trading losses presented as separate line items and not deducted from the financial revenues with which they are associated • Transactions costs are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost of assets and liabilities in our inventory • SG&A expenses incurred to support our operations are presented separately in our combined income statement
Principal Investments Revenues	• Revenues net of funding costs (including cost of net equity) and of trading losses, including losses from derivatives and from foreign exchange variations • Revenues are reduced by associated transaction costs and by management and performance fees paid	• Revenues included in different revenue line items (marketable securities, derivative financial income and equity pick-up up from subsidiaries) • Losses, including trading losses and derivative expenses, presented as financial expenses
Sales and Trading Revenues	• Revenues net of funding costs (including cost of net equity) and of trading losses, including losses from derivatives and from foreign exchange variations • Revenues deducted from transaction costs	• Revenues included in numerous revenue line items (marketable securities, derivative financial income, foreign exchange and compulsory investments) • Losses, including trading losses, derivative expenses and funding and borrowings costs, presented as financial expenses
Corporate Lending Revenues	• Revenues net of funding costs (including cost of net equity)	• Revenues included in certain revenue line items (credit operations, marketable securities and derivative financial income) • Losses, including derivative expenses, presented as financial expenses
PanAmericano Revenues	• Revenues consist of the equity pick-up from our investment, presented net of funding costs (including cost of net equity)	• Revenues from equity pick-up recorded as equity pickup from subsidiaries
Salaries and Benefits	• Salaries and benefits include compensation expenses and social security contributions	• Generally recorded as personnel expenses
Bonus	• Bonus include cash profit-sharing plan expenses (% of our net revenues)	• Generally recorded as employees’ statutory profit-sharing
Retention Expenses	• Retention expenses include the pro rata accrual of employee retention program expense	• Generally recorded as personnel expenses
Administrative and Other	• Administrative and Others are consulting fees, offices, IT, travel and entertainment expenses, as well as other general expenses	• Generally recorded as other administrative expenses, and other operating expenses
Goodwill amortization	• Goodwill amortization of investments in operating subsidiaries other than merchant banking investments	• Generally recorded as other operating expenses
Tax charges, other than income tax	• Tax expenses are comprised of taxes applicable to our revenues not considered by us as transaction costs due to their nature (PIS, Cofins and ISS)	• Generally recorded as tax charges other than income taxes
Income tax and social contribution	• Income tax and other taxes applicable to net profits	• Generally recorded as income tax and social contribution

The differences discussed above are not exhaustive and should not be construed as a reconciliation of the Combined Adjusted income statement to the combined income statement or combined financial statements. The business units presented in the Combined Adjusted income statement should not be presumed to be operating segments under IFRS because our management does not solely rely on such information for decision making purposes. Accordingly, the Combined Adjusted income statement contains data about the business, operating and financial results that are not directly comparable to the combined income statement or the combined financial statements and should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to such combined income statement or combined financial statements. In addition, although our management believes that the Combined Adjusted income statement is useful for evaluating our performance; the Combined Adjusted income statement is not based on Brazilian GAAP, IFRS, U.S. GAAP or any other generally recognized accounting principles.

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain estimates and forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. These statements may appear throughout this document. These estimates and forward-looking statements are mainly based on the current expectations and estimates of future events and trends that affect or may affect the business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, liquidity, prospects and the trading price of the units. Although we believe that these estimates and forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, they are subject to many significant risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are made in light of information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they were made, and we do not undertake the obligation to update publicly or to revise any forward-looking statements after we distribute this document as a result of new information, future events or other factors. In light of the risks and uncertainties described above, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this document might not occur and future results may differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and are not a guaranty of future results. As a result you should not make any investment decision on the basis of the forward-looking statements contained herein.

Rounding

Certain percentages and other amounts included in this document have been rounded to facilitate their presentation. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetical aggregation of the figures that precede them and may differ from the financial statements.

Glossary

Alternext	Alternext Amsterdam.
BM&FBOVESPA	The São Paulo Stock Exchange (BM&FBOVESPA S.A. – *Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros*).
BR Properties	BR Properties S.A.
CMN	The Brazilian National Monetary Council (Conselho Monetário Nacional).
ECB LTRO	European central Bank Long-term repo operation.
ECM	Equity Capital Markets.
HNWI	High net worth individuals
IPCA	The inflation rate is the Consumer Price Index, as calculated by the IBGE.
M&A	Mergers and Acquisitions.
NNM	Net New Money
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
Selic	The benchmark interest rate payable to holders of some securities issued by the Brazilian government.

Earnings release - second quarter 2013

August 06, 2013 (after market closes)

English Conference Call

August 07, 2013 (Wednesday)
12:00 PM (New York) / 1:00 PM (Brasília)
Phone: +1 (412) 317-6776

Code: BTG Pactual

Replay until 08/13: +1 (412) 317-0088

Code: 10030240

Portuguese Conference Call

August 07, 2013 (Wednesday)
10:00 AM (New York) / 11:00 AM (Brasília)
Phone: +55 (11) 2188-0155

Code: BTG Pactual

Replay until 08/13: +55 (11) 2188-0155

Code: BTG Pactual

Webcast: The conference calls audio will be live broadcasted, through a webcast system available on our website www.btgpactual.com/ir

Participants are requested to connect 15 minutes prior to the time set for the conference calls.

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