BANK BRADESCO
Form 6-K
March 07, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of March, 2016
Commission File Number 1-15250

BANCO BRADESCO S.A.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

BANK BRADESCO
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Cidade de Deus, s/n, Vila Yara
06029-900 - Osasco - SP
Federative Republic of Brazil
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.
Form 20-F ___X___ Form 40-F _______

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes _______ No ___X____

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Summary

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS` REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Banco Bradesco S.A.

Osasco – SP

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. ("Bradesco"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements of Bradesco in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'sinternal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Banco Bradesco S.A., as at December 31, 2015, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Osasco, March 7, 2016

Original report in Portuguese signed by

KPMG Auditores Independentes

CRC 2SP014428/O-6

Cláudio Rogélio Sertório Accountant

CRC 1SP212059/O-0

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial ReportingStandards (IFRS)

Audit Comittee's Report

Bradesco Financial Conglomerate Audit Committee´s Report on the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In addition to the Audit Committee's Report related to the consolidated financial statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2015, issued on January 28, 2016, we have also analyzed the financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

As mentioned in the report referred to above, our analysis has taken into consideration the work carried out by independent auditors and the evaluation of internal controls maintained by the various financial areas of Bradesco financial conglomerate, mainly Internal Audit, Risk Management and Compliance areas.

Management has the responsibility of defining and implementing accounting and management information systems that produce the consolidated financial statements of Bradesco and its subsidiaries, in compliance with Brazilian and international accounting standards.

Management is also responsible for processes, policies and procedures for internal controls that ensure the safeguarding of assets, timely recognition of liabilities and risk management for Bradesco Organization transactions.

Independent Auditors are responsible for auditing the financial statements and for issuing an auditing report on their compliance with applicable accounting principles.

The responsibility of internal auditors is to assess the quality of Bradesco Organization's internal control systems and the regularity of policies and procedures determined by Management, including those used to prepare accounting and financial reports.

The Audit Committee is responsible for evaluating the quality and effectiveness of the internal and independent auditors' work, the effectiveness and adequacy of the Bradesco Organization's internal control systems, and also for analyzing financial statements in order to issue, when applicable, pertinent recommendations.

Based on the review and discussions mentioned above, the Audit Committee recommends that the Board of Directors approves the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Cidade de Deus, Osasco, SP, March 7, 2016

MILTON MATSUMOTO

(Coordinator)

OSVALDO WATANABE

PAULO ROBERTO SIMÕES DA CUNHA

(Financial Expert)

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Income

				R$ thousand
	Note	Years ended December 31		
		2015	**2014**	**2013**
Interest and similar income		127,048,252	103,893,096	90,682,625
Interest and similar expenses		(71,412,210)	(53,847,329)	(41,382,142)
Net interest income	6	**55,636,042**	**50,045,767**	**49,300,483**
Fee and commission income		17,856,873	16,759,980	14,535,723
Fee and commission expenses		(36,203)	(20,724)	(36,041)
Net fee and commission income	7	**17,820,670**	**16,739,256**	**14,499,682**
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading	8	(8,252,055)	(1,933,003)	(5,790,089)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as available for sale	9	(671,810)	(991,894)	(6,100,782)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions	10	(3,523,095)	(1,244,680)	(1,093,597)
Net income from insurance and pension plans	11	5,497,505	5,411,845	6,933,680
Other operating income		**(6,949,455)**	**1,242,268**	**(6,050,788)**
Impairment of loans and advances	12	(14,721,152)	(10,291,386)	(9,623,870)
Personnel expenses	13	(14,058,047)	(13,667,639)	(12,354,418)
Other administrative expenses	14	(13,721,970)	(12,971,521)	(12,151,537)
Depreciation and amortization	15	(2,942,003)	(2,932,687)	(2,740,830)
Other operating income/(expenses)	16	(12,988,553)	(10,223,083)	(7,622,240)
Other operating expense		**(58,431,725)**	**(50,086,316)**	**(44,492,895)**
Income before income taxes and equity in the earnings of associates		**8,075,532**	**17,940,975**	**13,256,482**
Equity in the earnings of associates and joint ventures	27	1,528,051	1,389,816	1,062,687
Income before income taxes		**9,603,583**	**19,330,791**	**14,319,169**
Income tax and social contribution	17	8,634,322	(3,914,313)	(1,833,031)
Net income for the year		**18,237,905**	**15,416,478**	**12,486,138**
Attributable to shareholders:				
Controlling shareholders		18,132,906	15,314,943	12,395,920
Non-controlling interest		104,999	101,535	90,218
Basic and diluted income per share based on the weighted average number of shares attributable to shareholders (expressed in R$ per share):				
– Earnings per ordinary share	18	3.43	2.90	2.34

– Earnings per preferred share	18	3.78	3.19	2.58

The Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bradesco

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial ReportingStandards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

			R$ tho
	Years ended December		
	2015	**2014**	**20**
Net income for the year	**18,237,905**	**15,416,478**	**12,4**
Items that are or may be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income			
Financial assets available for sale			
Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets available for sale	(4,754,469)	2,018,046	(6,25
Realized gains/(losses) on financial assets available for sale	(923,433)	(1,287,674)	(6,29
Tax effect	2,273,982	(289,194)	5,0
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations			
Foreign exchange on translations of foreign operations	118,485	3,681	
Tax effect	(57,788)	(1,473)	(2
Total adjustments not included in the net income	**(3,343,223)**	**443,386**	**(7,49**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**14,894,682**	**15,859,864**	**4,9**
Attributable to shareholders:			
Controlling shareholders	14,789,683	15,758,329	4,8
Non-controlling interest	104,999	101,535	

The Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

			R$ thousand
	Note	**December 31, 2015**	**December 31, 2014**
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks	19	72,091,764	65,430,300
Financial assets held for trading	20a	159,623,449	78,498,311
Financial assets available for sale	21	117,695,450	120,961,734
Investments held to maturity	22	40,003,560	25,071,031
Assets pledged as collateral	23	144,489,921	152,612,689
Loans and advances to banks	24	35,620,410	72,974,619
Loans and advances to customers, net of impairment	25	344,868,464	328,064,004
Non-current assets held for sale	26	1,247,106	1,006,461
Investments in associates and joint ventures	27	5,815,325	3,983,780
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	28	5,504,435	4,700,518
Intangible assets and goodwill, net of accumulated amortization	29	7,409,635	7,529,915
Taxes to be offset	17g	6,817,427	6,130,191
Deferred income tax assets	17c	45,397,879	28,388,183
Other assets	30	40,118,697	35,099,280
Total assets		**1,026,703,522**	**930,451,016**
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	31	293,903,391	279,940,227
Deposits from customers	32	194,510,100	210,031,505
Financial liabilities held for trading	20b	19,345,729	3,315,573
Funds from securities issued	33	109,850,047	85,030,399
Subordinated debt	34	50,282,936	35,821,666
Insurance technical provisions and pension plans	35	170,940,940	146,559,220
Other provisions	37	15,364,317	13,864,401
Current income tax liabilities		2,781,104	3,602,333
Deferred income tax liabilities	17c	772,138	808,178
Other liabilities	38	78,038,058	69,185,709
Total liabilities		**935,788,760**	**848,159,211**
Equity	39		
Share capital		43,100,000	38,100,000
Treasury shares		(431,048)	(298,015)
Capital reserves		35,973	35,973
Profit reserves		49,920,020	43,765,349
Additional paid-in capital		70,496	70,496

Other comprehensive income	(4,002,724)	(659,501)
Retained earnings	2,096,710	1,153,439
Equity attributable to controlling shareholders	**90,789,427**	**82,167,741**
Non-controlling interest	**125,335**	**124,064**
Total equity	**90,914,762**	**82,291,805**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,026,703,522**	**930,451,016**

The Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bradesco

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial ReportingStandards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

				Revenue reserves					
	Share capital	**Treasury shares**	**Capital reserves**	**Legal**	**Statutory**	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Other comprehensive income [(1)]**	**Retained earnings**	**Equity attributab to controll sharehold**
Balance on December 31, 2012	**30,100,000**	**(197,301)**	**35,973**	**3,838,474**	**30,350,909**	**70,496**	**6,396,736**	**542,422**	**71,137,**
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,395,920	12,395,
Financial assets available for sale [(2)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,530,127)	-	(7,530,1
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,504	-	30,
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,896,**
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(71,792)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71,7
Decrease of non- controlling hareholders' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Premium on share subscription [(3)]	8,000,000	-	-	-	(8,000,000)	-	-	-	
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	600,551	7,332,569	-	-	(7,933,120)	
Interest on equity and dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,077,908)	(4,077,9
Balance on December 31, 2013	**38,100,000**	**(269,093)**	**35,973**	**4,439,025**	**29,683,478**	**70,496**	**(1,102,887)**	**927,314**	**71,884,**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,314,943	15,314,

Net income for the year									
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	441,178	-	441,
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,208	-	2,
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,758,**
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(28,922)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,9
Decrease of non-controlling shareholders' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital transaction [4]	-	-	-	-	(391,392)	-	-	-	(391,3
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	754,442	9,279,796	-	-	(10,034,238)	
Interest on equity and dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,054,580)	(5,054,5
Balance on December 31, 2014	**38,100,000**	**(298,015)**	**35,973**	**5,193,467**	**38,571,882**	**70,496**	**(659,501)**	**1,153,439**	**82,167,**

The Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (continued)

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Revenue reserves		Additional paid-in capital	Other comprehensive income (1)	Retained earnings	Equity attributab to controll sharehold
				Legal	Statutory				
Balance on December 31, 2014	**38,100,000**	**(298,015)**	**35,973**	**5,193,467**	**38,571,882**	**70,496**	**(659,501)**	**1,153,439**	**82,167,**
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,132,906	18,132,
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,403,920)	-	(3,403,9
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,697	-	60,
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14,789,**
Decrease of non-controlling shareholders' interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(133,033)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133,0
Increase of capital stock with reserves (5)	5,000,000	-	-	-	(5,000,000)	-	-	-	
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	859,482	10,295,189	-	-	(11,154,671)	
Interest on equity and dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,034,964)	(6,034,9
Balance on December 31, 2015	**43,100,000**	**(431,048)**	**35,973**	**6,052,949**	**43,867,071**	**70,496**	**(4,002,724)**	**2,096,710**	**90,789,**

(1) In 2015, consists primarily of "net" unrealized gains/losses from investment securities, classified as available for sale (Notes 21 and 23), of which the net cumulative tax effects amount to R$ 2,700,764 thousand (2014 - R$ 438,285 thousand and 2013 - R$ 782.952 thousand));

(2) On December 31, 2013 includes R$ 6,117,649 thousand (R$ 3,670,589 thousand, net of taxes), representing the realization of losses related to the sale and acquisition of available-for-sale securities totaling R$ 41,945,300 thousand, allowing that the new acquisition cost is aligned with the current fair value. Additionally, a total of R$ 19,121,109 thousand was reclassified from “Available for Sale Securities” to “Held-to-Maturity Securities,” given that the Insurance Group made the reclassification because of a the change in Management's intention. The mark-to-market accounting of these securities, totaling R$ 479,358 thousand, was maintained under Shareholders’ Equity and will be recognized in the income statement over the remaining term of the securities;

(3) On March 11, 2013, the Special Shareholders’ Meeting approved an increase in Share Capital, of R$ 8,000,000 thousand, increasing it from R$ 30,100,000 thousand to R$ 38,100,000 thousand, through the issue of 382,479,458 new no-par registered, book-entry shares, of which 191,239,739 are common shares and 191,239,719 are preferred shares. These shares were distributed free of charge to shareholders as a bonus, in the proportion of one (1) new share for every ten (10) shares of the same type already held, benefiting Bradesco’s shareholders as registered on at March 25, 2013;

(4) In 2014, we acquired shareholdings of 6.51% of Odontoprev SA and 1.45% of Banco Bradesco BBI SA that were held by non-controlling shareholders; and

(5) In the Extraordinary General Meeting of March 10, 2015, deliberation was made to increase the Capital Stock by R$ 5,000,000 thousand, increasing it from R$ 38,100,000 thousand to R$ 43,100,000 thousand, through the capitalization of part of the balance of the account “Profit Reserves - Statutory Reserve, of compliance with the provisions in Article 169 of Law nº 6,404/76, with a bonus of 20% in shares, by issuing 841,454,808 new nominative-book entry shares, with no nominal value, whereby 420,727,426 common and 420,727,382 preferred shares, attributed free-of-charge to the shareholders as bonus, to the ratio of two (2) new shares for every ten (10) shares of the same type that they own, benefiting the shareholders registered on March 26, 2015.

The Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating activities			
Income before income taxes	**9,603,583**	**19,330,791**	**14,319,169**
Adjustments to reconcile income before income tax to net cash flow from operating activities:			
Impairment of loans and advances	14,721,152	10,291,386	9,623,870
Changes in the insurance technical provisions and pension plans	28,286,039	24,008,174	20,001,807
Net (gains)/losses from disposals of assets available for sale	247,288	(222,876)	5,698,697
Expenses with other provisions	3,510,916	2,324,505	1,132,596
Deferred acquisition cost (insurance)	(95,110)	(312,983)	(332,056)
Impairment of assets	650,588	1,300,378	459,193
Depreciation	1,057,722	1,056,389	1,018,239
Amortization of intangible assets	1,884,281	1,876,298	1,722,591
Equity in the earnings of associates and joint ventures	(1,528,051)	(1,389,816)	(1,062,687)
Losses on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	180,602	310,141	195,605
Net losses from disposal of property and equipment	96,630	35,706	24,795
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(2,911,155)	(618,226)	(1,339,711)
Others	-	16,254	12,273
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase)/decrease in compulsory deposits with the Central Bank	(3,866,979)	4,456,083	(7,428,592)
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances to banks	2,045,985	19,562,317	87,999,493
(Increase)/decrease in loans and advances to customers	(95,025,702)	(88,722,859)	(95,688,070)
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets held for trading	(80,159,223)	14,689,614	7,619,533
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(32,926,622)	(15,473,866)	(11,777,883)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits from banks	40,729,421	56,473,841	40,157,365
Increase/(decrease) in deposits from customers	(3,463,924)	6,883,751	16,961,511
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities held for trading	16,030,156	1,489,191	(2,223,600)
Increase/(decrease) in insurance technical provisions and pension plans	(3,904,319)	(7,777,977)	(8,441,504)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	(2,011,000)	(2,187,792)	(8,401,128)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	29,295,296	18,571,777	13,181,535
Interest received	62,725,684	54,777,470	51,660,545
Interest paid	(38,823,738)	(32,704,290)	(29,518,063)
Income tax and social contribution paid	(7,419,802)	(6,446,222)	(6,192,982)

Other changes in taxes	(283,883)	(798,036)	(889,743)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**(61,354,165)**	**80,799,123**	**98,492,798**
Investing activities			
(Acquisitions)/disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents paid/received	-	46,068	-
(Acquisitions) of financial assets available for sale	(61,153,632)	(48,896,316)	(97,805,696)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets available for sale	39,147,316	37,713,211	71,371,855
Maturity of investments held to maturity	269,063	-	303,307
(Acquisitions) of investments held to maturity	-	(641,845)	-
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale	742,732	663,789	658,039
(Acquisitions) of investments in associates	(971,672)	(6,000)	-
Dividends received from investments in associates	668,178	804,883	767,765
(Acquisition) of property and equipment	(2,181,549)	(1,559,585)	(1,332,570)
Disposal of property and equipment	205,094	263,457	303,996
(Acquisition) of intangible assets	(1,971,881)	(1,270,280)	(2,362,977)
Dividends received	251,623	295,780	189,865
Interest received	13,033,426	9,143,482	4,719,738
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	**(11,961,302)**	**(3,443,356)**	**(23,186,678)**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Financing activities			
Funds from securities issued	68,385,187	53,526,003	43,567,205
Payments on securities issued	(49,217,829)	(32,577,909)	(38,524,851)
Issuance of subordinated debts	11,304,318	-	713,760
Payments on subordinated debts	(1,271,261)	(2,706,203)	(1,762,491)
Acquisition of treasury shares	(133,033)	(28,922)	(71,792)
Capital transaction	-	(391,392)	-
Increase/(decrease) of non-controlling interest	28,446	(192,292)	(10,870)
Interest paid	(11,093,967)	(4,704,334)	(5,923,242)
Interest on equity and dividends paid	(5,007,596)	(3,925,450)	(4,362,781)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	**12,994,265**	**8,999,501**	**(6,375,062)**
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(60,321,202)**	**86,355,268**	**68,931,058**
Cash and cash equivalents			
At the beginning of the period	204,671,481	117,697,987	47,427,218
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	2,911,155	618,226	1,339,711
At the end of the period	147,261,434	204,671,481	117,697,987
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(60,321,202)**	**86,355,268**	**68,931,058**
Non-cash transactions			
Credit operations transferred to non-current assets held for sale	1,591,998	1,390,525	1,356,644
Dividends and interest on equity declared but not yet paid	3,622,958	3,313,760	1,504,216
Unrealized (gains)/losses on securities available for sale	3,403,920	(441,178)	7,530,127

The Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) General information

Banco Bradesco S.A. and subsidiaries (“Bradesco”, the “Bank”, the “Company” or the “Organization”) is a publicly-traded company established according to the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil with headquarters in the city of Osasco, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

Bradesco is a bank that provides multiple services within two segments: banking and insurance. The Bank complies with Brazilian banking regulations and operates throughout all of Brazil. The banking segment includes a range of banking activities, serving individual and corporate customers in the following operations: investment banking, national and international banking operations, asset management operations and consortium administration. The insurance segment covers auto, health, life, accident and property insurance and pension plans as well as capitalization bonds.

The retail banking products include demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits, mutual funds, foreign exchange services and a range of credit operations, including overdrafts, credit cards and loans with repayments in installments. The services provided to corporate entities include fund management and treasury services, foreign exchange operations, corporate finance and investment banking services, hedge and finance operations including working capital financing, leasing and loans with repayments in installments. These services are provided, mainly, in domestic markets, but also include international services on a smaller scale.

The Organization was originally listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (“BM&FBovespa”) and then subsequently on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”).

The consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the IFRS, were approved by the Board of Directors on March 7, 2016.

2) Significant accounting practices

These consolidated financial statements of the Organization were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The consolidated financial statements include the consolidated statements of financial position, consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position: financial assets available for sale which are measured at fair value; assets and liabilities held for trading which are measured at fair value; financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value and the liability for defined benefit obligations which is recognized as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognized actuarial gains, less unrecognized past service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses.

The Organization has classified its expenses according to their nature.

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year arising from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments. Note 19 details the accounts of the consolidated statement of financial position that comprise cash and cash equivalents. The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method. Accordingly, the income before taxes and the participation of non-controlling interests was adjusted by non-cash items such as provisions, depreciation, amortization and losses due to impairment of loans and advances. The interest received and paid are classified as operating, financing or investment cash flows according to the nature of the corresponding assets and liabilities.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the profit and loss amounts for the year. The consolidated financial statements also reflect various estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to: adjustments to the provision for impairment losses of loans and advances; estimates of the fair value of financial instruments; depreciation and amortization; impairment losses in assets; the useful life of intangible assets; evaluation of the realization of tax assets; assumptions for the calculation of technical provisions for insurance; supplemental pension plans and capitalization bonds; provisions for contingencies and provisions for potential losses arising from fiscal and tax uncertainties. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

The accounting policies listed below were used in all the periods presented and by all the companies of the Organization.

a) Consolidation

2) Significant accounting practices

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Bradesco and those of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including exclusive mutual funds and special purpose entities.

The main subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Activity	Country	Shareholding interest (%) December 31	
			2015	2014
Banco Alvorada S.A.	Banking	Brazil	99.99	99.99
Banco Bradesco Financiamentos S.A.	Banking	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Banco Boavista Interatlântico S.A.	Banking	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Banco Bradesco Argentina S.A.	Banking	Argentina	99.99	99.99
Banco Bradesco Europa S.A.	Banking	Luxembourg	100.00	100.00
Banco Bradesco BERJ S.A.	Banking	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Banco Bradescard S.A.	Cards	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Banco Bradesco BBI S.A.	Investment Bank	Brazil	99.80	99.80
Banco Bradesco Cartões S.A.	Cards	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Consortium Management	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradseg Participações S.A.	Holding	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco Auto/RE Cia. de Seguros	Insurance	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco Capitalização S.A.	Capitalization	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Odontoprev S.A.	Dental Health	Brazil	50.01	50.01
Bradesco Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil	Leasing	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Ágora Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	Broker	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários	Broker	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco Saúde S.A.	Insurance/Health	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco Seguros S.A.	Insurance	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesco Vida e Previdência S.A.	Pension plan/Insurer	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Bradesplan Participações Ltda.	Holding	Brazil	100.00	100.00
BRAM – Bradesco Asset Management S.A. DTVM	Asset Management	Brazil	100.00	100.00
Tempo Serviços Ltda.	Service Provider	Brazil	100.00	100.00
União de Participações Ltda.	Holding	Brazil	100.00	100.00

None of the investments in subsidiary, associates and joint ventures presented significant restrictions on transferring resources in the form of cash dividends or repayment of obligations, during the periods reported.

2) Significant accounting practices

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

i. **Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are all of the companies over which the Organization, has control. The Organization has control over an investee if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date at which the Organization obtains control until the date when control ceases.

For acquisitions meeting the definition of a business combination, the acquisition method of accounting is used. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the consideration, including assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of the consideration given over the fair value of the Organization's share of the identifiable net assets and non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as goodwill. Any goodwill arising from business combinations is tested for impairment at least once a year and whenever events or changes in circumstances may indicate the need for an impairment write-down. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the Organization's share of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income.

For acquisitions not meeting the definition of a business combination, the Organization allocates the cost between the individual identifiable assets and liabilities. The cost of acquired assets and liabilities is determined by (a) recognizing financial assets and liabilities at their fair value at the acquisition date; and (b) allocating the remaining balance of the cost of purchasing assets and assuming liabilities to individual assets and liabilities, other than financial instruments, based on their relative fair values at the acquisition date.

ii. **Associates**

Companies are classified as associates if the Organization has significant influence, but not control, over the operating and financial management policy decisions. Normally significant influence is presumed when the Organization holds in excess of 20%, but no more than 50%, of the voting rights. Even if less than 20% of the voting rights are held, the Organization could still have significant influence through its participation in the management of the investee or representations on its Board of Directors, providing it has executive power; i.e. voting power.

Investments in associates are recorded in the Organization's consolidated financial statements using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. The investments in associates include goodwill (net of any impairment losses) identified at the time of acquisition.

iii. **Joint ventures**

The Organization has contractual agreements in which two or more parties undertake activities subject to joint control. Joint control is the contractual sharing of control over an activity and it exists only if strategic, financial and operating decisions are made on a unanimous basis by the parties. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Organization has joint control, whereby the Organization has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. Investments in joint ventures are recorded in the consolidated financial statements of the Organization using the equity method.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

iv. **Structured entities**

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

Structured entities normally have some or all of the following features or characteristics:

- restricted activities;
- a narrow and well-defined objective, such as, to effect a specific structure like a tax efficient lease, to perform research and development activities, or to provide a source of capital or funding to an entity or to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors;
- thin capitalisation, that is, the proportion of ‘real’ equity is too small to support the structured entity’s overall activities without subordinated financial support; and
- financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit risk or other risks (tranches).

v. **Transactions with and interests of non-controlling shareholders**

The Organization applies a policy of treating transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Bank. For purchases of equity from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the share of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary acquired is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on sales to non-controlling shareholders are also recorded in equity.

Profits or losses attributable to non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statements of income under this title.

vi. **Balances and transactions eliminated in the consolidation**

Intra-group transactions and balances (except for foreign currency transaction gains and losses) are eliminated in the consolidation process, including any unrealized profits or losses resulting from operations between the companies except when unrealized losses indicate an impairment of the asset transferred which should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Consistent accounting policies as well as similar valuation methods for similar transactions, events and circumstances are used throughout the Organization for the purposes of consolidation.

b) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Organization's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian Reais (R$), which is the Organization's presentation currency. The domestic and foreign subsidiaries use the Real as their functional currency, with the exception of the subsidiary in Mexico, which uses the Mexican Peso as its functional currency.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions, which are denominated or settled in a foreign currency, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated at the closing exchange rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates on the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at each period exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as “Net gains/(losses) of foreign currency transactions”.

In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in the amortized cost are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and other changes in the carrying amount, except impairment, are recognized in equity.

iii. Foreign operations

The results and financial position of all foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;

- Income and expenses for each consolidated statement of income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rate prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rates in effect on the dates of the transactions); and

- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the above process are reported in equity as “Foreign currency translation adjustment”.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities are taken to ‘Other comprehensive income’. If the operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the transaction difference is allocated to the non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is partially sold or disposed, such exchange differences, which were recognized in equity, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include: cash, bank deposits, unrestricted balances held with the Central Bank of Brazil and other highly liquid short–term investments, with original maturities of three months or less and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in fair value, used by the Organization to manage its short-term commitments. See Note 19(b) – "Cash and cash equivalents".

d) Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements are presented in the consolidated financial statements in “Assets pledged as collateral”. The counterparty liability is included in “Deposits from Banks”. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are recorded in “Loans and advances to banks” or “Loans and advances to customers”, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest in the consolidated statement of income and recognized over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

e) Financial assets and liabilities

i. **Financial assets**

The Organization classifies financial assets in the following four categories: measured at fair value through profit or loss; available for sale; held to maturity and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets upon initial recognition.

- **Measured at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets are initially recorded at fair value with subsequent changes to the fair value recognized immediately in profit or loss. These assets can be subdivided into two distinct classifications at the time of initial recognition: financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets held for trading.

- ***Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss***

The Organization does not have any financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

- ***Financial assets held for trading (non Derivatives)***

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired by Management for the purpose of selling it in the short term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together for short-term profit or position taking. Derivative financial instruments are also categorized as held for trading.

Financial assets held for trading are initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value and the transaction costs are recorded directly in the consolidated statement of income.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of non Derivatives assets are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income under "Net gains and losses from financial instruments held for trading." Interest income onfinancial assets held for trading are included in "Net interest income". For the treatment of Derivatives assets see Note 2e (iii) below.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- **Financial assets available for sale**

Financial assets available-for-sale are non-derivative financial assets that are intended to be held for an undefined period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates, equity prices or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets available-for-sale are initially recognized at fair value, which is the cash consideration including any transaction costs and, subsequently, are measured at fair value with gains and losses being recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized. If a financial asset available-for-sale is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Interest is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in ‘Dividend income’ when the Organization’s right to receive payment is established. Exchange gains and losses on investments in debt securities classified as available for sale are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. See Note 2e(viii)(b) for details of the treatment of impairment losses.

- **Investments held to maturity**

Investments held to maturity are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed term maturities, which the Organization has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale and do not meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Investments held to maturity are recognized initially at fair value including direct and incremental costs, and are subsequently recorded at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest on investments held-to-maturity is included in the consolidated statement of income and reported as ‘Interest and similar income’. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

- **Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets having fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, that have not been designated as “available for sale” or “at fair value through profit or loss” and that the Organization has no intention of selling, either immediately or in the near term.

Loans and receivables are initially measured at their fair value plus direct transaction costs and are subsequently valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans and receivables are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as loans and advances to banks or customers. Interest on loans is included in the consolidated statement of income and is reported as “Interest and similar income”. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction in carrying amount of loans and advances, and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as “Impairment of loans and advances”.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ii. **Financial liabilities**

The Organization classifies its financial liabilities under the following categories: measured at fair value through profit and loss and amortized cost.

- **Measured at fair value through profit and loss**

These financial liabilities are recorded and measured at fair value and the respective changes in fair value are immediately recognized in the income statement. These liabilities can be subdivided into two different classifications upon initial recognition: financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities held for trading.

\- ***Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss***

The Organization does not have any financial liability classified at fair value through profit and loss in income.

\- ***Financial liabilities held for trading***

Financial liabilities held for trading recognized by the Organization are derivative financial instruments. For the treatment of Derivatives liabilities see Note 2e(iii) below.

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

These are financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Initially they are recognized at fair value and, subsequently, are measured at amortized cost. They include deposits from banks and customers, securities issued and subordinated debt securities, among others.

iii. **Derivative financial instruments and hedge transactions**

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is signed and are, subsequently, re-measured at their fair values with the changes recognized in the income statement under “Net gains and losses from financial instruments for trading.”

Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets (for example, for exchange-traded options), including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques (for example for swaps and foreign currency transactions), such as discounted cash-flow models and options-pricing models, as appropriate. The calculation of fair value considers the credit risk of the counterparties.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not recorded at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are separately accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

iv. **Recognition**

Initially, the Organization recognizes loans and advances, deposits, securities issued and subordinated debts and other financial assets and liabilities on the trade date, in accordance with the contractual provisions of the instrument.

v. **Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets have been transferred and, substantially, all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they have been discharged, paid, redeemed, cancelled or expired.

vi. **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when, the Organization has the intention and the legal enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

vii. **Determination of fair value**

The determination of the fair values for the majority of financial assets and liabilities is based on the market price or quotes of security dealers for financial instruments traded in an active market. The fair value for other instruments is determined using valuation techniques. The valuation techniques which include use of recent market transactions, discounted cash flow method, comparison with other instruments similar to those for which there are observable market prices and valuation models.

For more commonly other instruments the Organization uses widely accepted valuation models that consider observable market data in order to determine the fair value of financial instruments.

For more complex instruments, the Organization uses proprietary models that are usually developed from standard valuation models. Some of the information included in the models may not be observable in the market and is derived from market prices or rates or may be estimated on the basis of assumptions.

The value produced by a model or by a valuation technique is adjusted to reflect various factors, since the valuation techniques do not necessarily reflect all of the factors that market participants take into account during a transaction.

The valuations are adjusted to consider the risks of the models, differences between the buy and sell price, credit and liquidity risks, as well as other factors. Management believes that such valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate for the correct evaluation of the fair value of the financial instruments recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

viii. **Impairment of financial assets**

(a) Financial assets recognized at amortized cost

On each reporting date, the Organization assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired. The financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are recognized only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a ‘loss event’) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Organization uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- the granting to the borrower of a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty;
- when it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the loss event cannot yet be identified at the level of the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:

(i) adverse changes in the payment status of group assessed borrowers; and

(ii) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the assets.

The Organization takes into consideration evidence of impairment loss for both individually significant assets and groups of assets. All significant financial assets are evaluated to detect specific losses.

All significant assets for which the assessment indicates that there is no specific impairment are valued as a group to detect any impairment loss that may have occurred, although not yet identified. The financial assets which are not individually significant are valued as a group to detect any collective impairment loss (recorded at the amortized cost) based on similar risk features. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through provisions and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit-risk characteristics (that is, on the basis of the Organization's rating process that considers product type, market segment, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other related factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit-risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to mitigate any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Following impairment, interest income is recognized using the effective rate of interest which was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the relevant collection procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Financial assets classified as available for sale

The Organization assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities the Organization adopts the assessment described in item (a) above, in order to identify an impairment event.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss.

If any such evidence exists for available-for- sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value increases, for debt instrument classified as available for sale, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated statement of income on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income. Increases in the fair value of equity instruments after impairment are directly recognized in equity – other comprehensive income.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

f) Non-current assets held for sale

Under certain circumstances, property is repossessed following foreclosure of loans that are in default. Repossessed properties are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less the costs to sell and are included within “Non-current assets held for sale.”

g) Property and equipment

i. **Recognition and valuation**

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (see Note 2(j) below), if any.

The cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset.

The cost of assets internally produced includes the cost of materials and direct labor, as well as any other costs that can be directly allocated and that are necessary for them to function. Software acquired for the operation of the related equipment is recorded as part of the equipment.

When different parts of an item have different useful lives, and separate control is practical, they are recorded as separate items (main components) comprising the property and equipment.

Useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

Gains and losses from the sale of property and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds received with the carrying amount of the asset and are recorded in the consolidated income statement under the heading "Other operating income/(expenses)."

ii. **Subsequent costs**

Expenditure on maintenance and repairs of property and equipment items is recognized as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Organization for more than one year and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

iii. **Depreciation**

Depreciation is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the straight-line basis and taking into consideration the estimated useful economic life of the assets. The depreciable amount is the gross-carrying amount, less the estimated residual value at the end of the useful economic life. Land is not depreciated. Useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise separately identifiable non-monetary items, without physical substance due to business combinations, such as goodwill and other purchase intangible assets, computer software and other such intangible assets. Intangible assets are recognized at cost. The cost of an intangible asset, acquired in a business combination, is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortized over their estimated useful economic life, not exceeding 20 years. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized.

Generally, the identified intangible assets of the Organization have a definite useful life. At each reporting date, intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment or changes in estimated future economic benefits – see Note 2(j) below.

i. **Goodwill**

Goodwill (or bargain purchase gain) arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Goodwill reflects the excess of the cost of acquisition in relation to the Organization's share of the fair value of net identifiable assets or liabilities of an acquired subsidiary, associate or joint venture on the date of acquisition. Goodwill originated from the acquisition of subsidiaries is recognized as "Intangible Assets", and the goodwill from acquisition of associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the investment, (see Note 2(a)(ii)). When the difference between the cost of acquisition and the Organization's share of the fair value of net identifiable assets or liabilities is negative (bargain purchase gain), it is immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income as a gain on the acquisition date.

Goodwill is tested annually, as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed, for impairment (see Note 2(j) below). Gains and losses realized in the sale of an entity include consideration of the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

ii. **Software**

Software acquired by the Organization is recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internal software-development expenses are recognized as assets when the Organization can demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development, and use the software in order to generate future economic benefits. The capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to development and are amortized over their useful lives. Internally developed software is recorded at its capitalized cost less amortization and impairment losses (see Note 2(j) below).

Subsequent software expenses are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits incorporated in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenses are recorded as expenses as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software, beginning on the date that it becomes available for use. The estimated useful life of software is from two to five years. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

iii. **Other intangible assets**

Other intangible assets refer basically to the customer portfolio and acquisition of banking service rights. They are recorded at cost less amortization and impairment losses, if any, and are amortized over the period during which the asset is expected to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the future cash flows.

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These intangible assets are reviewed annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances occur which could indicate that the carrying amount of the assets cannot be recovered. If necessary, the write-off or impairment (see Note 2(j) below) is immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

i) Leasing

The Organization has both operating and finance leases and operates as a lessee and a lessor.

Leases in which a significant part of the risks and benefits of the asset is borne by the lessor are classified as operating leases. For leases in which a significant part of the risks and benefits of the asset is borne by the lessee, the leases are classified as financial leasing.

Leases under the terms of which the Organization assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

As a lessee, the Organization classifies its leasing operations mainly as operating leases, and the monthly payments are recognized in the financial statements using the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the contract expires, any payment that may be made to the lessor in the form of a penalty is recognized as an expense for the period.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

As a lessor, the Organization has substantial finance lease contracts, both in value and total number of contracts.

i. ***Finance Leases***

Finance leasing assets in the consolidated statement of financial position are initially recognized in the “loans and advances” account at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

The initial direct costs generally incurred by the Organization are included in the initial measurement of the leasing receivable and recognized as part of the effective interest rate of the contract, decreasing the amount of income recognized over the lease term. These initial costs include amounts for commissions, legal fees and internal costs. The costs incurred in relation to the negotiation, structuring and sales of leases are excluded from the definition of initial direct costs and therefore are recognized as expenses at the beginning of the lease term.

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Recognition of financial revenue reflects a constant rate of return on the net investment made by the Organization.

The estimated non-guaranteed residual values used in the calculation of the gross investment of the lessor in the lease are reviewed at least annually. If there is a decrease in the estimated non-guaranteed residual value, the income allocated over the period of the lease is also reviewed periodically and any decrease in relation to the accumulated values is immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

ii. ***Operating leases***

The assets leased under operating leases, where the Organization acts as lessor, are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as property and equipment according to the nature of the item leased.

The initial direct costs incurred by the Organization are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and are recognized as expenses over the period of the lease and on the same basis as the income recognition.

Revenue from leasing is recognized using the straight-line method over the term of the lease, even if the payments are not made on the same basis. Costs, including depreciation and maintenance, incurred in the generation of income are recognized as expenses.

The depreciation policy for leased assets is the same as the depreciation policy used by the Organization for similar assets.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets (except for deferred tax assets)

Assets that have an indefinite useful life such as goodwill are not subject to amortization and are tested annually at the same date to verify the existence of impairment.

Assets, which are subject to amortization or depreciation, are reviewed to verify impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized based on the excess the carrying amount of the asset or the cash generating unit (CGU) over its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Subject to a ceiling of the operating segments, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGU's that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset/CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market conditions of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset or CGU.

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The Organization's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are utilized by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGU's on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGU's are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGU's) and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGU's) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed. With regard to other assets, an impairment loss recognized in previous periods is reassessed at each reporting date for any indications that the impairment has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment had been recognized.

k) Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are the main sources of funding used by the Organization to finance its operations.

They are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

I) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when, as a result of a past event, the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Provisions were established by Management whenever it considers that there is a probable loss taking into account the opinion of their legal advisors; the nature of the actions; the similarity to previous suits; the complexity and the positioning of the Courts.

Contingent liabilities are:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:

(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets are recorded only when there are real guarantees or favorable and non-appealable court decisions, and when the gain is considered to be virtually certain. Contingent assets for which the expectation is the outcome will be favorable are only disclosed in the financial statements, when material.

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m) Classification of insurance contracts and investments

An insurance contract is a contract in which the Organization accepts a significant insurance risk from the policy holder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specific, uncertain, future event adversely affects the policy holder. Reinsurance contracts are also treated as insurance contracts because they transfer significant insurance risk. Contracts in the Insurance segment classified as investment contracts are related to our capitalization bonds, which do not transfer significant insurance risk and are accounted for as financial instruments in accordance with IAS 39.

n) Insurance and pension plan technical provisions

i. **Property damage**

The Provision for Unearned Premiums (PPNG) is calculated on a daily pro-rata basis using premiums net of coinsurance premiums, but including amounts ceded through reinsurance operations, and the value registered in the consolidated statement of financial position corresponds to the unexpired risk period of the insurance contracts less initial contracting costs. The portion of these reserves corresponding to the estimate for risks in effect on contracts that have been issued but are not yet fully binding is designated ‘PPNG-RVNE’.

The PPNG-RVNE Provision that corresponds to the estimate of current risks, but which are not issued, is calculated based on the provisions in SUSEP Circular nº 517/15, and the Provision for Claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) related to the extended warranty industry until October 2015 were calculated based on the provisions in SUSEP Circular nº 517/15, and after this date it is constituted based on the claims Incurred But Not Paid (IBNP) minus the balance of the PSL on the base date of the calculation. A final estimate of IBNP is calculated using semi-annual run-off triangles. The run-off triangles consider the historical development of claims paid in the previous 11 half-year periods to determine a future projection per occurrence period and to consider the estimated claims ‘Incurred But Not Sufficiently Reported' (IBNER), reflecting the changing expectation of the amount provisioned along the regulatory process.

The reserve for unsettled claims (PSL) is determined based on the indemnity payment estimates, considering all administrative and judicial claims existing at the reporting date, net of salvage and payments expected to be received.

The reserve for ‘incurred but not reported’ (IBNR) claims is calculated based on incurred but not paid’ (IBNP) claims less the balance of the reserve for ‘unsettled’ claims (PSL) on the calculation date. A final estimate of IBNP is calculated using semi-annual run-off triangles. The run-off triangles consider the historical development of claims paid in the prior last 14 half-year periods to determine a future projection per occurrence period, and considers the estimated claims ‘incurred but not sufficient’ reported (IBNER), reflecting the changing expectation of the amount provisioned along the regulatory process.

The IBNR provision related to retrocession operations accepted is constituted on the basis of amounts informed by IRB - Brasil Resseguros S.A.

The Complementary Reserve for Coverage (PCC) shall be established when there is insufficiency of the technical provisions required under the legislation, as determined in the Liability Adequacy Test (see Note 2(n)(vi) below). At the reporting date management did not identify the need for PCC on property damage contracts.

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The reserve for related expenses (PDR) is recorded on a monthly basis to cover expenses related to estimated claims and benefits. It covers both costs that can be individually allocated to each claim as well as claims costs not discriminated, meaning those incurred at the portfolio level.

Other technical provisions correspond to the Provision for Administrative Expenses (PDA) arising on the Mandatory Insurance For Personal Injury Caused by Motor Vehicles (DPVAT) insurance operations.

ii. **Life insurance, excluding life insurance with survival coverage (VGBL product)**

The Provision for Unearned Premiums (PPNG) is calculated on a daily pro-rata basis using premiums net of coinsurance premiums, but including amounts ceded through reinsurance operations, and the value registered in the consolidated statement of financial position corresponds to the unexpired risk period of the insurance contracts and includes an estimate for risks in effect on contracts that have been issued but are not yet fully binding is designated ‘PPNG-RVNE’.

The Mathematical Provision for Benefits to be Granted (PMBaC) is calculated by the difference between the present value of the future benefits and the present value of the future contributions to be received for these benefits.

The Provision for Redemptions and other Amounts to be Settled (PVR) comprises amounts related to redemptions to settle, premium refunds owed and portability (transfer-outs) requested but not yet transferred to the recipient insurer.

The reserve for ‘incurred but not reported’ (IBNR) claims is calculated based on incurred but not paid (IBNP) claims less the reserve for unsettled claims (PSL) on the calculation date. A final estimate of IBNP claims is calculated using semi-annual run-off triangles. The run-off triangles consider the historical development of claims paid in the prior 16 half-year periods to determine a future projection per occurrence period.

The reserve for unsettled claims (PSL) considers all claim notifications received up to the end of the reporting period. The reserve is adjusted for inflation and includes all claims in litigation.

The Complementary Reserve for Coverage (PCC) refers to the amount necessary to complement technical reserves, as calculated through the Liability Adequacy Test. LAT is calculated using statistical and actuarial methods based on realistic considerations, taking into account the biometric table BR-EMS of both genders and improvement of G Scale and using a risk free forward interest rate structures which was approved by SUSEP to discount the future cash flows. The improvement rate is calculated from automatic updates of the biometric table, considering the expected increase in future life expectancy.

The Technical Surplus Provision (PET) corresponds to the difference between the value of the expected cost and the actual cost of claims that occurred during the period for contracts of individual life insurance with rights to participate in technical surplus.

The Provision of Related Expenses (PDR) is recorded to cover expenses related to estimated claims and benefits. For products structured in self-funding and partially regimes, the reserve covers claims incurred. For products structured under a capitalization regime, the reserve covers the expected expenses related to incurred claims and also claims expected to be incurred in the future.

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iii. **Health**

The reserve for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is calculated from the final estimate of claims already incurred and still not reported, based on monthly run-off triangles that consider the historical development of claims reported in the last 12 months to establish a future projection per period of occurrence

The provision for unsettled claims (PSL) is based on claims received up to the reporting date, including judicial claims and related costs adjusted for inflation.

The mathematical reserve for unvested benefits (PMBAC) relates to the individual health care plan portfolio and accounts for the risk related to the cover of the holder's dependents for five years following the death of the holder. It is calculated using: a 5.2% annual discount rate; the period over which holders are expected to remain in the plan up to their death; and the projected costs of the five-year-period cover in which no premiums will be received.

The mathematical reserve of benefits granted (PMBC) is constituted by the obligations arising from the contractual clauses of remission of installments in cash, regarding the coverage of health assistance and by the premiums through payment of insured persons participating in the Bradesco Saúde insurance - "GBS Plan", as provided for in the ANS Normative Resolution nº 75/2004, and considering a discount rate of 5.2% per annum.

The other provisions for the individual health portfolio are constituted to cover differences between the expected present value of claims and related future costs and the expected present value of future premiums, considering a discount rate of 5.2% per year.

The unearned premium or contribution reserve (PPCNG) is calculated on the currently effective contracts on a daily pro-rata basis based on the portion of health insurance premiums corresponding to the remaining period of coverage.

Provisions for IBNR, PMBAC, PMBC and Other Provisions, listed above, are calculated using methodologies and assumptions established in the actuarial technical notes approved by the National Health Agency - ANS.

iv. **Operations with DPVAT Insurance**

Revenue from DPVAT premiums and the related technical reserves are recorded gross, based on reports received from Seguradora Lider S.A. which acts as the "lead insurer" of the Consortium of Insurance DPVAT S.A. in proportion to the percentage of Bradesco's stake in the consortium. It is the function of the lead insurer to collect the premiums, coordinate policy issuance, settle claims and manage the administrative costs within the consortium, in accordance with the CNSP Normative Resolution nº 273/12. As defined in the regulations of the consortium, 50% of the monthly net income is distributed to the consortium's members in the following month. The remaining 50% of the monthly income is retained by the lead insurer over the year and transferred to the members of the consortium at the start of the following year.

v. **Open pension plans and life insurance with survival coverage (VGBL product)**

The unearned premium reserve (PPNG) is calculated on a daily pro-rata basis, using net premiums and is comprised of the portion corresponding to the remaining period of coverage and includes an estimate for risks covered but not yet issued (RVNE).

The mathematical reserve for unvested benefits (PMBaC) is recorded for participants who have not yet received any benefit. In defined benefit pension plans, the reserve represents the difference between the present value of future benefits and the present value of future contributions, corresponding to obligations assumed in the form of retirement, disability, pension and annuity plans. The reserve is calculated using methodologies and assumptions set forth in the actuarial technical notes.

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The mathematical reserve for unvested benefits (PMBaC) related to life insurance and unrestricted benefit pension plans (VGBL and PGBL), and defined contribution plans, includes the contributions, received from participants, net of costs and other contractual charges, plus the financial return generated through the investment of these amounts in units of specially constituted investment funds (FIE).

The Provision for Redemptions and other Amounts to be Settled (PVR) comprises amounts related to redemptions to settle, premium refunds owed and portability (transfer-outs) requested but not yet transferred to the recipient insurer.

The mathematical reserve for vested benefits (PMBC) is recognized for participants already receiving benefits and corresponds to the present value of future obligations related to the payment of those on-going benefits.

The Complementary Reserve for Coverage (PCC) refers to the amount necessary to complement technical reserves, as calculated through the Liability Adequacy Test (see Note 2(n)(vi)). LAT is prepared semiannually using statistical and actuarial methods based on realistic assumptions, taking into account the biometric table BR-EMS of both genders, improvement of G Scale and forward interest rate curves (ETTJ) free from risk as authorized by SUSEP. The improvement rate iscalculated from automatic updates of the biometric table, considering the expected increase in future life expectancy.

The Provision of Related Expenses (PDR) is recorded to cover expenses related to estimated claims and benefits. For products structured in self-funding and partially regimes, the reserve covers claims incurred. For plans structured under a capitalization regime, the reserve is made to cover the expected expenses related to incurred claims and also claims expected to be incurred in the future.

The Provision for Financial Surplus (PEF) corresponds to the portion of income from investment of reserves that exceeds the minimum returns due to policyholders of pension plans that have a profit share clause.

The Provision for Events Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) is established based on losses that occurred but were not reported, based on run-off triangles, which considers the historical development of losses over the past 96 months to establish a future projection per period of occurrence.

The reserve for unsettled claims (PSL) considers all claim notifications received up to the end of the reporting period. The reserve is adjusted for inflation.

Financial charges on technical provisions, as well as the constitution and/or reversal of the provision of financial excess, are classified as financial expenses and are shown in the line “Net interest income”.

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vi. **Liability Adequacy Test (LAT)**

The Organization conducted the liability adequacy test for all the contracts that meet the definition of an insurance contract according to IFRS 4 and which are in force on the date of execution of the test. This test is conducted every six months and the liability of insurance contracts, gross of reinsurance, is calculated as the sum of the carrying amount, deducting the deferred acquisition costs and the related intangibles. This is compared to the expected cash flows arising from the obligations under commercialized contracts and certificates.

The test considerers projections of claims and benefits that have occurred and are to occur, administrative expenses, allocable expenses related to the claims, intrinsic options and financial surpluses, salvage and recoveries and other income and expense directly related to the insurance contracts.

To calculate the present value of projected cash flows, the Organization used the risk free forward (ETTJ) rate which was approved by SUSEP.

According to SUSEP Circular nº 517/2015, the test was segmented between life insurance and pension products and property coverage, and liabilities related to DPVAT insurance were not included in the adequancy test.

- **Life and pension products**

For private pension products and Life Insurance with Coverage for Survival, testing was conducted per risk type, which includes (among other things): guaranteed return, pre-defined mortality tables, death, disability and other risks.

The cash flows related to future premiums not recorded in the PPNG were only included in the projections when the result of the LAT without these values was negative.

The result of the liability adequacy test for pension products and life insurance, was fully recognized in profit or loss at the reporting date as provided in SUSEP Circular nº 517/2015.

- **Property Coverage**

The expected present value of cash flows relating to claims incurred - primarily claims costs and salvage recoveries - was compared to the technical provisions for claims incurred - PSL and IBNR.

The expected present value of cash flows relating to claims to be incurred on the policies in force, plus any administrative expenses and other expenses and income relating to products in run-off, was compared to the sum of the related technical provisions - PPNG and PPNG-RVNE.

The result of the liability adequacy test, for property coverage, did not present insufficiency and, consequently, no additional PCC provisions were recorded.

o) Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance contracts are used in the normal course of operations with the purpose of limiting potential losses, by spreading risks. Liabilities relating to contracts that have been reinsured are presented gross of their respective recoveries, which are booked as assets since the existience of the reinsurance contract does not nullify the Organization's obligations with the insured parties.

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As required by the regulators, reinsurance companies with headquarters abroad must have a minimum rating from a risk classification agency to reinsure risks all other reinsurance operations must be with national reinsurers If there are indications that the amounts recorded will not be realized by its carrying amount, these assets will be adjusted for impairment.

p) Deferred acquisition costs

These comprise deferred acquisition costs including commissions and brokers’ fees related to the sale of insurance policies. Deferred commissions are recognized in the consolidated statement of income over the life of the respective policies and pension plan contracts or over an average period of twelve months. Expenses relating to insurance agency operations relating to the sale of health plans are appropriated over a twenty-four month period.

It also includes the deferred acquisition costs relating to exclusivity contracts with retailers for marketing insurance guarantees, to be amortized over a period of up to twelve years.

q) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Organization to make specific payments under the guarantee for a loss incurred when a specific debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Organization's obligations under such guarantees are measured as the higher of the initial amount, less the accumulated amortization, and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the guarantee if management deems such expenditure to be probable. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by the judgment of Management. The fee income earned is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee. Any increase in the liability relating to guarantees is reported in the consolidated statement of income within "Other operating income/ (expenses)".

r) Employee benefits

i. **Defined contribution plan**

Bradesco and its subsidiaries sponsor pension plans for their employees and Management of the "Free Benefit Generator Plan (PGBL)" type. The PGBL is a pension plan with defined contributions which allows financial resources to be accumulated throughout the professional career of the participants based on contributions paid by them and the sponsoring company, the funds of which are invested in an Exclusive Mutual Fund (FIE). The actuarial obligations of PGBL are fully covered by the corresponding FIE. The PGBL is managed by the subsidiaries Bradesco Vida e Previdência S.A..

The PGBL Supplementary Pension Plan was reformulated in October 2014, with contributions from employees and directors of Bradesco and its subsidiaries equal to at least 4% of their salaries. Contributions from Bradesco and its subsidiaries increased from 4% to 5% of salary, plus the percentage destined for death and disability coverages. The contributions concerning participants who in 2001 chose to migrate from the benefit plan defined for PGBL were maintained at the same levels of the previous benefit plan.

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Contribution obligations for defined contribution pension plans are recognized as expenses in profit or loss as incurred. Once the contributions are paid, Bradesco, in the capacity of employer, has no obligation to make any additional payment.

In addition to the PGBL described above, the participants who migrated from the defined benefit plan are assured a proportional deferred benefit. For retired and pensioned employees, regardless of whether they are participants in the migrated defined benefit plan or not, the present value of the actuarial obligations of the plan is invested in FIEs.

ii. **Defined benefit plans**

The Organization's net obligation, in relation to the defined benefit plans, refers exclusively to institutions acquired and the plans are calculated separately for each plan, estimating the future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service during the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and any unrecognized past service costs and fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on "AA" credit rated bonds, which have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Organization's obligations. The calculation is made by an actuary, using the projected unit credit method.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of increased benefit related to past service by employee is recognized in the consolidated income statement using the straight-line method over the average period until the benefits become vest. To the extent that the benefits have already vested, the expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

iii. **Termination benefits**

Severance benefits are required to be paid when the employment relationship is terminated by the Organization before the employee's normal date of retirement or whenever the employee accepts voluntary redundancy in return for such benefits.

Benefits which are payable twelve months or more after the reporting date are discounted to their present value.

iv. **Short-term benefits**

Benefits such as wages, salaries, social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the reporting date) and non-monetary benefits such as health care, etc. are recorded as expenses in the consolidated statement of income, without any discount to present value, if the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

s) Capitalization bonds

The liability for capitalization bonds is registered in the line 'Other liabilities'.Financial liabilities and revenues from capitalization bonds are accrued at the time bonds are issued.

Bonds are issued according to the types of payments, monthly or single payment. Each bond bears a nominal value and the deposit portion of each payment is remunerated at the referential rate (TR) plus 0.5% per month, which is used to determine the liability.

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Capitalization bond beneficiaries are eligible for a prize draw. At the end of a certain period that is determined at the time the capitalization bond is issued, a beneficiary may redeem the nominal value paid plus the referential rate (TR), even if they have not won in the draw. These products are regulated by the insurance regulator in Brazil; however, they do not meet the definition of an insurance contract in accordance with IFRS 4 and, therefore, are classified as financial liabilities in accordance with IAS 39.

Unclaimed amounts from “capitalization plans” are derecognized when the obligation legally expires, in accordance with IAS 39 as it relates to the derecognition of a financial liability.

Expenses for placement of “capitalization plans”, are recognized as they are incurred.

t) Interest

Interest income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments and receipts throughout the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective rate, the Organization estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all commissions, transaction costs, discounts or bonuses which are an integral part of such rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

u) Fees and commissions

Fees and commission income and expense which are part of and are directly allocable to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income, including account service fees, asset management fees, credit card annual charges, and collection and consortium fees are recognized as the related services are rendered. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the drawdown of a loan, the related commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. Other fees and commissions expense relate mainly to transaction as the services are received.

v) Net insurance income

Income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis.

Insurance and coinsurance premiums, net of premiums transferred through coinsurance and reinsurance and related commissions, are recognized as income upon issuance of the respective policies / certificates / endorsements and invoices, or at the beginning of the risk period for cases in which the cover begins before issue date, and accounted for on a straight-line basis, over the duration of the policies, through the upfront recognition and subsequent reversal of the provision for unearned premiums and the deferred acquisition costs.

Income from premiums and the acquisition costs related to risks already assumed whose respective policies have not yet been issued are recognized in the consolidated statement of income at the start of the risk coverage period on an estimated basis.

The health insurance premiums are recorded at the start of the risk period, net of the portion of premiums corresponding to the period of unexpired risk.

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Revenues and expenses related to DPVAT insurance operations are recorded on the basis of information received from the Seguradora Líder dos Consórcios do Seguro DPVAT S.A.

Accepted co-insurance contracts and retrocession operations are recorded on the basis of information received from the lead co-insurer and IRB - Brasil Resseguros S.A., respectively.

Reinsurance transactions are recorded based on the premium and claims information provided to the reinsures which is subject to their review. Assigned reinsurance premiums are deferred in a manner consistent with the related insurance premium and/or reinsurance agreement.

Acquisition costs relating to the insurance commission are deferred and recognized in proportion to the recognition of earned premium.

The receipts from insurance agency operations are deferred and recognized in income linearly, for a period of 24 months in health insurance operations and by 12 months in the other operations.

Contributions to pension plans and life insurance premiums with survivor coverage are recognized in income upon their effective receipt.

Income from management fees are recognized as income on an accrual basis at contractually determined rates.

w) Income tax and social contribution expenses

Income tax and social contribution deferred tax assets, calculated on income tax losses, social contribution losses and temporary differences, are recorded in “Other Receivables - Sundry” and the deferred tax liabilities on tax differences in leasing depreciation (applicable only for income tax), mark-to-market adjustments on securities, restatement of judicial deposits, among others, are recorded in “Other Liabilities - Tax and Social Security”.

Deferred tax assets on temporary differences are realized when the difference between the accounting treatment and the income tax treatment reverses. Deferred tax assets on income tax and social contribution losses are realizable when taxable income is generated, up to the 30% limit of the taxable profit for the period. Deferred tax assets are recorded based on current expectations of realization considering technical studies and analyses carried out by Management.

The provision for income tax is calculated at 15% of taxable income plus a 10% surcharge. For financial companies, financial company equivalent and of the insurance industry, the social contribution on the profit was calculated until August 2015, considering the rate of 15%. For the period between September 2015 and December 2018, the rate was changed to 20%, according to Law No. 13,169/15, returning to the rate of 15% as from January 2019. For the other companies, the social contribution is calculated considering the rate of 9%.

By virtue of the amendment of the rate, the Organização Bradesco constituted, in September 2015, a supplement to the deferred tax asset of social contribution, considering the annual expectations of realization and the respective rates in force in each period, according to the technical study conducted.

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recorded in the consolidated statement of income except when the result of a transaction is recognized directly in equity, in which case the related tax effect is also recorded in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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Current tax expenses are the expected amounts payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax the Organization takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The organization believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of various factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Organization to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact the tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends by the Bank are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

x) Segment reporting

Information for operating segments is consistent with the internal reports provided to the Executive Officers (being the Chief Operating Decision Makers), which are comprised by the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice-Presidents, Managing Directors and Deputy Directors. The Organization operates mainly in the banking and insurance segments. The banking operations include operations in retail, middle market and corporate activities, leasing, international bank operations, investment banking and private banking. The Organization's banking activities are performed through its own branches located throughout the country, in branches abroad and through subsidiaries, as well as by means of our shareholding interest in other companies. The insurance segment consists of insurance operations, supplementary pension plans and capitalization plans which are undertaken through a subsidiary, Bradesco Seguros S.A., and its subsidiaries.

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y) Equity

Preferred shares have no voting rights, but have priority over ordinary shares in reimbursement of capital, in the event of liquidation, up to the amount of the capital represented by such preferred shares, and the right to receive a minimum dividend per share that is ten percent (10%) higher than the dividend distributed per share to the holders of ordinary shares.

i. Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are shown net of taxes in equity, thus reducing the initial share value.

ii. Earnings per share

The Organization presents basic and diluted earnings per share data. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Organization by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, excluding the average number of shares purchased by the Organization and held as treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share, as there are no potentially dilutive instruments.

iii. Dividends payable

Dividends on shares are paid and provisioned during the year. In the Meeting of Shareholders are destined at least the equivalent of 30% of the annual net income. Dividends approved and declared after the reporting date of the financial statements, are disclosed in the notes as subsequent events.

iv. Capital transactions

iii. Dividends payable

Capital transactions are transactions between partners qualified as investment owners. These transactions modify the equity held by the controlling shareholder in a subsidiary. Since there is no loss of control, the difference between the amount paid and the fair value of the transaction is recognized directly in equity.

iii. Dividends payable

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3) Risk Management

Risk-management structure

The risk and capital management structure is made up of committees, which assist the Board of Directors, the CEO and the Board of Executive Officers in their strategic decision-making process.

The Organization has a committee known as the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee, whose duty is to advise the Board of Directors in performing its duties in risk management, capital and control. This committee is assisted by the Capital Management Executive Committee, and Risk Management Executive Committees in managing a) Credit risk, b) Market and Liquidity risk, c) Operational and Social and Environmental risk, d) Bradesco's Insurance Group and BSP Empreendimentos Imobiliários and e) compliance with the Basel Capital Acord. In addition to the Capital Management Executive Committee, and Risk Management Executive Committees there are Products and Services Executive Committee and business area Executive Committees, which suggest exposure limits for their respective risks and prepare the mitigation plans to be submitted to the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

It is worth highlighting the Integrated Risk Control Department (DCIR), responsible for implementing risk control and capital allocation through practices and certification of existence, execution and effectiveness of controls which assure acceptable risk levels in the Organization's processes, independently, consistently, on a transparent and integrated manner. This Department is also responsible for complying with the Brazilian Central Bank rules for risk management activities.

3.1. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility of losses associated with the borrower's or counterparty's failure to comply with their financial obligations under the terms agreed, as well as the fall in value of loan agreements resulting from deterioration in the borrower's risk rating, the reduction in gains or remunerations, benefits granted to borrowers in renegotiations, recovery costs and other costs related to the counterparty's noncompliance with the financial obligations.

Credit risk management in the Organization is a continuous and evolving process of mapping, development, assessment and diagnosis through the use of models, instruments and procedures that require a high degree of discipline and control during the analysis of operations in order to preserve the integrity and autonomy of the processes.

The Organization controls the exposure to credit risk which comprises mainly credit operations, securities and derivatives. There is also the credit risk in financial obligations relating to commitments on loan or financial guarantees.

With the objective of not compromising the quality of the portfolio, all aspects inherent to credit concession, concentration, guarantee requirements and terms, among others, are observed.

The Organization continuously maps all the activities that could possibly generate exposure to credit risk, classifying them by their probability and magnitude, identifying their managers, as well as their measurement and mitigation plans.

Counterparty's Credit Risk

The counterparty credit risk to which the Organization is exposed includes the possibility of losses due to the non-compliance by counterparties with their obligations relating to the settlement of financial asset trades, including the settlement of derivative financial instruments. Counterparty credit risk also includes the risk related to a downgrade in the counterparty's credit standing.

iii. Dividends payable

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The Organization exercises complete control over its net position (the difference between purchase and sale agreements) and potential future exposures from operations where there is counterparty risk. Each counterparty's exposure to risk is treated in the same way and is part of general credit limits granted by the Organization's to its customers. Usually, guarantees associated with this type of operation include margin deposits, which are made by the counterparty with the Organization or with other trustees, whose counterparty's risks are also appropriately evaluated.

Credit Concession

iii. Dividends payable

Under the responsibility of the Credit Department, lending procedures are based on the Organization's credit policy emphasizing the security, quality and liquidity of the lending. The process is guided by the Organization's risk-management governance and complies with the rules of the Central Bank of Brazil.

In the continual pursuit for profitability in the business, the Organization uses methodologies designed specifically for each segment in which it operates, which guide the lending processes and the determination of operational limits.

In the evaluation and classification of customers or economic groups, the quantitative (economic and financial indicators) and qualitative (personal data and behaviors) aspects associated with the customers capacity to honor their obligations are considered.

All business proposals are subject to the Organization's operational limits, which are included in the Loan Guidelines and Procedures. At branches, the delegation of power to grant a loan depends on its size, the total exposure to the Organization, the guarantees offered, the level of restriction and their credit risk score/rating. Business proposals with risks beyond these limits are subject to technical analysis and approval of by the Credit Department.

In its turn, the Executive Credit Committee was created to decide, within its authority, on queries about the granting of limits or loans proposed by business areas, previously analyzed and with opinion from the Credit Department. According to the size of the operations/limits proposed, this Committee, may then submit the proposal for approval by the Board of Directors, depending on the amounts involved.

Loan proposals pass through an automated system with parameters set to provide important information for the analysis, granting and subsequent monitoring of loans, thereby minimizing the risks inherent in the operations.

The Organization uses proprietary Credit and Behavior Scoring systems to aid decision making in the concession of loans to the Retail segment, which are designed to provide greater speed and reliability, while standardizing the procedures for loan analysis and approval.

Business is diversified wide-spread and aimed at individuals and companies with a proven payment capacity and solvency, always seeking to support them with guarantees that are adequate to the risk assumed, considering the amounts, objectives and the maturities of loan granted.

iii. Dividends payable

Credit Risk Rating

iii. Dividends payable

The credit risk assessment methodology, in addition to providing data to establish the minimum parameters for lending and risk management, also enables the definition of special Credit Rules and Procedures according to customer characteristics and size. Thus, the methodology provides the basis not only for the correct pricing of operations, but also for defining the appropriate guarantees.

iii. Dividends payable

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The methodology used also follows the requirements established by National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution 4,327/14 and includes analysis of social and environmental risk in projects, aimed at evaluating customers' compliance with related laws and the Equator Principles, a set of rules that establish the minimum social and environmental criteria which must be met for lending.

In accordance with its commitment to the continuous improvement of methodologies, the credit risk rating of the Organization's economic groups/customers uses a seventeen-level scale, in which thirteen levels represent performing loan operations, ensuring greater compliance with the requirements of the Basel Capital Accord.

Risk ratings for economic groups (legal entities) are based on standardized statistical and judgmental procedures, and on quantitative and qualitative information. Classifications are made corporately and are monitored periodically in order to preserve the quality of the credit portfolio.

For individuals, in general, credit ratings are based on personal data variables, such as income, assets, restrictions and indebtedness, in addition to the history of their relationship with the Organization, and statistical credit evaluation models.

The risk classification adopted on the basis of the customers' capacity of honoring their commitments is shown below:

	Internal Rating	**Organization classification**
1	AA1	
2	AA2	
3	AA3	
4	A1	
5	A2	
6	A3	

7	B1	
8	B2	
9	B3	
10	C1	
11	C2	
12	C3	
		Low risk
13	D	Medium risk
14	E	
15	F	
16	G	
17	H	High risk

Credit-Risk Management Process

iii. Dividends payable

The credit risk management process is conducted in a corporation-wide manner. This process involves several areas with specific duties, ensuring an efficient structure. Credit risk measurement and control are conducted in a centralized and independent manner.

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The credit risk monitoring area actively participates in improving the customer risk rating models, following up large risks by periodically monitoring major delinquencies and the provisioning levels for expected and unexpected losses.

This area continuously reviews the internal processes, including the roles and responsibilities and it training and requirements, as well as conducts periodical reviews of risk evaluation processes to incorporate new practices and methodologies.

Control and Monitoring

The Organization's credit risk is controlled and monitored by the credit risk area of the Integrated Risk Control Department.

The department advises the Executive Credit Risk Management Committee, in which methodologies for credit risk measurement are discussed and formalized. Significant issues discussed in this committee are reported to the Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee, which is subordinate to the Board of Directors.

In addition to the committee meetings, the area holds monthly meetings with all product and segment executives and officers, with a view to inform them about the evolution of the loan portfolio, delinquency, adequacy of allowance for loan losses, loan recoveries, gross and net losses, portfolio limits and concentrations among others. This information is also reported to the Audit Committee on a monthly basis.

The area also monitors any internal or external event that may cause a significant impact on the Organization's credit risk, such as spin-offs, bankruptcies and crop failures, in addition to monitoring economic activity in the sectors to which the company has significant risk exposures.

Both the governance process and existing limits are sanctioned by the Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee, which are submitted for the approval of the Board of Directors, and are revised at least once a year.

Internal Report

Credit risk is monitored on a daily basis in order to maintain the risk levels within the limits established by the Organization. Managerial reports on risk control are provided to all levels of business, from branches to Senior Management.

With the objective of highlighting the risk situations that could result in the customers' inability to honor its obligations as contracted, the credit risk monitoring area provides daily reports, to the branches, business segments, as well as the lending and loan recovery areas. This system provides timely information about the loan portfolios and credit bureau information of customers, in addition to enabling comparison of past and current information, highlighting points requiring a more in-depth analysis by managers.

The Organization also has an electronic corporate system of credit risk indicators to provide the lending and loan recovery areas, business areas, regional managers and branches with information on assets by segment, product, region, risk classification, delinquency and expected and unexpected losses, among others. This electronic system provides both a macro-level and detailed view of the information, and also enables a specific loan operation to be viewed.

The information is viewed and delivered via dashboards, allowing queries at several levels such as business segment, divisions, managers, regions, products, employees and customers, and under several aspects (asset, delinquency, provision, write-off, restriction levels, guarantees, portfolio quality by rating, among others).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Credit Risk Exposure

We present below the maximum credit risk exposure of the financial instruments.

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Cash and balances with banks	72,091,764	65,430,300
Derivative financial instruments	18,870,917	4,421,457
Loans and advances to banks	35,671,727	73,018,884
Loans and advances to customers	370,323,668	349,196,681
Other financial assets (1)	432,983,945	366,893,064
Total items recorded in the balance sheet (2)	**929,942,021**	**858,960,386**
Total items not recorded in the balance sheet (Note 41)	**264,320,142**	**254,889,412**
Total risk exposure	**1,194,262,163**	**1,113,849,798**

(1) Includes Investments held to maturity recognized as amortized cost in the amount of R$ 40,003,560 thousand (2014 – R$ 25,071,031 thousand); and

(2) Collaterals are mainly represented by: securities, properties, financial investments, sureties and guarantees.

The Organization's maximum credit risk exposure was R$ 1,194,262,163 thousand in 2015, which was an increase of 7.2% from December 2014.

Of this exposure, R$ 72,091,764 thousand, or 6.0% is related to cash and bank deposits composed mainly of funds deposited with the Central Bank of Brazil that are assessed to have low credit risk.

The “Other financial assets” item totaling R$ 432,983,945 thousand (36.3% of the total exposure), have a low credit risks as it primarily consists of Brazilian government bonds which, are recorded at their market value, represented by “Financial assets held for trading” R$ 159,623,449 thousand (2014 – R$ 78,498,311 thousand) and “Financial assets available for sale” R$ 117,695,450 thousand (2014 – R$ 120,961,734 thousand).

In 2015, items not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position (recorded in off-balance sheet accounts) amounted to R$ 264,320,142 thousand (2014 - R$ 254,889,412 thousand), reaching a level of 22.1% (2014 – 22.9%) of total exposure.

The following provides a detailed analysis of other exposures subject to credit risk totaling R$ 424,866,312 thousand, representing 35.6% of the total exposure, including derivatives of R$ 18,870,917 thousand, loans and advances to banks of R$ 35,671,727 thousand and loans and advances to clients of R$ 370,323,668 thousand.

Derivative Financial Instruments

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Traded in the stock exchange	5,561,772	81,180
OTC contract	13,309,145	4,340,277
Total	**18,870,917**	**4,421,457**

In relation to derivatives, 70.5% of the total, refers basically to over-the-counter contracts. Of the total of the Derivative financial instruments, 80.0% is assessed to have "low credit risk" by the Organization's internal procedures.

iii. Dividends payable

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Loans and advances to banks

We present below the portfolio of loans and advances to banks as rated internally by the Organization:

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Low risk	35,627,580	72,968,103
Medium risk	-	50,781
High risk	44,147	-
Total	**35,671,727**	**73,018,884**

Ratings as assigned by the Organization: Low risk: Ratings AA1 – C3; Medium risk: Rating D; and High risk: Ratings E – H.

Of total loans and advances to banks, 99.9% are not rated as past-due or impaired. In addition, the portfolio has no debt-rescheduling history.

Loans and advances to customers

iii. Dividends payable

The loans and advances to customers are classified as:

- Neither past due nor impaired.
- Past due but not impaired.
- Impaired, including loans and advances classified as impaired and loans and advances that are analyzed individually for loss classified as impaired.

The Organization's loans and advances to customers are classified as "impaired" when they fall in at least one of the following situations: (a) are delinquent more than 90 days, except for housing loan operations secured by residential property (overdue more than 180 days) and/or; (b) have incurred a loss and/or; (c) have been renegotiated and/or; (d) have been reclassified as a higher risk level; and/or (e) have been subject to bankruptcy events. Notably, the internal models used by the Organization are based on client or product.

		R$ thousand
	December 31,	
	2015	**2014**
Neither past due nor impaired (i)	326,363,904	311,423,678
Past due but not impaired (ii)	11,656,848	6,932,215
Impaired (iii)	32,302,916	30,840,788
Total loans and advances to customers	**370,323,668**	**349,196,681**
Impairment of loans and advances	(25,455,204)	(21,132,677)
Net amount	**344,868,464**	**328,064,004**

The portfolio of loans and advances to customers grew by 6.1% from 2015 to December 2014.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Loans and advances to customers neither past due nor impaired

	R$ thousand	
	December 31,	
	2015	**2014**
Low risk	318,889,943	305,446,990
Medium risk	6,338,308	4,246,414
High risk	1,135,653	1,730,274
Total	**326,363,904**	**311,423,678**

Ratings as assigned by the Organization: Low risk: Ratings AA1 – C3; Medium risk: Rating D; and High risk: Ratings E – H.

The loans and advances to customers assessed to be neither past due nor impaired totaled R$ 326,363,904 thousand in 2015.

Of the total transactions, 97.7% were classified as low risk.

(ii) Loans and advances to customers past due but not impaired

We present below the analysis by number of days past due of the contracts for loans and advances which were not classified as being impaired in the collective analysis and those which are not impaired based on the individual analysis.

For the purpose of this analysis, an asset is considered past due and included in the following table when payment is late or is not received strictly in accordance with the contractual terms. The amount included in this category comprises the total financial asset, i.e. not only the overdue installment amount but the full contractual amount plus accrued interest.

The loans and advances to customers which are not individually material, such as, for example, which have not been classified as impaired are presented in this category.

The individually material loans and advances may be presented in this category when, based on the individual analysis, it is not necessary to record an individual impairment loss and, accordingly, the asset is then subject to a collective loss analysis.

		R$ thousand
	December 31,	
	2015	**2014**
Past due up to 60 days	9,286,212	5,824,269
Overdue between 61 and 90 days	2,241,006	1,043,598
Overdue for more than 90 days	129,630	64,348
Total	**11,656,848**	**6,932,215**

The above table shows loans and advances, which despite being overdue, do not provide indications of possible impairment. This amount represented 3.1% of the portfolio in 2015 (2014 – 2.0%).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Loans and advances to customers impaired

	R$ thousand	
	December 31,	
	2015	**2014**
Portfolio not yet due	14,185,533	13,310,390
Past due up to 60 days	2,199,703	3,814,291
Overdue between 61 and 90 days	1,097,900	1,487,221
Overdue for more than 90 days	14,819,780	12,228,886
Total	**32,302,916**	**30,840,788**

Loans and advances to customers impaired reached R$ 32,302,916 thousand and accounted for 8.7% of the total portfolio in 2015 (2014 - 8.8%).

By type of loan category

The following table presents the loans and advances impaired by category:

	R$ thousand	
	December 31,	
	2015	**2014**
Working capital	6,846,091	4,661,167
Credit card	5,128,607	4,709,358
Personal credit	3,617,781	4,283,065
Vehicles – CDC (Direct consumer credit)	1,631,255	2,816,045
Housing loans	1,081,833	1,375,115
Financing and export	1,043,922	832,621
Rural loans	805,392	746,489
Onlending BNDES/Finame	771,581	1,293,028
Overdraft for individuals	651,011	702,665
Overdraft for corporates	281,176	324,370
Leasing	279,269	436,399
Others	10,164,998	8,660,466
Total	**32,302,916**	**30,840,788**

Renegotiated loans and advances

The total balance of “Loans and advances to customers impaired” includes renegotiated loans and advances to customers. Such loans contemplate extension of loan payment terms, grace periods, reductions in interest rates, and/or, in some cases, the forgiveness (write-off) of part of the loan principal amount.

Renegotiations may occur after debts are past due or when the Company has information about a significant deterioration in the client’s creditworthiness. The purpose of such renegotiations is to adapt the loan to reflect the client’s actual payment capacity.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table shows changes made and our analysis of our portfolio of renegotiated loans and advances to customers:

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Renegotiated loans and advances at the beginning of the year	**10,775,621**	**10,190,180**
Additional renegotiated amounts, including interest	13,128,228	10,482,519
Payments received	(7,256,464)	(5,864,616)
Write-offs	(3,918,662)	(4,032,462)
Renegotiated loans and advances at the end of the year	**12,728,723**	**10,775,621**
Impairment of loans and advances	(7,547,690)	(7,239,474)
Total renegotiated loans and advances to customers, net of impairment at the end of the year	**5,181,033**	**3,536,147**
Impairment on renegotiated loans and advances as a percentage of the renegotiated portfolio	59.3%	67.2%
Total renegotiated loans and advances as a percentage of the total loan portfolio	3.4%	3.1%
Total renegotiated loans and advances as a percentage of the total loan portfolio, net of impairment	1.5%	1.1%

At the time a loan is modified, Management considers the new loan's conditions and renegotiated maturity and it is no longer considered past due. From the date of modification, renegotiated interest begins to accrue, using the effective interest rate method, taking into consideration the customer’s capacity to pay the loan based on the analysis made by Management. If the customer fails to maintain the new negotiated terms, management considers ceasing accrual from that point.

Additionally, any balances related to renegotiated loans and advances to customers that have already been written off and recorded in off-balance sheet accounts, as well as any gains from renegotiations, are recognized only when received.

Concentration of credit risk in loans and advances

R$ thousand

	December 31	
	2015	2014
Largest borrower	2.8%	2.0%
Ten largest borrowers	9.2%	6.9%
Twenty largest borrowers	13.3%	10.0%
Fifty largest borrowers	19.5%	14.2%
Hundred largest borrowers	23.8%	17.8%

All ranges presented increase in concentration in 2015 compared to December 2014.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

By Economic Activity Sector

The credit-risk concentration analysis presented below is based on the economic activity sector in which the counterpart operates.

	December 31			
	2015		**2014**	
	R$ thousand	**%**	R$ thousand	**%**
Public sector	**10,250,375**	**2.8%**	**6,849,002**	**2.0%**
Federal	10,241,594	2.8%	6,828,851	2.0%
State	8,781	-	20,151	-
Private sector	**360,073,293**	**97.2%**	**342,347,679**	**98.0%**
Individuals	147,859,789	39.9%	141,219,983	40.4%
Industry	65,158,837	17.6%	56,651,087	16.2%
Commerce	41,267,638	11.1%	43,024,256	12.3%
Services	102,629,056	27.7%	97,987,989	28.1%
Agribusiness	3,157,973	0.9%	3,464,364	1.0%
Total portfolio	**370,323,668**	**100.0%**	**349,196,681**	**100.0%**
Impairment of loans and advances	(25,455,204)	-	(21,132,677)	-
Total of net loans and advances to customers	**344,868,464**	**-**	**328,064,004**	**-**

Notably, over the last year, there was an increased participation of “Public sector” and “Individuals”.

Measurement of Credit Risk

Periodically, the Organization evaluates the existence of objective evidence of loss in the loans and advances portfolio, taking into account its historical experience of impairment losses and employing other methodologies to consider the customer' quality as well as the nature of the transaction including its guarantees for estimating the expected cash flows, which are reviewed regularly in order to constantly improve the models and to ensure that the provision is sufficient.

Initially, clients are classified as individually significant and individually non-significant. Following that initial classification, clients are evaluated on the basis of the existence of evidence of one or more objective loss events. As sometimes it may not be possible to identify a specific event that has caused a loss in the recoverable amount, the combined effects of several events are evaluated. In addition, loss events may be specific, that is, refer to only a particular client, such as payment defaults, renegotiation or bankruptcy event, or be collective and affect a group of assets as a result, for example, interest or exchange rate variations or a reduction in the activity level of one or more economic sectors.

For individually significant clients with specific objective evidences of impairment, the impairment loss is estimated by individual analysis, taking into account the future cash flows expected from each client, including the realization of guarantees associated with operations.

For individually non-significant clients with specific objective evidence of impairment, the, impairment loss is estimated using proprietary historic loss experience models which are based on observable information on the calculation date.

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Clients showing no specific objective evidence of impairment losses, both individually significant and individually non-significant clients, are evaluated collectively using the Organization's internal models based on collective parameters of loss identified and macroeconomic parameters of economic activity and default.

For collective evaluation, Probability of Default and Loss Given Default models, as well as the Loss Identification Period factor, are used.

Probability of Default (PD): determines the probability of default perceived by the Organization with respect to the customer, according to its internal evaluation model. This risk parameter is determined differently for each segment: retail models are quantitative, while wholesale models are both quantitative and qualitative (subjective).

Loss Given Default (LGD): refers to the percentage effectively lost after recovery efforts given the default of the contract, which is expressed as a percentage of exposure.

Loss Identification Period (LIP): interim period between the occurrence of the loss event in groups of collectively evaluated financial assets, significant and non significant, and its identification by the institution as being impaired.

Write-offs

Credits are written off in the consolidated statement of financial position against impairment of loans and advances when they are considered uncollectible or a permanent loss. Credit operations are normally written off when they are overdue for 180 to 360 days. Credit operations with remaining maturities of at least 36 months are written off when they are overdue for 360 to 540 days.

Credit Risk Mitigation

Potential credit losses are mitigated by the use of a variety of types of collateral formally stipulated through legal instruments, such as conditional sales, liens and mortgages, by guarantees such as third-party sureties or guarantees, and also by financial instruments such as credit derivatives. The efficiency of these instruments is evaluated considering the time to recover and realize an asset given as collateral, its market value, the guarantors' counterparty risk and the legal safety of the agreements. The main types of collaterals include: term deposits; financial investments and securities; residential and commercial properties; movable properties such as vehicles, aircraft, machinery and equipment. Additionally, collateral may include commercial bonds such as invoices, checks and credit card bills. Sureties and guarantees may also include bank guarantees and letters of credit.

Credit derivatives are bilateral agreements where one of the counterparties buys hedge against credit risk of a specific financial instrument and its risk is transferred to the selling counterparty. Usually, the latter receives a linear remuneration during the transaction's effectiveness.

In the event of default, the counterparty who purchased the hedge will be paid, the purpose of which is to compensate for the impairment losses on the underlying financial instrument. In this case, the selling counterparty receives the underlying asset in exchange for the referred payment.

On December, 2015, Bradesco had credit default swaps (CDS) with the following characteristics: the risk received in credit swaps whose underlying assets are "debt securities issued by companies" is R$ 136,668 thousand (2014 – (i) the amount of risk transferred under credit swaps whose underlying assets are "securities – securities of foreign government debt" is negative R$ 1,326,900 thousand; and (ii) the risk received in credit swaps whose underlying assets are "derivative with companies" is R$ 13,281 thousand, amounting to a total net credit risk value of negative R$ 1,313,619 thousand), with an effect on the calculation of required shareholders' equity of negative R$ 15,033 thousand (R$ 71,519 thousand in 2014). The contracts related to credit derivatives transactions described above are due in 2020. The mark-to-market of the protection rates that remunerates the counterparty that received the risk totaled R$ 42 thousand. There were no credit events, as defined in the agreements, during the period.

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Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

According to IFRS 7, the Bank must also present the amounts related to financial instruments subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements, which do not meet some or all of offsetting criteria from IAS 32. Similar agreements include the Global Derivative Agreements (CGD/ISDA) and the Global Master Repurchase Agreements (GMRA).

Part of the derivative financial instruments transacted by the Bank in environments that are not stock exchange, are executed through contracts CGD and ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives agreement), in Brazil and abroad.

The table below shows the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities:

			R$ thousand
		2015	
	Gross amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	**Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position**	**Net amount**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	111,024,912	3,782	111,021,130
Derivatives	18,870,917	301,725	18,569,192

			R$ thousand
		2015	
	Gross amount of financial	**Related amounts not**	**Net amount**

	liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	offset in the statement of financial position	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	222,291,364	3,782	222,287,582
Derivatives	19,345,729	301,725	19,044,004

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R$ thousand

	2014		
	Gross amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	**Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position**	**Net amount**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	136,738,812	12,765	136,726,047
Derivatives	4,421,457	345,370	4,076,087

R$ thousand

	2014		
	Gross amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	**Related amounts not offset in the statement of financial position**	**Net amount**
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	219,359,890	12,765	219,347,125
Derivatives	3,315,573	345,370	2,970,203

3.2. Market risk

Market risk is represented by the possibility of financial loss due to fluctuating prices and interest rates of the Organization's financial instruments, such as its asset and liability transactions that may have mismatched maturities, currencies and indexes.

Market risk is identified, measured, mitigated, controlled and reported. The Organization's exposure to market risk profile is in line with the guidelines established by the governance process, with limits independently monitored.

All transactions that expose the Organization to market risk are mapped, measured and classified according to probability and magnitude, and the whole process is approved by the governance structure.

The risk management process relies on the participation of all levels of the Organization, from the business areas to the Board of Directors.

In compliance with the best Corporate Governance practices, to preserve and strengthen the management of market risk in the Organization, as well as to meet the requirements of Resolution nº 3.464/07, of the National Monetary Council (CMN), the Board of Directors approved the Market and Liquidity Risk Management Policy, which is reviewed at least annuallly by the relevant Committees and by the Board of Directors itself, and provides the main guidelines for acceptance, control and management of market and liquidity risks.

In addition to the policy, the Organization has specific rules to regulate the market risk management process, as follows:

- Classification of Operations;
- Reclassification of Operations;
- Trading of Public or Private Securities;

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- Use of Derivatives; and
- Hedging.

Market Risk Management Process

The market risk management process is a corporation wide process; it involves various areas, each with specific duties in the process, thereby ensuring an efficient structure. The measurement and control of market risk is conducted in a centralized and independent manner. This process permits that the Organization uses its internal market risk models to calculate regulatory capital requirements since January 2013. This process, approved by the Board of Directors, is also revised at least once a year by the Committees and the Board itself.

Determination of Limits

Proposed market-risk limits are validated by specific Committees and submitted for approval by the Integrated Risk Management and Capital Allocation Committee, and then for approval by the Board of Directors. Based on the business' characteristics, they are segregated into the following Portfolios:

Trading Portfolio: it comprises all operations involving financial instruments, held-for-trading, including derivatives, or used to hedge other instruments in the Trading Portfolio, which have no trading restrictions. Held-for-trading operations are those destined for resale, to obtain benefits from actual or expected price variations, or for arbitrage.

The Trading Portfolio is monitored with the following limits:

- Value at Risk (VaR);
- Stress;
- Income; and
- Financial Exposure / Concentration.

Banking Portfolio: it comprises operations not classified in the Trading Portfolio, arising from Organization's other businesses and their respective hedges.

The Banking Portfolio is monitored with the following limits:

- Interest rate risk limit.

Market-Risk Measurement Models

Market risk is measured and controlled using Stress, VaR, Economic Value Equity (EVE) and Sensitivity Analysis methodologies, as well as limits for the Management of Results and Financial Exposure. Using several methodologies to measure and evaluate risks is of great importance, because they can complement each other and their combination allows for analysis of different scenarios and situations.

Trading and Regulatory Portfolio

Trading Portfolio risks are controlled by the Stress and VaR methodologies. The Stress methodology quantifies the negative impact of economic shocks and events that are financially unfavorable to the Organization's positions. The analysis uses stress scenarios prepared by the Market Risk area and the Organization's economists based on historical and prospective data forthe risk factors in the Organization portfolio.

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The methodology adopted to calculate VaR is the Delta-Normal, with a confidence level of 99% and considering the number of days necessary to unwind the existing exposures. The methodology is applied to the Trading and Regulatory Portfolio (Trading Portfolio positions plus Banking Portfolio foreign currency and commodities exposures). It is worth noting that the historical simulation and the Delta–Gama–Vega models are applied to measure all risk factors of an options portfolio, whichever is the most conservative. A minimum 252-business-day period is adopted to calculate volatilities, correlations and historical returns.

For regulatory purposes, the capital requirements relating to shares held in the Banking Portfolio are determined on a credit risk basis, as per Central Bank of Brazil resolution, ie, are not included in the market risk calculation.

Risk of Interest Rate in the Banking Portfolio

The measurement and control of the interest-rate risk in the Banking Portfolio area is based on the EVE methodology, which measures the economic impact on the positions, according to scenarios prepared by the Organization’s economists. These scenarios determine the positive and negative movements of interest rate curves that may affect Organization’s investments and capital-raising.

The EVE methodology consists of repricing the portfolio exposed to interest rate risk, taking into account the scenarios of increases or decreases of rates, by calculating the impact on present value and total term of assets and liabilities. The economic value of the portfolio is estimated on the basis of market interest rates on the analysis date and of scenarios projected for a period of 1 year. The difference between the values obtained for the portfolio will be EVE, that is, the interest-rate risk applicable to the Banking Portfolio.

In measuring the Banking Portfolio interest rate risk, the possibility of the early settlement is not considered as this possibility is not relevant to the total volume. For demand and savings deposits with undetermined maturity, their historical behaviors and the possibility of maintaining them are studied. Thus, after all the deductions from demand and savings deposits, for example, the compulsory reserve held at Brazilian Central Bank, the remaining balance (free funds) is considered in accordance with the maturity flows of fixed-rate lending operations.

We emphasize that the insurance operations are not exposure to significant currency risk.

Financial Instrument Pricing

To adopt the best market prices related to the assessment of financial instruments' market value, the Market and Liquidity Risk Management Executive Committee (CEGRIMEL) established the Mark-to-Market Commission (CMM), which is responsible for approving or submitting mark-to-market models to GEGRIMEL. CMM is composed of business, back-office and risk representatives. The risk area is responsible for the coordination of the Commission and for the submission the matters to the CEGRIMEL for reporting or approval, whichever is the case.

Whenever possible, the Bank uses prices and quotes from by the Securities, Commodities and Futures Exchange and the Secondary Markets. Failing to find such market references, prices made available by other sources (such as Bloomberg, Reuters and Brokerage Firms) are used. As a last resort, proprietary models are used to price the instruments, which also follow the same CMM approval procedure and are submitted to the Organization's validation and assessment processes.

Mark-to-market criteria are periodically reviewed, according to the governance process, and may vary due to changes in market conditions, creation of new classes of instruments, establishment of new sources of data or development of models considered more appropriate.

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The financial instruments to be included in the Trading Portfolio must be approved by the Treasury Executive Committee or the Product and Service Executive Committee and their pricing criteria must be defined by the CMM.

The following principles for the mark-to-market process are adopted by the Organization:

- Commitment: the Organization is committed to ensuring that the prices used reflect the market value of the operations. Should information not be found, Bradesco uses its best efforts to estimate the market value of the financial instruments;
- Frequency: the formalized mark-to-market criteria are applied on a daily basis;
- Formality: the CMM is responsible for ensuring the methodological quality and the formalization of the mark-to-market criteria;
- Consistency: the process to gather and apply prices should be carried out consistently, to guarantee equal prices for the same instrument within the Organization; and
- Transparency: the methodology must be accessible by the Internal and External Audit, Independent Model Validation areas and by Regulatory Agencies.

In December 2014, the Brazilian National Monetary Council (CMN) published Resolution 4,389/14, which amended Resolution 4,277/13. These resolutions set forth the basic procedures that entities must follow in pricing financial instruments to market value and the guidelines to apply prudential adjustments to these instruments. In accordance with the above mentioned procedures, Bradesco is already aligned with these resolutions’ guidelines, including applying due prudential adjustments required by the regulation.

Independent Risk Model Validation

Bradesco uses models to manage and measure risks and capital, which are developed based on statistical, economic, financial and mathematical theories or expert knowledge, which support and facilitate the structuring of critical issues and enable standardization and fast decision-making.

The independent validation process identifies, mitigates and controls the model risk. Model risk arises from the potential for adverse consequences resulting from decisions based on incorrect or obsolete models. The independent validation process checks whether the models adequately attend their defined objectives, and whether the results obtained are appropriate to be used for the purpose they were created. Validation is carried out through the application of a strict series of tests that addresses the appropriateness of processes, governance and the development of the models and their assumptions. The results are reported to the managers, Internal Audit, and the Internal Control, Compliance and Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committees.

Accordinly, the area carries out activities that allow the development and constant improvement of the tests included in the test program. The test programs are specific for each type of model and are classified into six dimensions, grouped into qualitative and quantitative types:

- **Qualitative**

- Scope of the Model: scope of application of the model that includes the objective of each type of risk, the companies exposed to this type of risk exposure, books, products, segments, channels, etc.;

- Applicability of the Model: includes the definition and reasonability of the use of the model'sfactors and the flow and timeliness of information in the decision-making process; and

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- Technological Environment and Data Consistency: structure of systems and controls involved in the model calculations and the overall process in which the model is inserted. It also includes data consistency, which takes into consideration the effectiveness of version and access controls, backup procedures, traceability, changes in parameters, data quality, system contingency and automated controls.

- **Quantitative**

- Measurement System: risk measurement procedure that includes the definition, application and internal validation of the method, including methodology, assumptions, parameters, calculation routine, input data and results;

- Stress Test: measurement procedure to quantify the variations in the amounts estimated by the model in extreme, historical and plausible, prospective scenarios of the variables affecting it; and

- Backtesting: statistic procedure used to assess the model by comparing the amounts estimated by the model and the amounts observed within a previously defined period. It includes methodological, formalization and utilization aspects for model improvement.

The responsibility for executing the independent validation process, that includes the analysis and the assessment of models, lies with to the Independent Model Validation Area (AVIM), which uses structures that are already implemented and settled in the Organization to avoid overlapping tasks.

Control and Follow-Up

Market risk is controlled and monitored by an independent area, the Integrated Risk Control Department, which, on a daily basis, measures the risk of outstanding positions, consolidates results and prepares reports required by the existing governance process.

In addition to daily reports, Trading Portfolio positions are discussed once a week by the Treasury Executive Committee, while Banking Portfolio positions and liquidity reports are examined every fifteen days by the Asset and Liability Management Treasury Executive Committee. At both meetings, results and risks are assessed and strategies are discussed. Both the governance process and the existing thresholds are ratified by the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee and submitted to approval of the Board of Directors, and they are revised at least once a year.

In case of disruption of any limit, the head of the business division responsible for the position is informed of the threshold use, and the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee is called in a timely fashion to make a decision. If the Committee decides to raise the threshold and/or maintain the positions, the Board of Directors is called to approve the new threshold or revised position strategy.

Internal Communication

The market risk department provides daily managerial control reports on the positions to the business areas and Senior Management, in addition to weekly reports and periodic presentations to the Board of Directors.

Reporting is conducted through an alert system, which determines the addressees of risk reports as previously determined risk threshold percentage is reached; therefore, the higher the risk threshold consumption, more Senior Management members receive the reports.

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Hedging and Use of Derivatives

In order to standardize the use of financial instruments as hedges of operations and the use of derivatives by the Treasury Department, the Organization created specific rules that were approved by the competent Committees.

The hedge operations executed by Bradesco's Treasury Department must necessarily cancel or mitigate risks related to unmatched quantities, terms, currencies or indexes of the positions in the Treasury books, and must use assets and derivatives authorized to be traded in each of their books to:

- control and classify the operations, respecting the exposure and risk limits in effect;
- alter, modify or revert positions due to changes in the market and to operational strategies; and
- reduce or mitigate exposures to operations in inactive markets, in conditions of stress or of low liquidity.

Fair value Hedge accounting

Bradesco constituted a hedge to protect from the market risk, using futures contracts, which generated R$ 1,406,154 thousand, for protection against the effects of the exchange rate variation of the firm commitment concerning the purchase and sale of shares agreement (Note 43 (1)), which produced an adjustment to the market value of (R$ 1,761,964 thousand). The effect of these operations, recorded in the caption derivative financial instruments, was an expense of R$ 355,810 thousand.

Standardized and "Continuous Use" Derivatives

Bradesco's Treasury Department may use standardized (traded on an exchange) and "continuous use" (traded over-the-counter) derivatives for the purpose of obtaining income or as hedges. The derivatives classified as "continuous use" are those habitually traded over-the-counter, such as vanilla swaps (interest rates, currencies, CDS – Credit Default Swap, among others), forward operations (currencies, for example) and vanilla options (currency, Bovespa Index), among others. Non-standardized derivatives that are not classified as "continuous use" or structured operations cannot be traded without the authorization of the applicable Committee.

Evolution of Exposures

In this section we present the evolution of financial exposure, the VaR calculated using the internal model and its backtesting and the Stress Analysis.

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Financial Exposure – Trading Portfolio

R$ thousand

Risk Factors	December 31			
	2015		2014	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fixed rate	48,582,147	3,260,337	45,180,176	84,966,113
IGP-M (General Index of market pricing) / IPCA (Consumer price index)	3,385,148	3,225,568	10,132,364	3,943,431
Forex Coupon	1,577,228	1,429,773	7,558,990	5,179,851
Foreign Currency	12,304,611	12,257,907	19,449,097	20,028,084
Equities	-	-	296,396	1,022
Sovereign / Eurobonds and Treasuries	10,907,639	6,095,598	12,055,852	9,473,734
Other	320,877	3,264	606,845	53,738
Total	**77,077,650**	**26,272,447**	**95,279,720**	**123,645,973**

VaR Internal Model –Trading Portfolio

The 1-day VaR of Trading Portfolio net of tax effects in end of 2015 was R$ 18,016 thousand, with the prefixed risk as the largest participation of the portfolio.

R$ thousand

Risk Factors	December 31	
	2015	2014
Fixed rate	16,514	20,368
IGP-M (General Index of market pricing) / IPCA (Consumer price index)	524	10,495
Forex Coupon	1,117	6,048
Foreign Currency	937	8,640
Equities	-	3,737
Sovereign/Eurobonds and Treasuries	6,468	5,526
Others	30	1,995

Correlation / Diversification Effect	(7,574)	(20,260)
VaR at the end of the year	**18,016**	**36,549**
Average VaR in the year	21,450	36,356
Minimum VaR in the year	4,878	16,090
Maximum VaR in the year	64,538	56,896

Note: 1-day VaR and net of tax effects.

VaR Internal Model – Regulatory Portfolio

Bradesco Organization was the first financial institution to be authorized by Brazilian Central Bank to use, since January 2013, its internal market risk models, which had already been in use by the Organization's management, to assess regulatory capital requirements(1) for all risk factors and all companies of the Organization. This capital is calculated based on the Regulatory Portfolio, which comprises the Trading Portfolio and the Foreign Exchange Exposure and the Commodities Exposure of the Banking Portfolio, through the use of the normal delta VaR model. In addition, the historical simulation and the Delta–Gama–Vega models are applied to measure all risk factors to an options portfolio, whichever is the most conservative. In this model, risk value is extrapolated to the regulatory horizon(2) (at least ten days) by the 'square root of time' method. VaR and Stressed VaR shown below refer to a ten-day horizon and are net of tax effects.

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(1) For purposes of calculating the Market Risk portion, capital requirement will be the maximum between the internal model and 80% of Brazilian Central Bank's standard model, as per Brazilian Central Bank's Circular Letters 3,646/13 and 3,674/13; and

(2) The maximum amount between the book's holding period and ten days, which is the minimum regulatory horizon required by Brazilian Central Bank, is adopted.

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R$ mil

Risk Factors	December 31			
	2015		2014	
	VaR	Stressed	VaR	Stressed
Interest rate	55,695	110,807	96,136	211,451
Exchange rate	48,914	70,643	60,771	102,805
Commodity price (Commodities)	3,099	7,209	2,103	3,836
Equities	-	-	15,821	16,706
Correlation / Diversification Effect	(17,398)	(10,732)	(40,471)	(53,131)
VaR at the end of the year	**90,310**	**177,927**	**134,360**	**281,667**
Average VaR in the year	100,250	179,591	142,015	271,875
Minimum VaR in the year	26,434	72,814	55,350	146,052
Maximum VaR in the year	312,386	378,198	201,431	346,826

Note: Ten-day horizon VaR net of tax effects.

To calculate regulatory capital requirement according to the internal model, it is necessary to take into consideration the rules described by Brazilian Central Bank Circular Letters nº 3,646/13 and 3,674/13, such as the use of VaR and Stressed VaR net of tax effects, the average in the last 60 days and the multiplier.

VaR Internal Model – Backtesting

The risk methodology applied is continuously assessed using backtesting techniques, which compare the one-day period VaR with the hypothetic P&L, obtained from the same positions used in the VaR calculation, and with the effective P&L, also considering the intraday operations for which VaR was estimated.

The main purpose of backtesting is to monitor, validate and assess the adherence of the VaR model, and the number of exceptions that occurred must be compatible with the number of exception accepted by the statistical tests conducted and the confidence level established. Another objective is to improve the models used by the Organization, through analyses carried out with different observation periods and confidence levels, both for Total VaR and for each risk factor.

The hypothetical and effective P&L for the last 250 business days exceeded their respective VaR with a 99% confidence level four times.

The exceptions were mainly due to the increase in volatility in the domestic market arising from the uncertainties about meeting of the fiscal target. According to the document published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision[3], exceptions are classified as being due to “either bad luck or the markets did not behave as expected by the model”, i.e. volatility was significantly higher than expected and, in certain situations, the correlations differed from those forecast by the model.

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(3) *Supervisory Framework for the use “Backtesting” in Conjunction with the Internal Models Approach to Market Risk Capital Requirements* (January 1996).

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Stress Analysis – Trading Portfolio

The Organization also assesses on a daily basis, the possible impacts on positions in stress scenarios for the next 20 business days, with limits established in the governance process. Thus, considering the effect of -/diversification between the risk factors and the tax effects, the average of the possible loss estimates in a stress situation would be R$ 190,301 thousand in 2015 (2014 – R$ 384,415 thousand), and the maximum estimated loss in the year of 2015 would be R$ 397,795 thousand (2014 – R$ 542,079 thousand).

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
At the end of the year	184,312	437,960
Average in the year	190,301	384,415
Minimum in the year	54,060	162,252
Maximum in the year	397,795	542,079

Note: Values net of tax effects.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Trading Portfolio is also monitored daily by sensitivity analyses that measure the effect of movements of market and price curves on our positions. Furthermore, a sensitivity analysis of the Organization's financial exposures (Trading and Banking Portfolio) is performed on a quarterly basis, in compliance with CVM Rule nº 475/08.

Note that the impact on the financial exposures held in the Banking Portfolio (notably interest rates and price indexes) does not necessarily represent a potential accounting loss for the Organization because a portion of loans held in the Banking Portfolio are financed by demand and/or savings deposits, which are “natural hedges” for future variations in interest rates, moreover, interest rate variations in this book do not have a material impact on the Institution’s result, as Loans are held to maturity. In addition, due to our strong presence in the insurance and pension plan market, Bradesco holds a large volume of assets on which price adjustments would also impact the linked technical reserves.

The sensitivity analyses were carried out based on the scenarios prepared for the respective dates, always taking into consideration market inputs available at the time and scenarios that would adversely impact our positions, in accordance with the scenarios below:

Scenario 1: Based on market information (BM&FBOVESPA, Anbima, etc.), stresses were applied for 1 basis point on the interest rate and 1% variation on prices. For example: for a Real/US dollar exchange rate of R$ 3.97 a scenario of R$ 4.00 was used, while for a 1-year fixed interest rate of 15.87%, a 15.88% scenario was applied;

Scenario 2: 25% stresses were determined based on market information. For example: for a Real/US dollar exchange rate of R$ 3.97 a scenario of R$ 4.96 was used, while for a 1-year fixed interest rate of 15.87%, a 19.83% scenario was applied. The scenarios for other risk factors also accounted for 25% stresses in the respective curves or prices; and

Scenario 3: 50% stresses were determined based on market information. For example: for a Real/US dollar quote of R$ 3.97 a scenario of R$ 5.95 was used, while for a 1-year fixed interest rate of 15.87%, a 23.80% scenario was applied; The scenarios for other risk factors also account for 50% stresses in the respective curves or prices.

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Sensitivity Analysis – Trading and Banking Portfolio

R$ thousand

		Trading & Banking Portfolios [1]					
		December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
		Scenario			Scenario		
Risk Factors	**Definition**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Interest Rates in Reais	Exposures subject to variations of fixed interest rates and coupon rate	(5,027)	(1,920,630)	(3,739,629)	(6,653)	(2,026,998)	(3,924,153)
Price indices	Exposures subject to the variation of the coupon rate of the price indices	(7,930)	(1,395,457)	(2,613,957)	(9,382)	(1,370,926)	(2,568,347)
Forex Coupon	Exposures subject to the variation of the coupon rate of foreign currencies	(581)	(81,873)	(150,673)	(526)	(57,069)	(106,625)
Foreign Currency	Exposures subject to the FX variation	(5,054)	(132,492)	(264,983)	(7,430)	(142,382)	(272,480)
Equities	Exposures subject to the variation of share prices	(12,054)	(301,354)	(602,707)	(17,898)	(447,446)	(894,892)
Sovereign/ Eurobonds and Treasuries	Exposures subject to the variation of the interest rate of securities traded on the	(1,260)	(51,310)	(101,025)	(898)	(40,715)	(79,422)

	international market						
Others	Exposures that do not match the previous definitions	(454)	(11,353)	(22,706)	(1,100)	(28,795)	(57,591)
Total without correlation		**(32,360)**	**(3,894,469)**	**(7,495,680)**	**(43,887)**	**(4,114,331)**	**(7,903,510)**
Total with correlation		**(17,879)**	**(3,218,376)**	**(6,181,241)**	**(32,947)**	**(3,412,335)**	**(6,546,331)**

(1) Values net of taxes.

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Below we also present the sensitivity analysis of the Trading Portfolio, which contains the exposures that could have a material impact on the Organization's results, emphasizing that results show the impact for each scenario on a static portfolio position. However, the market is highly dynamic which results in continuous changes in these positions. Moreover, as previously mentioned, the Organization has an on-going process of market risk management, which constantly seeks to adjust positions to mitigate related risks according to the strategy determined by Senior Management. Therefore, where there are indicators of deterioration in a certain position. Therefore, in cases of deterioration indicators in a certain position, proactive measures are taken to minimize any potential negative impact, aimed at maximizing the risk/return ratio for the Organization.

Sensitivity Analysis – Trading Portfolio

R$ thousand

		Trading Portfolio (1)					
		December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
		Scenario			Scenario		
Risk Factors	**Definition**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Interest Rates in Reais	Exposures subject to variations of fixed interest rates and coupon rate	(867)	(321,946)	(627,934)	(1,171)	(366,067)	(712,658)
Price indices	Exposures subject to the variation of the coupon rate of the price indices	(53)	(8,834)	(16,217)	(569)	(80,643)	(157,231)
Forex Coupon	Exposures subject to the variation of the	(30)	(1,312)	(2,592)	(435)	(47,993)	(89,385)

	coupon rate of foreign currencies						
Foreign Currency	Exposures subject to the FX variation	(276)	(6,898)	(13,796)	(3,418)	(85,185)	(170,367)
Equities	Exposures subject to the variation of share prices	-	-	-	(651)	(16,264)	(32,529)
Sovereign/ Eurobonds and Treasuries	Exposures subject to the variation of the interest rate of securities traded on the international market	(530)	(7,281)	(14,747)	(574)	(29,250)	(56,730)
Others	Exposures that do not match the previous definitions	-	(2)	(3)	(1,121)	(27,687)	(55,374)
Total without correlation		**(1,756)**	**(346,273)**	**(675,289)**	**(7,939)**	**(653,089)**	**(1,274,274)**
Total with correlation		**(1,357)**	**(333,171)**	**(649,489)**	**(5,250)**	**(434,142)**	**(843,678)**

(1) Values net of taxes.

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3.3. Liquidity risk

The Liquidity Risk is represented by the possibility of the institution not being able to efficiently meet its obligations, without affecting its daily operations and incurring significant losses, as well as the possibility of the institution not being able to trade a position at market price due to its high amount when compared to the usually traded volume or due to some market discontinuation.

The understanding and monitoring of this risk are crucial to enable the Organization to settle operations in a timely manner.

Management Process for Liquidity Risk

The management of liquidity risk is a group-wide process. This process involves several areas with specific responsibilities that guarantee an efficient structure. The measurement and control of liquidity risk are conducted in a centralized and independent manner, including the daily monitoring of available funds, the compliance with the minimum liquidity level and the contingency plan for stress situations.

One of the objectives of the Organization's Policy on Market and Liquidity Risk Management, approved by the Board of Directors, is to set out the rules, criteria and procedures that guarantee the establishment of the Minimum Liquidity Reserve (RML) for the Organization, as well as the strategy and action plans for liquidity crisis situations. The policy and controls established fully comply with National Monetary Council Resolution 4,090/12.

As part of the criteria and procedures approved, the Organization establishes the minimum daily liquidity reserve and the types of assets eligible to be included in the available resources. It also establishes the instruments for managing liquidity in a normal scenario and in a crisis scenario and the strategies to be implemented in each case.

Control and Monitoring

The liquidity risk management process is conducted by Bradesco's Treasury Departmentbased on the positions provided by the back-office area, which is responsible for providing the necessary information to the management and for monitoring the compliance with the limits established. The Integrated Risk Control Department is responsible for the methodology for measuring the minimum liquidity reserve, controlling the limits established according to currency and type of company (including non-financial firms), reviewing the policies, rules, criteria and procedures, and conducting studies for new recommendations.

Liquidity risk is monitored in meetings of the Treasury Asset and Liability Management Executive Committee, which manages liquidity reserves, with term and currency mismatches. Monitoring is also handled by the Integrated Risk and Capital Allocation Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

In addition to the controlling and monitoring internal methodology, in October 2015 the Organization began to measure and report to BCB the Short-Term Liquidity indicator (LCR), as provided by National Monetary Council Resolution 4,401/15 of BCB Circular Letter 3,749/15.

Internal Communication

In the process of liquidity risk management, reports are distributed daily to the areas involved in management and control, as well as to Management. This process includes the use of several analysis instruments to monitor liquidity, such as:

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- Daily distribution of liquidity control instruments;
- Automatic intra-day update of the liquidity reports for appropriate management by the Treasury Department;
- Preparation of reports with past behavior and future simulations based on scenarios;
- Daily verification of compliance with minimum liquidity levels; and
- Weekly reports to the Board of Executive Officers, showing the behavior and expectations related to the liquidity situation.

The liquidity risk management process also has an alert system that selects the appropriate reporting level according to the percentage of the established limit utilized. Thus, the higher the risk limit consumption, the higher the number of Senior Management members who receive the reports.

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities

The table below presents the cash flows payable for non-derivative financial liabilities, covering the remaining contractual period to maturity as from the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. The values disclosed in this table represent the undiscounted contractual cash flows.

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015					
	Up to 1 month	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Deposits from banks	150,331,118	20,291,509	71,326,932	65,961,025	7,919,945	315,830,529
Deposits from customers	130,723,632	5,248,961	17,115,696	56,442,974	-	209,531,263
Funds from securities issued	5,656,769	5,745,925	44,293,275	91,813,081	1,362,297	148,871,347

Subordinated debt	1,326	393	220,054	34,278,197	28,955,215	63,455,185
Other financial liabilities [1]	33,004,342	2,704,788	6,198,291	3,669,150	4,593,310	50,169,881
Total liabilities	**319,717,187**	**33,991,576**	**139,154,248**	**252,164,427**	**42,830,767**	**787,858,205**

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2014					
	Up to 1 month	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Deposits from banks	156,597,215	12,476,450	61,952,803	63,523,273	6,008,538	300,558,279
Deposits from customers	139,924,613	11,547,029	14,673,694	55,221,182	268,807	221,635,325
Funds from securities issued	3,627,093	7,153,234	38,964,220	53,581,427	3,097,228	106,423,202
Subordinated debt	330,835	40,805	2,882,799	37,186,527	12,149,375	52,590,341
Other financial liabilities [1]	31,269,551	2,590,313	5,460,287	404,715	-	39,724,866
Total liabilities	**331,749,307**	**33,807,831**	**123,933,803**	**209,917,124**	**21,523,948**	**720,932,013**

(1) Include, mainly, credit card transactions, foreign exchange transactions, negotiation and intermediation of securities, finance leasing and capitalization bonds.

The assets available to meet all the obligations and cover the outstanding commitments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets, loans and advances. Management may also cover unexpected cash outflows by selling securities and by having access to sources of additional funds, such as asset-backed-markets.

The previous table shows the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the to financial liabilities of the Organization. The cash flows that the Organization estimates for these instruments may vary significantly from those presented. For example, it is expected that demand deposits of customers will maintain a stable or increasing balance, and it is not expected that these deposits will be withdrawn immediately.

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The gross cash outflows presented in the previous table refer to the undiscounted contractual cash flow related to the financial liability.

In the Organization, liquidity-risk management involves a series of controls, mainly related to the establishment of technical limits, with the ongoing evaluation of the positions assumed and the financial instruments used.

Undiscounted cash flows for derivatives

All the derivatives of the Organization are settled at net value, and include:

- Foreign currency derivatives – over-the-counter currency options, currency futures, and currency options traded on an exchange; and

- Interest rate derivatives – interest rate swaps, foward rate contracts, interest rate options, other interest rate contracts, interest rate futures traded on an exchange and interest rate options traded on an exchange.

The table below analyzes the derivative financial liabilities that will be settled at net value, grouped based on the period remaining from the reporting date to the respective maturity date. The values disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015	
Up to 1 month		Total

		From 1 to 3 months	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	
Differential of swaps payable	6,095,945	590,439	1,212,280	7,920,786	456,162	16,275,612
Non-deliverable forwards	2,737,511	195,041	378,029	36,575	-	3,347,156
• Purchased	18,744	14,313	13,738	708	-	47,503
• Sold	2,718,767	180,728	364,291	35,867	-	3,299,653
Premiums of options	11,614	31,967	55,803	21,551	-	120,935
Adjustment payables - future	20,614	-	-	-	-	20,614
Total of derivative liabilities	**8,865,684**	**817,447**	**1,646,112**	**7,978,912**	**456,162**	**19,764,317**

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2014					
	Up to 1 month	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Differential of swaps payable	346,649	115,965	447,568	1,722,738	438,477	3,071,397
Non-deliverable forwards	820,776	83,641	79,565	34,450	-	1,018,432
• Purchased	448,725	3,609	6,546	2,028	-	460,908
• Sold	372,051	80,032	73,019	32,422	-	557,524
Premiums of options	133,098	-	-	-	-	133,098
Adjustment payables - future	36,761	-	-	-	-	36,761
Total of derivative liabilities	**1,337,284**	**199,606**	**527,133**	**1,757,188**	**438,477**	**4,259,688**

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Statement of financial position by maturities

The tables below show the financial assets and liabilities of the Organization segregated by maturities used for the management of liquidity risks, in accordance with the remaining contractual maturities on the reporting date:

R$ mil

	December 31, 2015						
	Current			Non-current			
	1 to 30 days	**31 to 180 days**	**181 to 360 days**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**No stated maturity**	**Total**
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	72,091,764	-	-	-	-	-	72,091,764
Financial assets held for trading	3,612,532	44,910,148	65,668,238	17,239,116	5,845,695	22,347,720	159,623,449
Financial assets available for sale	15,492,144	14,989,348	14,699,465	37,119,401	26,071,346	9,323,746	117,695,450
Investments held to maturity	1,614	310	1,080	4,692,585	35,307,971	-	40,003,560
Assets pledged as collateral	117,735,013	4,664,281	535,117	7,948,870	13,606,640	-	144,489,921
Loans and advances to banks	25,966,200	5,125,023	2,631,802	1,893,758	3,627	-	35,620,410
Loans and advances to customers	48,849,077	81,615,491	49,906,092	128,028,009	36,469,795	-	344,868,464
Other financial assets [(1)]	21,155,622	359,485	377,601	9,690,087	1,246,693	-	32,829,488
Total financial assets	**304,903,966**	**151,664,086**	**133,819,395**	**206,611,826**	**118,551,767**	**31,671,466**	**947,222,506**
Liabilities							
	149,715,213	65,563,266	20,681,344	51,391,187	6,552,381	-	293,903,391

Deposits from banks							
Deposits from customers (2)	130,851,646	11,850,391	9,485,648	42,322,415	-	-	194,510,100
Financial liabilities held for trading	18,666,928	381,846	198,067	98,888	-	-	19,345,729
Funds from securities issued	4,620,768	20,161,644	28,486,433	55,534,303	1,046,899	-	109,850,047
Subordinated debt	275,151	3,078	189,632	26,809,456	23,005,619	-	50,282,936
Insurance technical provisions and pension plans (2)	141,710,109	2,787,753	940,009	25,503,069	-	-	170,940,940
Other financial liabilities (3)	33,004,342	6,707,561	2,195,518	3,669,150	4,593,310	-	50,169,881
Total financial liabilities	**478,844,157**	**107,455,539**	**62,176,651**	**205,328,468**	**35,198,209**	**-**	**889,003,024**

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R$ mil

	December 31, 2014						
	Current			**Non-current**			
	1 to 30 days	**31 to 180 days**	**181 to 360 days**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**No stated maturity**	**Total**
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks	65,430,300	-	-	-	-	-	65,430,300
Financial assets held for trading	12,528,462	10,329,874	3,821,167	27,391,862	10,116,311	14,310,635	78,498,311
Financial assets available for sale	48,622,441	2,805,961	1,094,808	20,491,801	42,117,479	5,829,244	120,961,734
Investments held to maturity	251,847	-	-	2,957,798	21,861,386	-	25,071,031
Assets pledged as collateral	134,356,223	2,348,240	44,883	8,554,067	7,309,276	-	152,612,689
Loans and advances to banks	59,578,452	5,994,985	1,922,751	5,478,431	-	-	72,974,619
Loans and advances to customers	42,439,356	79,341,613	52,377,146	128,976,162	24,929,727	-	328,064,004
Other financial assets (1)	18,835,255	178,155	126,040	7,911,000	695,425	-	27,745,875
Total financial assets	**382,042,336**	**100,998,828**	**59,386,795**	**201,761,121**	**107,029,604**	**20,139,879**	**871,358,563**
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks	156,090,148	51,898,510	18,295,238	48,706,320	4,950,011	-	279,940,227
Deposits from customers (2)	140,005,267	19,522,530	5,655,603	44,848,105	-	-	210,031,505
Financial liabilities held for trading	1,587,956	336,416	247,455	910,999	232,747	-	3,315,573
Funds from securities issued	3,193,907	25,211,737	18,296,364	36,970,980	1,357,411	-	85,030,399
Subordinated debt	182,774	773,767	1,905,575	23,771,494	9,188,056	-	35,821,666
	119,595,531	2,731,627	887,115	23,344,947	-	-	146,559,220

Insurance technical provisions and pension plans (2)							
Other financial liabilities (3)	31,269,551	5,571,072	2,479,528	404,715	-	-	39,724,866
Total financial liabilities	**451,925,134**	**106,045,659**	**47,766,878**	**178,957,560**	**15,728,225**	**-**	**800,423,456**

(1) Includes mainly foreign exchange transactions, debtors for guarantee deposits and negotiation and intermediation of securities;

(2) Demand and savings deposits and insurance technical provisions and pension plans comprising VGBL and PGBL products are classified as up to 30 days, without considering average historical turnover; and

(3) Includes mainly credit card transactions, foreign exchange transactions, negotiation and intermediation of securities, finance leasing and capitalization bonds.

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The tables below show the assets and liabilities of the Company segregated by current and non-current, on the reporting date:

			R$ thousand
		December 31, 2015	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**
Assets			
Total financial assets	**477,347,690**	**469,874,816**	**947,222,506**
Non-current assets held for sale	1,247,106	-	1,247,106
Investments in associated companies	-	5,815,325	5,815,325
Property and equipment	-	5,504,435	5,504,435
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	7,409,635	7,409,635
Taxes to be offset	2,497,111	4,320,316	6,817,427
Deferred income tax assets	-	45,397,879	45,397,879
Other assets	4,896,521	2,392,688	7,289,209
Total non-financial assets	**8,640,738**	**70,840,278**	**79,481,016**
Total assets	**485,988,428**	**540,715,094**	**1,026,703,522**
Liabilities			
Total financial liabilities	**648,476,347**	**240,526,677**	**889,003,024**
Other provisions	1,199,443	14,164,874	15,364,317
Current income tax liabilities	2,781,104	-	2,781,104
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	772,138	772,138
Other liabilities	27,197,846	670,331	27,868,177
Total non-financial liabilities	**31,178,393**	**15,607,343**	**46,785,736**
Total equity	**-**	**90,914,762**	**90,914,762**
Total liabilities and equity	**679,654,740**	**347,048,782**	**1,026,703,522**

			R$ thousand
		December 31, 2014	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**
Assets			
Total financial assets	**542,427,959**	**328,930,604**	**871,358,563**
Non-current assets held for sale	1,006,461	-	1,006,461
Investments in associated companies	-	3,983,780	3,983,780

Property and equipment	-	4,700,518	4,700,518
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	7,529,915	7,529,915
Taxes to be offset	2,406,727	3,723,464	6,130,191
Deferred income tax assets	-	28,388,183	28,388,183
Other assets	4,485,318	2,868,087	7,353,405
Total non-financial assets	**7,898,506**	**51,193,947**	**59,092,453**
Total assets	**550,326,465**	**380,124,551**	**930,451,016**
Liabilities			
Total financial liabilities	**605,737,671**	**194,685,785**	**800,423,456**
Other provisions	5,589,526	8,274,875	13,864,401
Current income tax liabilities	3,602,333	-	3,602,333
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	808,178	808,178
Other liabilities	29,080,272	380,571	29,460,843
Total non-financial liabilities	**38,272,131**	**9,463,624**	**47,735,755**
Total equity	**-**	**82,291,805**	**82,291,805**
Total liabilities and equity	**644,009,802**	**286,441,214**	**930,451,016**

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3.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Organization applies IFRS 13 for financial instruments measured in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value, which requires disclosure of fair-value measurements according to the following fair-value hierarchy of fair value measurement:

- Level 1

Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active market, as well as Brazilian government securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in over-the-counter markets.

- Level 2

Valuation uses observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include derivative contracts whose value is determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data, including but not limited to yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices and foreign exchange rates.

- Level 3

Valuation uses unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities normally include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant Management judgment or estimation. This category generally includes certain corporate and bank debt securities and certain derivative contracts.

To fair value securities which have no consistent, regulatory updated, public price source, Bradesco uses models defined by the mark-to-market Commission and documented in the mark-to-mark manual for each security type. Through the use of methods and both mathematical and financial models which capture the effects and variations in the prices of marked-to-market assets, or similar instruments, Bradesco is able to ascertain in a clear and consistent manner the determination of fair value of its level 3 assets and liabilities.

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The tables below present the composition of the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, classified using the hierarchical levels:

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Fair Value**
Brazilian government securities	91,024,831	2,808,135	150	93,833,116
Corporate debt and marketable equity securities	2,726	7,462,571	209,060	7,674,357
Bank debt securities	602,526	14,720,225	-	15,322,751
Mutual funds	21,711,385	-	-	21,711,385
Foreign governments securities	784,507	-	-	784,507
Brazilian sovereign bonds	1,426,416	-	-	1,426,416
Financial assets held for trading	**115,552,391**	**24,990,931**	**209,210**	**140,752,532**
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	77,357	18,793,525	35	18,870,917
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	-	(19,325,312)	(20,417)	(19,345,729)
Derivatives	**77,357**	**(531,787)**	**(20,382)**	**(474,812)**
Brazilian government securities	66,150,482	-	65,370	66,215,852
Corporate debt securities	4,460,456	29,657,956	1,643,401	35,761,813
Bank debt securities	3,449,165	1,193,879	-	4,643,044
Brazilian sovereign bonds	4,791	-	-	4,791
Foreign governments securities	1,746,204	-	-	1,746,204
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	2,293,172	2,654,155	4,376,419	9,323,746
Financial assets available for sale	**78,104,270**	**33,505,990**	**6,085,190**	**117,695,450**
Brazilian government securities	29,158,113	-	-	29,158,113
Corporate debt securities	2,488,929	-	-	2,488,929
Bank debt securities	1,817,967	-	-	1,817,967
Assets pledged as collateral	**33,465,009**	**-**	**-**	**33,465,009**
Total	**227,199,027**	**57,965,134**	**6,274,018**	**291,438,179**

R$ thousand 187

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R$ thousand

December 31, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Brazilian government securities	33,361,270	1,653,447	189	35,014,906
Corporate debt and marketable equity securities	6,140,460	-	4,192,257	10,332,717
Bank debt securities	12,021,814	-	3,883,495	15,905,309
Mutual funds	12,336,964	-	-	12,336,964
Foreign governments securities	68,397	-	-	68,397
Brazilian sovereign bonds	418,561	-	-	418,561
Financial assets held for trading	**64,347,466**	**1,653,447**	**8,075,941**	**74,076,854**
Derivative financial instruments (assets)	1,682,609	2,738,848	-	4,421,457
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	(133,004)	(3,182,569)	-	(3,315,573)
Derivatives	**1,549,605**	**(443,721)**	**-**	**1,105,884**
Brazilian government securities	70,075,922	-	73,115	70,149,037
Corporate debt securities	1,849,728	-	39,517,045	41,366,773
Bank debt securities	2,227,430	-	1,127,349	3,354,779
Brazilian sovereign bonds	261,901	-	-	261,901
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	5,642,776	-	186,468	5,829,244
Financial assets available for sale	**80,057,757**	**-**	**40,903,977**	**120,961,734**
Brazilian government securities	8,352,929	-	-	8,352,929
Corporate debt securities	3,661,955	-	-	3,661,955
Bank debt securities	3,858,993	-	-	3,858,993
Assets pledged as collateral	**15,873,877**	**-**	**-**	**15,873,877**
Total	**161,828,705**	**1,209,726**	**48,979,918**	**212,018,349**

Derivative Assets and Liabilities

The Organization´s derivative positions are determined using quantitative models that require the use of multiple inputs including interest rates, prices and indices to generate continuous yield or pricing curves and volatility factors. The majority of market inputs are observable and can be obtained, from BM&FBovespa (principal source) and the secondary market. Exchange traded derivatives valued using quoted prices are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. However, few classes of derivative contracts are listed on an exchange; those that are not are classified as Level 2 or Level 3.

The yield curves are used to determine the fair value by the method of discounted cash flow, for currency swaps and swaps based on other risk factors. The fair value of futures and forward contracts is also determined based on quoted markets prices on the exchanges for exchanges-traded derivatives or using similar methodologies to those described for swaps. The fair value of options is determined using external quoted prices or mathematical models, such as Black-Scholes, using yield curves, implied volatilities and the fair value of the underlying asset. Current market prices are used to determine the implied volatilities. The majority of these models do not contain a high level of subjectivity as the methodologies used in the models do not require significant judgment and inputs to the model are readily observable from active quoted markets. Such instruments are generally classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities also include adjustments for market liquidity, counterparty credit quality and other specific factors, where appropriate.

Derivatives that are valued based on mainly unobservable market parameters and that are not actively traded are classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 3 derivatives include credit default swaps which have corporate debt securities as underlyings.

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The table below presents a reconciliation of all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the years 2015 and 2014:

R$ thousand

	Financial assets held for trading	**Financial assets available for sale**	**Derivatives**	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**15,483,147**	**26,285,737**	**-**	**1,597,019**	**43,365,903**
Included in the statement of income and other comprehensive income	1,182,719	3,177,784	-	326,944	4,687,447
Additions	2,731,439	20,112,571	-	225	22,844,235
Reductions	(11,258,124)	(8,474,920)	-	(262,282)	(19,995,326)
Transfer levels	(63,240)	(197,195)	-	(1,661,906)	(1,922,341)
Balance on December 31, 2014	**8,075,941**	**40,903,977**	**-**	**-**	**48,979,918**
Included in the statement of income and other comprehensive income	451,287	2,494,337	-	-	2,945,624
Additions	1,101,585	7,469,980	(20,382)	-	8,551,183
Reductions	(2,387,864)	(5,340,777)	-	-	(7,728,641)
Transfer levels	(7,031,739)	(27,023,324)	-	-	(34,055,063)
Transfer to investments held to maturity	-	(12,419,003)	-	-	(12,419,003)
Balance on December 31, 2015	**209,210**	**6,085,190**	**(20,382)**	**-**	**6,274,018**

In 2015, there was a transfer of securities from Level 3 to other levels of classification, mainly for level 2 in the amount R$ 34,055,063 thousand. The transfer refers, basically, to Corporate debt securities, which were based on the fair value obtained from internal pricing models, mainly customer internal rating, and since 2015 began to be calculated based on observable market data (Anbima's credit curve). Also on September 2015, R$ 12,419,003 thousand were reclassified Certificates of real estate receivables from category "Financial assets available for sale" to the category "Investments held to maturity", due to the change of intention of the Management.

The tables below show the gains/(losses) due to changes in fair value, including the realized and unrealized gains and losses, recorded in the consolidated statement of income for Level 3 assets and liabilities during the years 2015, 2014 and 2013:

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2015			
	Financial assets held for trading	**Financial assets available for sale**	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**
Interest and similar income	440,791	1,399,443	-	1,840,234
Net trading gains/(losses) realized and unrealized	10,496	1,094,894	-	1,105,390
Total	**451,287**	**2,494,337**	**-**	**2,945,624**

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2014			
	Financial assets held for trading	**Financial assets available for sale**	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**
Interest and similar income	1,169,354	3,719,015	244,964	5,133,333
Net trading gains/(losses) realized and unrealized	13,365	(541,231)	81,980	(445,886)
Total	**1,182,719**	**3,177,784**	**326,944**	**4,687,447**

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R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Financial assets held for trading	**Financial assets available for sale**	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**
Interest and similar income	2,499,220	1,067,146	264,920	3,831,286
Net trading gains/(losses) realized and unrealized	48,335	(1,067,450)	(141,274)	(1,160,389)
Total	**2,547,555**	**(304)**	**123,646**	**2,670,897**

The tables below show the gains/(losses) due to the changes in fair value, including the realized and unrealized gains and losses, recorded in the statement of income for Level 3 assets and liabilities, which were not settled during the years 2015, 2014 and 2013:

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2015		
	Financial assets held for trading	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**
Net gains/(losses) due to changes in fair value	9,420	-	9,420
Total	**9,420**	**-**	**9,420**

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Financial assets held for trading	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**
Net gains/(losses) due to changes in fair value	(32,104)	79,710	47,606
Total	**(32,104)**	**79,710**	**47,606**

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2013		
	Financial assets held for trading	**Assets pledged as collateral**	**Total**

Net gains/(losses) due to changes in fair value	36,768	(142,011)	(105,243)
Total	**36,768**	**(142,011)**	**(105,243)**

Sensitivity analysis for financial assets classified as Level 3

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015					
	Impact on income (1)			Impact on shareholders' equity (1)		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Interest rate in BRL	-	(1)	(3)	(16)	(4,228)	(7,399)
Price indices	(69)	(10,986)	(20,489)	(350)	(58,074)	(107,165)
Equities	-	-	-	(24,141)	(603,532)	(1,207,063)

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R$ thousand

	December 31, 2014					
	Impact on income (1)			Impact on shareholders' equity (1)		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Interest rate in BRL	(28)	(8,412)	(16,168)	(4,506)	(986,617)	(1,766,138)
Price indices	(181)	(25,777)	(48,804)	(873)	(122,229)	(228,411)
Foreign currency coupon	(11)	(703)	(1,392)	-	-	-
Foreign currency	(564)	(14,110)	(28,220)	-	-	-
Equities	-	-	-	(1,119)	(27,970)	(55,940)

(1)Values net of taxes.

The sensitivity analyses were carried out based on the scenarios prepared for the dates shown, always taking into consideration market inputs available at the time and scenarios that would adversely impact our positions, in accordance with the scenarios below:

Scenario 1: Based on market information (BM&FBOVESPA, Anbima, etc.), stresses were applied for 1 basis point on the interest rate and 1% variation on prices. For example: for a Real/US dollar exchange rate of R$ 3.97 a scenario of R$ 4.00 was used, while for a 1-year fixed interest rate of 15.87%, a 15.88% scenario was applied;

Scenario 2: 25% stresses were determined based on market information. For example: for a Real/US dollar exchange rate of R$ 3.97 a scenario of R$ 4.96 was used, while for a 1-year fixed interest rate of 15.87%, a 19.83% scenario was applied. The scenarios for other risk factors also had 25% stresses in the respective curves or prices; and

Scenario 3: 50% stresses were determined based on market information. For example: for a Real/US dollar quote of R$ 3.97 a scenario of R$ 5.95 was used, while for a 1-year fixed interest rate of 15.87%, a 23.80% scenario was applied; The scenarios for other risk factors also had 50% stresses in the respective curves or prices.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities that were not presented in the consolidated statements of financial position at their fair value, classified using the hierarchical levels:

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015				
	Fair Value				Carrying
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	amount
Financial assets					
Assets pledged as collateral					
• Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	111,024,912	-	111,024,912	111,024,912
Held to maturity	27,387,974	-	11,226,056	38,614,030	40,003,560
Loans and receivables					
• Banks [1]	-	35,620,410	-	35,620,410	35,620,410
• Customers [1]	-	-	340,574,061	340,574,061	344,868,464
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	293,242,911	293,242,911	293,903,391
Deposits from customers	-	-	193,919,119	193,919,119	194,510,100
Funds from securities issued	-	-	110,005,449	110,005,449	109,850,047
Subordinated debt	-	-	49,752,718	49,752,718	50,282,936

R$ thousand 198

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R$ thousand

	December 31, 2014				
	Fair Value				Carrying
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	amount
Financial assets					
Assets pledged as collateral					
• Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	136,738,812	-	136,738,812	136,738,812
Held to maturity	27,141,530	-	-	27,141,530	25,071,031
Loans and receivables					
• Banks (1)	-	72,974,619	-	72,974,619	72,974,619
• Customers (1)	-	-	326,701,918	326,701,918	328,064,004
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from banks	-	-	279,875,143	279,875,143	279,940,227
Deposits from customers	-	-	209,623,317	209,623,317	210,031,505
Funds from securities issued	-	-	85,190,081	85,190,081	85,030,399
Subordinated debt	-	-	35,890,227	35,890,227	35,821,666

(1) Amounts of loans and receivables are presented net of the provision for impairment losses.

Below we list the methodologies used to determine the fair values presented above:

Loans and receivables

Fair values were estimated for groups of similar loans based upon type of loan, credit quality and maturity. Fair value for fixed-rate transactions was determined by discounted cash flow estimates using interest rates approximately equivalent to our rates for new transactions based on similar contracts. Where credit deterioration has occurred, estimated cash flows for fixed and floating-rate loans have been reduced to reflect estimated losses.

The fair values for performing loans are calculated by discounting scheduled principal and interest cash flows through maturity using market discount rates and yield curves that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent to the loan type at each reporting date. The fair values for impaired loans are based on discounting cash flows or the value of underlying collateral.

The non-performing loans were allocated into each loan category for purposes of calculating the fair-value disclosure. Assumptions regarding cash flows and discount rates are based on available market information and specific borrower information.

Held to maturity

R$ thousand 200

Investments held to maturity are carried at amortized cost. Fair values are estimated according to the assumptions described on Note 2(e). See Note 22 for further details regarding the amortized cost and fair values of held-to-maturity securities.

Deposits from banks and customers

The fair value of fixed-rate deposits with stated maturities was calculated using the contractual cash flows discounted with current market rates for instruments with similar maturities and terms. For floating-rate deposits, the carrying amount was considered to approximate fair value.

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Funds from securities issued

The carrying values of funds from securities issued approximate the fair values of these instruments.

Subordinated debt

Fair values for subordinated debts were estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates available in the market for similar maturities and terms.

3.5. Capital management

Capital Management Corporate Process

The Capital Management provides the conditions required to meet the Organization's strategic goals and face the risks inherent to its activities. It includes the preparation of the capital plan, identifying the contingency actions to be considered in stress scenarios.

In line with the strategic guidelines, the Organization manages capital, involving the control and business areas, in accordance with the guidelines of the Board of Executive Officers and Board of Directors.

The governance structure for the capital management and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is composed by Committees and its highest level body is the Board of Directors. The most important is the Planning, Budget and Control Department, whose mission is to provide the efficient and effective management of the business through strategic management and planning, supporting the Top Management by providing analyses and projections of capital requirements and availability, identifying threats and opportunities that help plan the sufficiency and optimization of capital levels. The Department is responsible for complying with the provisions of Brazilian Central Bank regarding capital management activities.

Capital Adequacy

This process is followed up daily to ensure that the Organization maintains a solid capital base to support its operations and to cover the risks incurred, either in normal situations or in extreme market conditions, besides complying with regulatory requirements.

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According to the Central Bank, financial institutions are required to permanently maintain capital and additional Common Equity Tier I compatible with the risks from their activities, represented by Risk-Weighted Asset (RWA), which is calculated taking into consideration, at least, the sum of the following portions:

Where:

RWACPAD: portion referring to exposures to credit risk;

RWAMPAD: portion referring to exposures to market risk subject to calculation of capital requirement upon standardized approach, through the addition of the following portions:

- RWAJUR: portion referring to exposures subject to interest rate variation;
- RWAACS: portion referring to exposures subject to share price variation;
- RWACOM: portion referring to exposures subject to commodity price variation; and
- RWACAM: portion referring to exposures of gold, in foreign currency and assets subject to foreign exchange variation.

RWAMINT: portion referring to market risk exposures subject to calculation of capital requirement upon internal model; and

RWAOPAD: portion referring to calculation of required capital to operational risk.

Additionally, the Organization must maintain enough capital to meet the interest rate risk from operations not included in the trading portfolio (Banking Portfolio's interest rate risk), calculated using the EVE (Economic Value Equity) method.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Analysis of Reference Equity (PR)

Following is the detailed information on the Organization's Capital, in compliance with the Prudential [(1)] and Financial Consolidated:

R$ thousand

Calculation basis – Capital Adequacy Ratio [(1)]	Basel III December 31	
	2015	**2014**
	Prudential [(1)]	**Financial**
Tier I capital	**77,506,951**	**77,198,803**
Common Equity tier I	**77,506,951**	**77,198,803**
Shareholders' equity	88,906,644	81,508,250
Prudential adjustments [(2)]	(11,399,693)	(4,309,447)
Tier II capital	**25,318,399**	**21,405,720**
Subordinated debt	25,318,399	21,405,720
Capital (a)	**102,825,350**	**98,604,523**
- Credit risk	556,440,558	544,797,828
- Market risk	18,670,132	21,435,661
- Operational risk	37,106,557	30,979,716
Risk-weighted assets – RWA (b)	**612,217,247**	**597,213,205**
Capital adequacy ratio (a / b)	**16.8%**	**16.5%**
Tier I capital	**12.7%**	**12.9%**
Common equity	12.7%	12.9%
Tier II capital	**4.1%**	**3.6%**

(1) As per January 2015, the Basel Ratio started to be calculated based on the "Prudential Consolidated", in accordance with National Monetary Council Resolution nº 4,192/13; and

(2) As per January 2015, the factor applied to prudential adjustments went from 20% to 40%, according to the timeline for application of deductions of prudential adjustments, defined in Article11 of National Monetary Council Resolution nº 4,192/13.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Breakdown of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

Below is the detailed comparison of the risk-weighted assets (RWA) of the Prudential and Financial Consolidated, regulatory approach:

R$ thousand

RWA	December 31	
	2015	2014
	Prudential	Financial
Credit risk	**556,440,558**	**544,797,828**
Risk Weight of 0%	-	-
Risk Weight of 2%	328,283	147,754
Risk Weight of 20%	4,518,512	2,024,991
Risk Weight of 35%	6,008,247	4,995,128
Risk Weight of 50%	10,078,977	8,175,758
Risk Weight of 75%	119,281,405	130,444,268
Risk Weight of 85%	132,933,131	101,542,404
Risk Weight of 100%	243,218,248	257,528,910
Risk Weight of 250%	29,065,106	28,949,551
Risk Weight of 300%	10,715,057	10,745,990
Risk Weight of 909.09%	293,592	243,074
Market Risk [1]	**18,670,132**	**21,435,661**
Fixed-rate in Reais	10,701,612	6,932,576
Foreign Currency Coupon	3,479,394	6,990,281
Price Index Coupon	355,282	6,244,313
Equities	-	445,602
Commodities	876	320,739
Exposure to Gold, Foreign Currencies and Exchange[2]	559,358	5,861,064
Operational Risk	**37,106,557**	**30,979,716**
Corporate Finance	1,058,528	1,075,605
Trading and Sales	3,452,346	5,611,414
Retail	6,627,621	4,771,800
Commercial	14,447,459	13,215,216
Payment and Settlement	7,806,207	3,679,832
Financial Agent Services	2,365,768	1,514,018
Asset Management	1,250,498	1,031,478

Retail Brokerage	98,130	80,353
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**612,217,247**	**597,213,205**
Total Capital Requirement	**67,343,897**	**65,693,452**
Banking Portfolio's Interest Rate Risk	**3,701,899**	**3,528,879**

1- To calculate the portion concerning Market Risk, capital requirements will be the greater between of the amount determined using the internal model and 80% of the standard model, according to Brazilian Central Bank Circular Letter 3646/13.

The Organization ended the year of 2015 with total Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) of R$ 612,217,247 thousand (2014 – R$ 597,213,205 thousand).

The RWA for credit risk were R$ 556,440,558 thousand, which represented 90.9% of total risk-weighted assets. In December, 2015, RWA for market risk totaled R$ 18,670,132 thousand, which represented 3.0% of total risk-weighted assets. For the regulatory capital requirement we used 80% of the standard model, while the internal model RWA stood at R$ 12,686,684 thousand. With regards to operational risk, RWA amounts to R$ 37,106,557 thousand, equivalent to 6.1% of total risk-weighted assets. Capital requirement for interest rate risk in the Banking Portfolio was R$ 3,701,899 thousand.

R$ thousand 209

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Follow-up of Basel Index and Margin

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (Basel) is an international indicator defined by the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision, which recommends a minimum ratio of 8% between capital and risk-weighted assets. In Brazil, in December 2015 the current minimum required ratio was 11% for Total Capital, 6% for Tier I Capital and 4.5% for Common Equity Tier I, according to the regulations in effect (National Monetary Council Resolutions 4,192/13 and 4,193/13).

R$ thousand

	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
	Prudential	**Financial**
Total Capital	102,825,350	98,604,523
Tier I	77,506,951	77,198,803
Common Equity Tier I	77,506,951	77,198,803
Total Capital Requirement	67,343,897	65,693,453
Margin (1) (Capital Buffer)	35,481,453	32,911,070
Banking Book's Interest Rate Risk	3,701,899	3,528,879
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.8%	16.5%
Tier I Ratio	12.7%	12.9%
Common Equity Tier I Ratio	12.7%	12.9%

(1) Lower margin between Total Capital, Tier I Capital and Common Equity Tier I, and deduction of Capital for each vision.

Capital Sufficiency

R$ thousand

The management of capital is aligned with the strategic planning and is forward looking, anticipating any changes in the economic and commercial environment conditions in which we operate.

The Organization's capital management methodology aims to ensure, in a permanent way, a solid capital composition to support the development in its activities and ensure appropriate coverage of all risks involved. An important component of this methodology is the managerial capital margin (management buffer), which is added to the minimum regulatory requirements (Total Capital, Tier I and Common Equity Tier I).

The management buffer is defined according to the leading practices and regulatory requirements, observing aspects such as additional impacts generated by stress scenarios, qualitative risks and risks not captured by the regulatory model.

The Organization considers it comfortable to maintain a Tier I Capital margin of at least 25% in relation to the minimum capital requirements in the medium and long term, pursuant to the schedule established by the Brazilian Central Bank for the full adoption of Basel III guidelines.

The Organization's regulatory capital sufficiency can be seen by calculating the capital adequacy ratio which in this period was 16.8%, of which 12.7% was Tier I and Common Equity Tier I. In terms of margin, the amount totaled R$ 35,481,103 thousand, which would allow for an increase of up to R$ 385,206,714 thousand in loan operations (Retail).

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Since January 2015, according to the National Monetary Council's Resolution 4,192/13 which deals with the methodology for calculating the ratios of Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital, the regulatory scope became the Consolidated Prudential, the Prudential adjustments rose from 20% to 40% and the use of subordinated debt eligible for capital issued under the previous rules of the Basel III fell from 80% to 70% of the stock of these debts.

Capital Forecast

The capital management area (ICAAP) is responsible for making simulations and projections of the Organization's capital, in accordance with the strategic guidelines, the impacts arising from variations and trends of the economic and business environment as well as regulatory changes. The results from the projections are submitted to the Top Management, pursuant to the governance established.

The projections present adequate levels of Principal and Level I Capital indices, considering the incorporation of net profits and the increase in prudential adjustments due to the increase of the factors established in Article 11 of National Monetary Council Resolution 4,192/13 for subsequent periods.

Capital Requirement indices projected for the next three years present sufficiency that meets the minimum regulatory requirements and were approved by the Board of Directors.

Simulation - Basel III

Based on Basel III rules published by Brazilian Central Bank in March and October 2013, which include the definition of capital and the expansion of risk scope and are being gradually implemented up to 2019, below is the simulation based in strategic assumptions for the Prudential Consolidated, taking into consideration the full compliance with the rules on the reference date of September 2015, i.e., anticipating all the impacts expected throughout the implementation schedule, according to National Monetary Council Resolution 4,192/13.

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards – 2015

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Basel III – Quantitative Impact Study

3.6. Insurance risk/subscription risk

R$ thousand

Insurance risk is the risk related to a possible loss event that may occur in the future and for which there is uncertainty over the amount of damages that result from it. A component of insurance risk is underwriting risk, which arises from an adverse economic situation not matching the Organization's expectations at the time of drafting its underwriting policy and calculating insurance premiums. In short, it refers to the risk of the frequency or severity of loss events or benefits exceeding the Organization's estimates.

Underwriting risk is managed by our technical areas. Underwriting and risk acceptance policies are periodically evaluated by working groups. In addition, one of the main tasks of our technical areas is to develop an internal model for calculating additional capital based on underwriting risk.

The management process seeks to diversify insurance operations, aiming to excel at balancing the portfolio, and is based on the grouping of risks with similar characteristics in order to reduce the impact of individual risks.

Uncertainties over estimated future claim payments

The organization must indemnify all covered events that occurred during the policy period, even if a loss is discovered after coverage ends. As a result, claims are reported over a period and a significant portion of these claims are accounted for in the provisions for incurred and but not reported claims (IBNR). The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred when settling them.

Giving the uncertainties inherent to the process for estimating claims provisions, the final settlement may be different than the original provision.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Asset and liability management (ALM)

The organization periodically analyzes future cash flows on assets and liabilities held in portfolio (ALM - Asset Liability Management). The method used for ALM analysis is to observe the sufficiency or insufficiency of the present value of the stream of assets in relation to the present value of the stream of liabilities, and the duration of assets in relation to that of liabilities. The aim is to verify that the situation of the portfolio of assets and liabilities is balanced in order to honor the Organization's future commitments to its participants and insured persons.

Risk management by product

Monitoring the insurance contract portfolio enables us to track and adjust premiums practiced, as well as assess the need for alterations. Other monitoring tools in use include: (i) sensitivity analysis, and (ii) algorithmic checks and corporate system notifications (underwriting, issuance and claims).

The main risks associated with property insurance

- Oscillations in the incidence, frequency and severity of the claims and the indemnifications of claims in relation to the expectations;
- Unpredictable claims arising from an isolated risk;
- Inaccurate pricing or inadequate underwriting of risks;
- Inadequate reinsurance policies or risk transfer techniques; and
- Insufficient or excessive technical provisions.

Generally the property insurance underwritten is of short duration.

The underwriting strategies and goals are adjusted by management and informed through internal guidelines and practice and procedure manuals.

The risks inherent to the main property insurance business lines are summarized as follows:

- Auto insurance includes, among other things, physical damage to the vehicle, loss of the insured vehicle and third-party liability insurance for vehicles; and
- Business, home and miscellaneous insurance includes, among other things, fire risks (fire, explosion and business interruption), natural hazards (earthquakes, storms and floods), engineering lines (explosion of boilers, breakdown of machinery and construction) and marine (cargo and hull) as well as liability insurance.

Property insurance risk management

The Organization monitors and evaluates risk exposure and undertakes the development, implementation and revision of guidelines related to underwriting, treatment of claims, reinsurance and constitution of technical provisions. The implementation of these guidelines and the management of these risks are supported by the technical departments of each risk area.

The Technical Department has developed mechanisms, e.g. risk grouping by CPF, CNPJ and risky addresses, that identify, quantify and manage accumulated exposures in order to keep them within the limits defined in the internal guidelines.

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The main risks associated with life-insurance and private-pension plans

Life-insurance and private-pension plans are long-term in nature and, accordingly, various actuarial assumptions are used to manage and estimate the risks involved, such as: assumptions about returns on investments, mortality and persistence rates in relation to each business unit. Estimates are based on historical experience and on actuarial expectations.

The risks associated with life insurance and private pension plans include:

- Biometric risks, which includes mortality experience, adverse morbidity, longevity and disability. The mortality risk may refer to policyholders living longer than expected (longevity) or passing away before expected. This is because some products pay a lump sum if the person dies, and others pay regular amounts while the policyholder is alive;

- Policyholder's behavior risks, which includes persistence rate experience. Low persistence rates for certain products may result in less policies/private pension plan agreements remaining contracted to help cover fixed expenses and may reduce future positive cash flows of the underwritten business. A low persistence rate may affect liquidity of products which carry a redemption benefit;

- Group life-insurance risk results from exposure to mortality and morbidity rates and to operational experience worse than expected on factors such as persistence levels and administrative expenses; and

- Some Life and Pension Plan products have pre-defined yield guarantees, and thereby face risk from changes in financial markets, returns on investments and interest rates that are managed as a part of market risk.

Life-insurance and private-pension-plan risk management

- The Organization monitors and assesses risk exposure and is responsible for developing, implementing and reviewing policies relating to underwriting, processing claims, and technical reserves for insurance purposes. Implementation of these policies and management of these risks are supported by our technical areas;

- The technical areas have developed mechanisms, such as statistical reports and performance by type that identify, quantify and manage accumulated exposures to keep them within limits defined by internal policies;

- Longevity risks are carefully monitored in relation to the most recent data and to the trends in the environments in which the Organization and its subsidiaries and associated companies operate. Management monitors exposure to this risk and the capital implications of it in order to manage the possible impacts, as well as to ensure that business has the capital that it may require. The adminstration adopts improvement assumptions in its calculation of technical provisions in order to predict and thus be covered for possible impacts generated by the improvement in life expectancy of the insured/assisted population;

- Mortality and morbidity risks are partially mitigated through reinsurance contracts for catastrophes;

- Persistency risk is managed through frequent monitoring of the Organization’s experience. Management has also defined rules on the management and monitoring of persistence and the implementation of specific initiatives to improve the renewal of policies that expire;

- The risk of a high level of expenses is primarily monitored through the evaluation of the profitability of the business units and the frequent monitoring of expense levels; and

- Interest-rate risk is monitored as a part of market risk.

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The main risks associated with health insurance

- Variations in cause, frequency and severity of indemnities of claims compared to expectations;
- Unforeseen claims resulting from isolated risk;
- Incorrect pricing or inadequate subscription of risks; and
- Insufficient or overvalued technical provisions.

For individual health insurance, for which certain provisions are calculated based on expected future cash flows (difference between expected future claims and expected future premiums), there are a number of risks, in addition to those cited above, such as biometric risk, including mortality and longevity experience and the insured's behavioral risk, which covers persistency experience, as well as interest-rate risk that is managed as a part of market risk.

Management of health-insurance risk

- The Organization monitors and evaluates risk exposure and is responsible for the development, implementation and review of policies that cover subscription, treatment of claims and technical insurance provisions. The implementation of these policies and management of risks are supported by the technical areas;
- The technical areas have developed mechanisms, such as statistical reports and performance by type that identify, quantify and manage accumulated exposure in order to keep it within the limits defined by internal policies;
- Longevity risk is carefully monitored using the most recent data and tendencies of the environment in which the Organization operates. Management monitors exposure to this risk and its capital implications in order to manage possible impacts, as well as the funding that the future business needs;

- Persistency risk is managed through the frequent management of the Organization’s experience. Management has also established guidelines for the management of persistency in order to monitor and implement specific initiatives, when necessary, to improve retention of policies;

- The risk of elevated expenses is primarily monitored through the evaluation of the profitability of business units and the frequent monitoring of expense levels; and

- Interest-rate risk is monitored as a part of market risk.

Results of sensitivity analysis - Damages, life and health insurance and Life with Survival and Welfare Coverage and Individual Life Insurance

Some test results are shown below. For each sensibility scenario the impact is shown in the income and shareholders' equity after taxes and contributions, in a reasonable and possible change in just a single factor. We emphasize that the insurance operations are not exposed to significant currency risk.

Sensitivity factor	Description of sensitivity factor applied
Interest rate	Effect of lowering the risk free forward yield curve rate
Loss events	Impact on the business of increased loss events and claims
Longevity	Impact of an improved survival estimates on annuity contracts
Conversion to income	Impact on annuity contracts of a higher rate of conversion to income

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The sensibility test for Life Insurance with Survival, Welfare Coverage and Individual Life Insurance was made considering the same bases of the LAT test with variation in the assumptions listed below:

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015		
	Interest rate	**Longevity**	**Conversion to income**
Percentage adjustment to each assumption:	**-5%**	**+0,002%**	**+ 5%**
PGBL and VGBL (contributing period)	(48,970)	(22,216)	(29,824)
Tradicional plans (contributing period)	(57,212)	(13,740)	(19,879)
All plans(retirement benefit period)	(31,176)	(1,645)	-
Individual life	(8,615)	6,781	-
Total	**(145,973)**	**(30,820)**	**(49,703)**

For damages, life and health insurance, except individual life, the table below shows increase in the events/claims were to rise 1 percentage point over the 12 months from the calculation base date.

R$ thousand

	Gross of reinsurance December 31		Net of reinsurance December 31	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Auto	(21,917)	(22,032)	(21,917)	(22,032)
RE (Elementary branch)	(8,359)	(8,197)	(6,410)	(6,713)
Life	(21,798)	(20,776)	(21,708)	(20,677)
Health	(80,163)	(71,896)	(80,163)	(71,896)

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analyses show the effect of a change in an important premise while other premises remain unchanged. In real situations, premises and other factors may be correlated. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are not linear and therefore greater or lesser impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

Sensitivity analyses do not take account of the fact that assets and liabilities are managed and controlled. Additionally, the Organization’s financial position may vary with any movement occurring in the market. For example, the risk management strategy aims to manage exposure to fluctuations in the market. As investment markets move, management initiatives may include sales of investments, altered portfolio allocations, and other protective measures.

Other limitations of sensitivity analyses include the use of hypothetical market trends to show potential risk, which only poses Managements views of possible changes affecting markets in the near future in ways that cannot be predicted with any certainty, as well as the premise that interest rates vary in the same way across the curve.

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Risk concentration

Potential exposures are monitored by analyzing concentration in certain type of insurance. The table below shows risk concentration by type of insurance (except health), based on net premiums, net of reinsurance:

		R$ thousand
Net premiums written by type of insurance, net of reinsurance	**December 31**	
	2015	**2014**
Auto	3,920,821	4,117,048
Other	1,557,301	1,477,949
Tradicional plans	1,498,935	1,705,576
Life insurance	5,280,448	4,814,010
VGBL	24,689,594	20,044,929
PGBL	2,296,243	2,019,104

Credit risk of insurance

Credit risk consists of the possible incurrence of losses associated with non-performance, by the borrower or counterparty, of its financial obligations according to agreed terms, as well as the fall in value of any credit agreement as a result of deterioration in the risk classification of the borrower, and other losses related to any non-performance of financial obligations by the counterparty.

Reinsurance policy

Credit risk is involved in purchasing reinsurance and insurance companies must be conservative and selective when choosing their partnersReinsurers are registered with SUSEP, and classified as local, admitted or occasional. Reinsurers classified as admitted and occasional, headquartered abroad, must meet specific minimum requirements set forth in current legislation.

R$ thousand

The Bradesco Organization’s policy for purchasing reinsurance and approval of reinsurers are the responsibility of the executive board, which, in addition to the minimum legal requirements and regulations, follows certain other parameters when choosing these partners, to minimize the credit risk inherent in these transactions, such as requiring a minimum rating of A- from S&P – Standard & Poor´s (or equivalent) excpt for local reinsurances and a value of shareholder equity consistent with amounts transferred. Another important aspect of managing reinsurance operations is the fact that the Organization aims to work within its contractual capacity, thereby avoiding high credit risk.

The value of premiums transferred in reinsurance is relatively small in relation to total premiums written. However, almost all property damage portfolios, except automotive, are hedged by reinsurance which, in most cases, is a combination of proportional and non-proportional plans by risk and/or by event.

Currently, part of the treaty reinsurance contracts (proportional and non-proportional) are transferred to IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A. Some admitted reinsurers participate with lower individual percentages, but all have minimum capital and rating higher than the minimum established by the Brazilian legislation, which, in management's judgment, reduces the credit risk.

Managing credit risk

Credit-risk management in the Organization is a continuous and evolving process including the mapping, development, evaluation and diagnosis of existing models, instruments and procedures that requires a high level of discipline and control in the analysi of operations to preserve the integrity and independence of processes.

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Risk management includes monitoring exposure to credit risk of individual counterparties through their credit ratings determined by risk rating agencies such as Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's, and Moody's.

As noted above, credit risk is managed at the corporate level using structured, independent internal procedures based on proprietary documentation and reports, duly assessed by the risk management structures of Organization, and based on the gradual deployment of internal models for the determination, measurement and calculation of capital.

Exposure to insurance credit risk

Management believes that maximum exposure to credit risk arising from premiums to be paid by insured parties is low, since, in some cases, coverage of claims may be canceled (under Brazilian regulations), if premiums are not paid by the due date. Exposure to credit risk for premium receivables differs between risks yet to be incurred and risks incurred, since there is higher exposure on incurred-risk lines for which coverage is provided in advance of payment of the insurance premium.

The Organization is exposed to concentration risk with individual reinsurers, due to the nature of the reinsurance market and the restricticted universe of reinsurers that have acceptable credit ratings. The Organization’s policy for managing exposure of to reinsurance counterparties is to restrict the reinsurers that may be used, and to regularly assess the impact of reinsurer default.

4) Estimates and judgments

The Organization makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with IFRS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standard. Such estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on the historical experience and a number of other factors including future event expectations, regarded as reasonable, under the current circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk and might have a relevant impact on the amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below. The actual results may be different from those established by these estimates and premises.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments recognized at fair value in our consolidated financial statements consist primarily of financial assets held for trading, including derivatives and financial assets classified as available for sale. The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that woud be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participant at the management date.

These financial instruments are categorized within a hierarchy based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. For instruments classified as level 3, we have to apply a significant amount of our own judgment in arriving at the fair value measurements. We base our judgment decisions on our knowledge and observations of the markets relevant to the individual assets and liabilities, and those judgments may vary based on market conditions. In applying our judgment, we look at a range of third-party prices and transaction volumes to understand and assess the extent of market benchmarks available and the judgments or modeling required in third-party processes. Based on these factors, we determine whether the fair values are observable in active markets or whether the markets are inactive.

Imprecision in estimating unobservable market inputs can impact the amount of revenue or loss recorded for a particular position. Furthermore, while we believe our valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with those of other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value on the reporting date. For a detailed discussion of the determination of fair value of financial instruments, see Note 3.4.

Impairment of financial assets available for sale

We determine that financial assets available for sale are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost (see Note 2(e)(viii)(b)). This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Organization evaluates, among other factors, the volatility in share price, where such variations involve equity securities.

In addition, valuations are obtained through market prices or valuation models that require the use of certain assumptions or judgments to estimate fair value.

Allowance for impairment on loans and advances

Periodically, the Organization reviews its portfolio of loans and advances evaluating the estimated loss for the impairment of its operations.

The determination of the amount of the allowance for impairment, by its nature, requires judgments and uses assumptions regarding the loan portfolio, both on a portfolio basis and on an individual basis. When we review our loan portfolio as a whole, several factors can affect our estimate of the likely range of losses, including which methodology we use in measuring historical delinquency rates and what historical period we consider in making those measurements.

Additional factors that can affect our determination of the allowance for impairment include:

- General economic conditions and conditions in the relevant industry;
- Past experience with the relevant debtor or industry, including recent loss experience;
- Credit quality trends;
- Amounts of loan collateral;
- The volume, composition and growth of our loan portfolio;
- The Brazilian government's monetary policy; and
- Any delays in the receipt of information needed to evaluate loans or to confirm existing credit deterioration.

The Organization uses models to assist analysis of the loan portfolio and in determining what impairment should be made. It applies statistical loss factors and other risk indicators to loan pools with similar risk characteristics to arrive at an estimate of incurred losses in the portfolio. Although the models are frequently revised and improved, they are by nature dependent on judgment in relation to the information and estimates. In addition, the volatility of the Brazilian economy is one of the factors that may lead to greater uncertainty in our models than would be expected in more stable macroeconomic environments. Accordingly, our allowance for impairment may not be indicative of future charge-offs.

For a sensitivity analysis, we assess the impact of an increase in the probability of default (PD) on the allowance. In this assessment an increase in 10% of the PD on December 31, 2015, would have increased the allowance for impairment by R$ 1,040,548 thousand. This sensitivity analysis is hypothetical, and is only meant to illustrate the impact that the expectation of defaults have on determining the allowance for loan losses.

The process to determine the level of provision for losses from impairment requires estimates and the use of judgment; it is possible that actual losses presented in subsequent periods will differ from those calculated according to current estimates and assumptions.

Impairment of goodwill

The Organization has to consider at least annually whether the current carrying value of goodwill is impaired. The first step of the process requires the identification of independent Cash-Generating Units and the allocation of goodwill to these units. The carrying amount of the CGU, including the allocated goodwill, is compared to its recoverable amount to determine whether any impairment exists. If the value in use of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying value, goodwill will be impaired. Detailed calculations may need to be carried out taking into consideration changes in the market in which a business operates (e.g. competitive activity, regulatory change). The value in use is based upon discounting expected pre-tax cash flows at a risk-adjusted interest rate appropriate to the operating unit, the determination of both requires one to exercise one’s judgment. While forecasts are compared with actual performance and external economic data, expected cash flows naturally reflect the Organization’s view of future performance.

Income tax

The determination of the amount of our income tax liability is complex, and our assessment is related to our analysis of our deferred tax assets and liabilities and income tax payable. In general, our evaluation requires that we estimate future amounts of current and deferred taxes. Our assessment of the possibility that deferred tax assets are realized is subjective and involves assessments and assumptions that are inherently uncertain in nature. The realization of deferred tax assets is subject to changes in future tax rates and developments in our strategies. The underlying support for our assessments and assumptions could change over time as a result of unforeseen events or circumstances, affecting our determination of the amount of our tax liability.

Significant judgment is required in determining whether it is more likely than not that an income tax position will be sustained upon examination, even after the outcome of any related administrative or judicial proceedings based on technical merits. Further judgment is then required to determine the amount of benefit eligible for recognition in our consolidated financial statements.

In addition, we have monitored the interpretation of tax laws by, and decisions of, the tax authorities and Courts so that we can adjust any prior judgment of accrued income taxes. These adjustments may also result from our own income tax planning or resolution of income tax controversies, and may be material to our operating results for any given period. For additional information about income tax, see Note 17.

Technical insurance provisions

Insurance technical provisions (reserves) are liabilities representing estimates of the amounts that will become due at a future date, to or on behalf of our policyholders – see Note 2(n). These benefits are computed using assumptions of mortality, morbidity, lapse, investment performance, inflation and expense. These assumptions are based on our experience and are periodically reviewed against industry standards to ensure actuarial credibility.

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5) Operating segments

The Organization operates mainly in the banking and insurance segments. Our banking operations include operations in the retail, middle-market and corporate sectors, leasing, international bank operations, investment bank operations and as a private bank. The Organization also conducts banking segment operations through its branches located throughout the country, in branches abroad and through subsidiaries as well as by means of shareholding interests in other companies. Additionally we are engaged in insurance, supplemental pension plans and capitalization bonds through our subsidiary, Bradesco Seguros S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The following information regarding the segments was prepared based on reports provided to our key management to evaluate performance and make decisions related to the allocation of funds for investments and other purposes. Our key management uses a range of information, including financial information, in accordance with the specific procedures established by Article 3 of the National Monetary Council Resolution nº 2,723/00, in force until March 31, 2015, and other provisions of the Accounting Plan of Financial Institutions, and non-financial information measured on different bases. Hence, the segment information demonstrated in the table below was prepared in accordance with the specific procedures established by Article 3 of the National Monetary Council Resolution nº 2,723/00, in force until March 31, 2015, and other provisions of the Accounting Plan of Financial Institutions and the total amounts, which correspond to the consolidated financial statements were demonstrated under IFRS, as issued by IASB.

The main assumptions for the segmentation of income and expenses include (i) surplus cash invested by the entities operating in insurance, supplemental pension and capitalization bonds are included in this segment, resulting in an increase in net interest income; (ii) salaries and benefits and administrative costs included in the insurance, supplemental pension and capitalization bonds segment consist only of cost directly related to these operations, and (iii) costs incurred in the banking operations segment related to the infrastructure of the branch network and other general indirect expenses have not been allocated between segments.

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Information by operating segment, reviewed by the Organization and corresponding to the years 2015, 2014 and 2013, is shown below:

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2015			
	Banking	**Insurance, pension and capitalization bonds**	**Other operations [(1)], adjustments and eliminations**	**Total**
Net interest income	**46,934,849**	**5,973,694**	**2,727,499**	**55,636,042**
Net fee and commission income	**19,195,003**	**1,497,890**	**(2,872,223)**	**17,820,670**
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading	(7,199,397)	(627,343)	(425,315)	(8,252,055)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as available for sale	(370,947)	(353,679)	52,816	(671,810)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions	(3,523,095)	-	-	(3,523,095)
Net income from insurance and pension plans	-	5,496,147	1,358	5,497,505
Other operating income/(loss)	**(11,093,439)**	**4,515,125**	**(371,141)**	**(6,949,455)**
Impairment of loans and advances	(16,479,985)	-	1,758,833	(14,721,152)
Personnel expenses	(13,103,515)	(1,217,211)	262,679	(14,058,047)
Other administrative expenses	(13,076,913)	(1,137,706)	492,649	(13,721,970)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,752,946)	(321,462)	132,405	(2,942,003)
Other operating income/(expenses)	(11,726,387)	(963,525)	(298,641)	(12,988,553)
Other operating expense	**(57,139,746)**	**(3,639,904)**	**2,347,925**	**(58,431,725)**
Income before income taxes and equity in the earnings of associates	**(2,103,333)**	**8,346,805**	**1,832,060**	**8,075,532**
Equity in the earnings of associates and joint ventures	1,358,047	166,865	3,139	1,528,051
Income before income taxes	**(745,286)**	**8,513,670**	**1,835,199**	**9,603,583**
Income tax and social contribution	12,621,169	(3,192,918)	(793,929)	8,634,322
Net income for the year	**11,875,883**	**5,320,752**	**1,041,270**	**18,237,905**
Attributable to controlling shareholders	11,874,609	5,215,765	1,042,532	18,132,906
Attributable to non-controlling interest	1,274	104,987	(1,262)	104,999

Total assets	**894,579,942**	**209,789,872**	**(77,666,292)**	**1,026,703,522**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**4,479,642**	**1,255,326**	**80,357**	**5,815,325**
Total liabilities	**804,576,173**	**188,809,573**	**(57,596,986)**	**935,788,760**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

R$ thousand

	Banking			
Net interest income	**43,034,717**	**4,556,146**	**2,454,904**	**50,045,767**
Net fee and commission income	**17,570,839**	**1,557,352**	**(2,388,935)**	**16,739,256**
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading	(1,833,589)	(255,485)	156,071	(1,933,003)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as available for sale	(296,545)	(728,720)	33,371	(991,894)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions	(1,244,680)	-	-	(1,244,680)
Net income from insurance and pension plans	-	5,410,749	1,096	5,411,845
Other operating income/(loss)	**(3,374,814)**	**4,426,544**	**190,538**	**1,242,268**
Impairment of loans and advances	(10,432,347)	-	140,961	(10,291,386)
Personnel expenses	(12,460,644)	(1,197,272)	(9,723)	(13,667,639)
Other administrative expenses	(12,578,064)	(1,118,542)	725,085	(12,971,521)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,749,282)	(244,442)	61,037	(2,932,687)
Other operating income/(expenses)	(8,914,747)	(850,149)	(458,187)	(10,223,083)
Other operating expense	**(47,135,084)**	**(3,410,405)**	**459,173**	**(50,086,316)**
Income before income taxes and equity in the earnings of associates	**10,095,658**	**7,129,637**	**715,680**	**17,940,975**
Equity in the earnings of associates and joint ventures	1,220,810	169,431	(425)	1,389,816
Income before income taxes	**11,316,468**	**7,299,068**	**715,255**	**19,330,791**
Income tax and social contribution	(771,896)	(2,843,493)	(298,924)	(3,914,313)
Net income for the year	**10,544,572**	**4,455,575**	**416,331**	**15,416,478**
Attributable to controlling shareholders	10,532,724	4,354,752	427,467	15,314,943
Attributable to non-controlling interest	11,848	100,823	(11,136)	101,535
Total assets	**872,867,916**	**181,949,261**	**(124,366,161)**	**930,451,016**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**2,735,360**	**1,176,844**	**71,576**	**3,983,780**
Total liabilities	**790,229,118**	**161,403,921**	**(103,473,828)**	**848,159,211**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

R$ thousand

	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Banking	**Insurance, pension and capitalization bonds**	**Other operations [1], adjustments and eliminations**	**Total**
Net interest income	**41,600,095**	**5,589,989**	**2,110,399**	**49,300,483**
Net fee and commission income	**15,639,215**	**1,264,869**	**(2,404,402)**	**14,499,682**
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading	(4,073,466)	(1,914,579)	197,956	(5,790,089)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as available for sale	(3,880,575)	(2,526,016)	305,809	(6,100,782)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions	(1,120,880)	-	27,283	(1,093,597)
Net income from insurance and pension plans	-	6,932,616	1,064	6,933,680
Other operating income/(loss)	**(9,074,921)**	**2,492,021**	**532,112**	**(6,050,788)**
Impairment of loans and advances	(9,731,376)	-	107,506	(9,623,870)
Personnel expenses	(11,200,617)	(1,092,479)	(61,322)	(12,354,418)
Other administrative expenses	(12,068,420)	(1,102,065)	1,018,948	(12,151,537)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,625,748)	(180,381)	65,299	(2,740,830)
Other operating income/(expenses)	(6,156,686)	(966,999)	(498,555)	(7,622,240)
Other operating expense	**(41,782,847)**	**(3,341,924)**	**631,876**	**(44,492,895)**
Income before income taxes and equity in the earnings of associates	**6,381,542**	**6,004,955**	**869,985**	**13,256,482**
Equity in the earnings of associates and joint ventures	1,031,280	31,151	256	1,062,687
Income before income taxes	**7,412,822**	**6,036,106**	**870,241**	**14,319,169**
Income tax and social contribution	789,516	(2,253,451)	(369,096)	(1,833,031)
Net income for the year	**8,202,338**	**3,782,655**	**501,145**	**12,486,138**
Attributable to controlling shareholders	8,195,099	3,692,531	508,290	12,395,920
Attributable to non-controlling interest	7,239	90,124	(7,145)	90,218
Total assets	**768,059,393**	**160,295,583**	**(90,053,362)**	**838,301,614**
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**2,254,356**	**1,068,210**	**70,281**	**3,392,847**
Total liabilities	**696,187,324**	**143,112,952**	**(73,101,588)**	**766,198,688**

(1) Other operation represents less than 1% of total assets/liabilities and the net income for the year.

The main adjustments from the information disclosed in segments columns are related to the difference between the IFRS and the Segment Report Information as impairment for loans and advance and effective interest rate.

Our operations are substantially conducted in Brazil. Additionally, as of December 31, 2015, we have a branch in New York, one branch in Grand Cayman, and one branch in London, mainly to complement our banking services and assist in import and export operations for Brazilian customers. Moreover we also have subsidiaries abroad, namely: Banco Bradesco Argentina S.A. (Buenos Aires), Banco Bradesco Europe S.A. (Luxembourg), Bradesco North America LLC (New York), Bradesco Securities, Inc. (New York), Bram US LLC (New York), Bradesco Securities UK Limited (London), Bradesco Services Co., Ltd. (Tokyo), Cidade Capital Markets Ltd. (Grand Cayman), Bradesco Securities Hong Kong Limited (Hong Kong), Bradesco Trade Services Limited (Hong Kong) and Bradescard Mexico, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada (Mexico).

No income from transactions with a single customer or counterparty abroad represented 10% of the Organization’s income in the period of 2015 and 2014.

All transactions between operating segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in "Other operations, adjustments and eliminations". Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining business-segment performance.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

6) Net interest income

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Interest and similar income			
Loans and advances to banks	8,349,194	8,709,828	8,899,968
Loans and advances to customers:			
- Loan operations	62,472,012	54,584,854	48,961,763
- Leasing transactions	444,502	555,551	683,657
Financial assets:			
- For trading	13,982,927	9,357,339	7,872,493
- Available for sale	11,629,493	9,537,105	7,740,512
- Held to maturity	5,253,616	2,870,674	603,768
Pledged as collateral	20,270,191	13,953,796	12,770,916
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank	4,587,412	4,277,351	3,110,877
Other financial interest income	58,905	46,598	38,671
Total	**127,048,252**	**103,893,096**	**90,682,625**
Interest and similar expenses			
Deposits from banks:			
- Interbank deposits	(74,814)	(86,232)	(63,268)
- Funding in the open market	(23,509,785)	(19,161,452)	(16,671,777)
- Borrowings and onlending	(3,092,184)	(1,821,103)	(1,937,991)
Deposits from customers:			
- Savings accounts	(6,450,258)	(5,440,263)	(4,112,323)
- Time deposits	(5,942,386)	(6,441,317)	(5,828,956)
Funds from securities issued	(11,570,606)	(6,689,844)	(3,646,584)
Subordinated debt	(4,669,830)	(3,787,060)	(3,132,915)
Technical insurance and pension plans	(16,102,347)	(10,420,058)	(5,988,328)
Total	**(71,412,210)**	**(53,847,329)**	**(41,382,142)**
Net interest income	**55,636,042**	**50,045,767**	**49,300,483**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7) Net fee and commission income

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Fee and commission income			
Credit cards	5,875,029	5,479,230	4,871,774
Current accounts	4,941,947	4,015,897	3,601,736
Collections	1,573,818	1,565,709	1,471,005
Guarantees	1,265,356	1,013,082	920,433
Fund management	1,054,424	1,168,787	838,320
Consortium management	1,040,109	880,373	722,462
Custody and brokerage services	556,701	520,290	510,785
Underwriting	540,879	636,407	568,401
Collection of taxes, utility bills and similar	382,427	371,874	352,928
Other	626,183	1,108,331	677,879
Total	**17,856,873**	**16,759,980**	**14,535,723**
Fee and commission expenses			
Financial system services	(36,203)	(20,724)	(36,041)
Total	**(36,203)**	**(20,724)**	**(36,041)**
Net fee and commission income	**17,820,670**	**16,739,256**	**14,499,682**

8) Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Fixed income securities	(5,174,739)	(1,828,178)	(4,344,885)
Derivative financial instruments	(4,267,748)	(1,503,052)	(1,842,833)
Equities and investment funds	1,190,432	1,398,227	397,629

Total	**(8,252,055)**	**(1,933,003)**	**(5,790,089)**

9) Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as available for sale

R$ thousand

	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Fixed income securities (1)	(346,032)	(358,321)	(5,821,894)
Equities (2)	(577,401)	(929,353)	(468,754)
Dividends received	251,623	295,780	189,866
Total	**(671,810)**	**(991,894)**	**(6,100,782)**

(1) In 2013, includes the effect of the sale of the securities described of the statements of equity totaling R$ 6,117,649 thousand; and

(2) Includes impairment losses of R$ 424,522 thousand in 2014 (2014 - R$ 1,214,770 thousand and 2013 - R$ 402,085 thousand).

10) Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions

Net gains and losses on foreign currency transactions primarily consists of gains or losses from currency trading and translation of monetary items from a foreign currency into the functional currency.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

11) Net income from insurance and pension plans

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Premiums written	55,920,681	47,745,885	42,226,410
Supplemental pension plan contributions	3,795,219	3,724,762	3,584,290
Coinsurance premiums ceded	(88,612)	(135,728)	(154,125)
Premiums returned	(522,309)	(525,895)	(543,779)
Net premiums	**59,104,979**	**50,809,024**	**45,112,796**
Reinsurance premiums	(344,199)	(354,041)	(225,581)
Premiums retained from insurance and pension plans	**58,760,780**	**50,454,983**	**44,887,215**
Changes in the provision for insurance	(25,528,076)	(21,801,154)	(18,737,974)
Changes in the provision for private pension plans	(2,757,963)	(2,207,020)	(1,263,833)
Changes in the insurance technical provisions and pension plans	**(28,286,039)**	**(24,008,174)**	**(20,001,807)**
Reported indemnities	(21,658,594)	(18,318,200)	(15,448,699)
Claims expenses	(69,599)	(194,870)	(295,432)
Recovery of ceded coinsurance	87,053	75,128	49,011
Recovery of reinsurance	407,195	138,514	194,185
Salvage recoveries	402,718	329,868	246,751
Changes in the IBNR provision	(892,816)	(174,128)	(230,507)
Retained claims	**(21,724,043)**	**(18,143,688)**	**(15,484,691)**
Commissions on premiums	(1,985,426)	(1,905,332)	(1,630,312)
Recovery of commissions	21,700	21,876	16,896
Fees	(1,201,216)	(1,095,816)	(828,659)
Brokerage expenses - private pension plans	(188,037)	(216,557)	(246,443)
Changes in deferred commissions	99,786	304,553	221,481
Selling expenses for insurance and pension plans	**(3,253,193)**	**(2,891,276)**	**(2,467,037)**
Net income from insurance and pension plans	**5,497,505**	**5,411,845**	**6,933,680**

12) Impairment of loans and advances

	R$ thousand		
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Loans and advances:			
Impairment losses	(19,527,976)	(14,514,898)	(14,202,896)
Recovery of credits charged-off as loss	4,144,879	3,924,514	3,640,014
Reversal of impairment	661,945	298,998	939,012
Total	**(14,721,152)**	**(10,291,386)**	**(9,623,870)**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

13) Personnel expenses

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Salaries	(6,369,727)	(6,051,522)	(5,654,705)
Benefits	(2,994,155)	(2,787,651)	(2,572,877)
Social charges	(2,402,112)	(2,344,062)	(2,194,667)
Employee profit sharing	(1,304,958)	(1,235,912)	(1,094,204)
Provision for labor disputes	(853,660)	(1,112,906)	(719,003)
Training	(133,435)	(135,586)	(118,962)
Total	**(14,058,047)**	**(13,667,639)**	**(12,354,418)**

14) Other administrative expenses

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Third party services	(4,139,058)	(3,906,581)	(3,722,757)
Communications	(1,427,685)	(1,383,228)	(1,480,119)
Data processing	(1,222,433)	(1,087,503)	(1,072,253)
Advertising, promotions and public relations	(963,308)	(826,462)	(708,476)
Maintenance and conservation of assets	(926,001)	(628,363)	(608,501)
Rent	(887,412)	(838,843)	(782,179)
Financial system	(830,199)	(772,099)	(732,520)
Transportation	(631,085)	(756,472)	(811,428)
Security and surveillance	(606,292)	(556,705)	(492,060)
Water, electricity and gas	(339,267)	(233,551)	(220,785)
Materials	(315,135)	(329,489)	(299,152)
Advances to FGC (Deposit Guarantee Association)	(303,094)	(308,360)	(296,618)
Travel	(157,723)	(147,566)	(132,359)

Other	(973,278)	(1,196,299)	(792,330)
Total	**(13,721,970)**	**(12,971,521)**	**(12,151,537)**

15) Depreciation and amortization

	R$ thousand		
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Amortization expenses	(1,884,281)	(1,876,298)	(1,722,591)
Depreciation expenses	(1,057,722)	(1,056,389)	(1,018,239)
Total	**(2,942,003)**	**(2,932,687)**	**(2,740,830)**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

16) Other operating income/(expenses)

	Years ended Decer	
	2015	**2014**
Expenses with taxes other than income tax	(4,791,754)	(3,926,682
Legal provision	(1,439,460)	(1,267,557
Changes in monetary liabilities	(597,240)	(346,369
Income from sales of non-current assets, investments, and property and equipment, net	(277,232)	(362,101
Other [(1)]	(5,882,867)	(4,320,374
Total	**(12,988,553)**	**(10,223,083**

(1) Includes: (i) the effect of the (additions)/reversal of provision for tax contingency in 2015 - R$ (570,835) thousand; 2014 – R$ 1,378,103 thousand; and 2013 – R$ 1,949,763 thousand; (ii) impairment losses in the amount of 2015 – R$ 207,880 thousand; 2014 – R$ 84,806 thousand; and 2013 - R$ 104,606 thousand; and (iii) operating expense related of insurance operation in 2015 - R$1,281,381 thousand; 2014 – R$ 1,161,567 thousand; and 2013 – R$ 979,050 thousand.

17) Income tax and social contribution

a) Calculation of income tax and social contribution charges

	Years ende	
	2015	**2**
Income before income tax and social contribution	**9,603,583**	**19,**
Total income tax and social contribution charges at rates of 25% and 15%, respectively [(1)]	**(4,321,612)**	**(7,7**
Effect of additions and exclusions in the tax calculation:		
Equity in results of associates	687,623	
Interest on equity (paid and payable)	2,305,695	1,
Net tax credit of deferred liabilities [(2)]	2,341,220	
Other [(3)]	7,621,396	1,

Income tax and social contribution for the period	**8,634,322**	**(3,9**
Effective rate	(89.9)%	

(1) Current rates: (i) 25% for income tax; (ii) of 15% for the social contribution to financial and equated companies, and of the insurance industry, and of 20%, from September 2015 to December 2018, in accordance with Law nº 13,169/15; and (iii) of 9% for the other companies (Note 2w);

(2) In 2015, refers to, constitution of deferred tax assetes, net of deferred liabilities, related to the increase in the social contribution tax rate, according to Law nº 13,169/15; and

(3) Basically, includes, (i) the exchange rate variation of assets and liabilities, derived from investments abroad; (ii) the equalization of the effective rate of social contribution in relation to the rate (45% in 2015 and 40% in 2014 and 2013) shown; and (iii) the deduction incentives.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Composition of income tax and social contribution in the consolidated statement of income

R$ thousand

	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Current taxes:			
Income tax and social contribution due	**(6,075,948)**	**(6,959,862)**	**(5,814,188)**
Deferred taxes:			
Net Addition/(realization) of temporary differences	11,424,595	2,555,080	1,163,367
Use of initial balances from:			
Negative social contribution losses	(127,214)	(347,426)	(130,336)
Income tax loss	(65,224)	(546,943)	(208,823)
Prior-period tax credits			
Temporary additions	-	-	462,270
Addition on:			
Negative social contribution losses	272,793	589,644	1,181,492
Income tax loss	731,419	795,194	1,513,187
Activation of the deferred tax assets – Law No. 13,169/15:			
Negative social contribution losses	422,853	-	-
Temporary additions	2,051,048	-	-
Total deferred tax expense	**14,710,270**	**3,045,549**	**3,981,157**
Income tax and social contribution	**8,634,322**	**(3,914,313)**	**(1,833,031)**

c) Deferred income tax and social contribution presented in the consolidated statement of financial position

R$ thousand

Balance on December 31, 2014	Additions [(2)]	Realization	Balance on December 31, 2015
17,378,890	9,225,769	3,987,562	22,617,097

Provisions of impairment of loans and advances				
Provision for contingencies	4,730,342	1,917,425	927,169	5,720,598
Adjustment to market value of securities	646,522	6,641,975	197,558	7,090,939
Others	2,709,441	2,688,219	1,886,079	3,511,581
Total tax assets on temporary differences [3]	**25,465,195**	**20,473,388**	**6,998,368**	**38,940,215**
Income tax and social contribution losses in Brazil and abroad [3]	4,526,999	1,427,065	192,438	5,761,626
Adjustment to market value of available for sale [3]	348,597	2,543,716	187,829	2,704,484
Social contribution - MP 2158-35 (change in tax law)	113,783	-	-	113,783
Total deferred tax assets [1]	**30,454,574**	**24,444,169**	**7,378,635**	**47,520,108**
Deferred tax liabilities [1]	2,874,569	948,682	928,884	2,894,367
Net deferred taxes [1]	**27,580,005**	**23,495,487**	**6,449,751**	**44,625,741**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

				R$ thousand
	Balance on December 31, 2013	**Additions [2]**	**Realization**	**Balance on December 31, 2014**
Provisions of impairment of loans and advances	14,718,480	6,408,907	3,748,497	17,378,890
Provision for contingencies	4,701,558	1,642,152	1,613,368	4,730,342
Adjustment to market value of securities	716,814	242,196	312,488	646,522
Others	2,773,263	2,034,900	2,098,722	2,709,441
Total tax assets on temporary differences [3]	**22,910,115**	**10,328,155**	**7,773,075**	**25,465,195**
Income tax and social contribution losses in Brazil and abroad [3]	4,036,530	1,384,838	894,369	4,526,999
Adjustment to market value of available for sale [3]	710,311	541,635	903,349	348,597
Social contribution - MP 2158-35 (change in tax law)	140,197	-	26,414	113,783
Total deferred tax assets [1]	**27,797,153**	**12,254,628**	**9,597,207**	**30,454,574**
Deferred tax liabilities [1]	2,935,897	675,757	737,085	2,874,569
Net deferred taxes [1]	**24,861,256**	**11,578,871**	**8,860,122**	**27,580,005**

(1) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset in the consolidated statement of financial position when related to income taxes levied by the same authority and are related to the same taxable entity. The offset in December 2015, was R$ 2,122,229 thousand (2014 – R$ 2,066,391 thousand);

(2) Includes the sum of R$ 2,473,901 thousand, concerning the increase of the rate of the social contribution on the temporary additions and negative basis provisioned for completion by December 2018, based on technical studies and analyses carried out by the Management, according to Law nº 13,169/15; and

(3) Deferred tax assets from financial companies and similar companies, and insurance companies were established considering the increase in the social contribution rate, determined by Law nº 11,727/08 and Law nº 13,169/15 (Note 2w).

d) Expected realization of tax assets on temporary differences, income tax and social contribution losses and special social contribution assets

R$ thousand

	Temporary differences		Income tax and Social contribution losses		Social contribution - MP 2158-35	Total
	Income tax	Social contribution	Income tax	Social contribution		
2016	3,272,868	2,268,243	556,995	653,504	106,097	6,857,707
2017	3,464,498	2,401,533	609,436	561,346	-	7,036,813
2018	3,508,498	2,424,921	544,543	509,133	-	6,987,095
2019	3,378,195	2,340,290	471,400	197,315	-	6,387,200
2020	4,257,414	2,797,006	246,543	62,070	7,686	7,370,719
After 2020	5,223,879	3,602,870	682,573	666,768	-	10,176,090
Total	**23,105,352**	**15,834,863**	**3,111,490**	**2,650,136**	**113,783**	**44,815,624**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

e) Deferred tax liabilities

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Timing differences of depreciation – finance leasing	597,234	784,378
Adjustment to market values of financial assets	136,738	239,129
Judicial deposit and others [1]	2,160,395	1,851,062
Total	**2,894,367**	**2,874,569**

(1) Includes, in 2015, the sum of R$ 132,681 thousand, related to the increase of the social contribution rate, in accordance with Law nº 13,169/15.

The deferred tax liabilities of companies in the financial and insurance sectors were established considering the increased social contribution rate, established by Law nº 11,727/08 and Law nº 13,169/15 (Note 2w).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

f) Income tax and social contribution on adjustments recognized directly in equity

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015			**December 31, 2014**			**December 31, 2013**		
	Before tax			**Before tax**	**Tax (expense)/ benefit**	**Net of tax**	**Before tax**	**Tax (expense)/ benefit**	**Net of tax**
Financial assets recorded as available for sale	(5,677,902)	2,273,982	(3,403,920)	730,372	(289,194)	441,178	(12,544,423)	5,014,296	(7,530,127)
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations	118,485	(57,788)	60,697	3,681	(1,473)	2,208	50,839	(20,335)	30,504
Total	**(5,559,417)**	**2,216,194**	**(3,343,223)**	**734,053**	**(290,667)**	**443,386**	**(12,493,584)**	**4,993,961**	**(7,499,623)**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

18) Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share was calculated based on the weighted average number of ordinary and preferred shares outstanding, as shown in the calculations below:

	Years ended Dec	
	2015	**2014**
Net earnings attributable to the Organization's ordinary shareholders (R$ thousand)	**8,652,905**	**7,302,21**
Net earnings attributable to the Organization's preferred shareholders (R$ thousand)	**9,480,001**	**8,012,72**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (thousands)	2,520,790	2,520,88
Weighted average number of preferred shares outstanding (thousands)	2,510,675	2,514,70
Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Organization (in Reais)	3.43	2.9
Basic earnings per share attributable to preferred shareholders of the Organization (in Reais)	3.78	3.1

(1) All share amounts presented for prior periods have been adjusted to reflect the stock split approved at the Board of Directors' Meeting of March 10, 2015, in the proportion of two new shares for every 10 shares held.

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share since there are no potentially dilutive instruments.

19) Cash and balances with banks

a) Cash and balances with banks

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Cash in local currency	9,215,083	10,800,176
Cash in foreign currency	8,084,654	3,705,112
Restricted deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank (1)	54,791,885	50,924,906
Others	142	106
Total	**72,091,764**	**65,430,300**

(1) Compulsory deposits with the Brazilian Central Bank refer to a minimum balance that financial institutions must maintain at the Brazilian Central Bank based on a percentage of deposits received from third parties.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Cash in local currency	9,215,083	10,800,176
Cash in foreign currency	8,084,654	3,705,112
Short-term interbank investments (1)	129,961,555	190,166,087
Others	142	106
Total	**147,261,434**	**204,671,481**

(1) Refers to operations with maturity date on the effective date of investment equal to or less than 90 days and insignificant risk of change in the fair value. Of this amount, R$ 111,024,912 thousand (2014 – R$ 136,738,812 thousand) are registered as Assets pledged as collateral and R$ 18,936,643 thousand (2014 – R$ 53,427,275 thousand) as Loans and advances to banks.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

20) Financial assets and liabilities held for trading

a) Financial assets held for trading

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	2014
Financial assets		
Brazilian government securities	93,833,116	35,014,906
Bank debt securities	15,322,751	15,905,309
Corporate debt and marketable equity securities	7,674,357	10,332,717
Mutual funds	21,711,385	12,336,964
Brazilian sovereign bonds	1,426,416	418,561
Foreign governments securities	784,507	68,397
Derivative financial instruments	18,870,917	4,421,457
Total	**159,623,449**	**78,498,311**

Maturity

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	2014
Maturity of up to one year	114,190,918	26,679,503
Maturity of one to five years	17,239,116	27,391,862
Maturity of five to 10 years	5,121,876	8,743,965
Maturity of over 10 years	723,819	1,372,346
No stated maturity	22,347,720	14,310,635
Total	**159,623,449**	**78,498,311**

Financial instruments provided as collateral and classified as "held for trading", totaled R$ 291,498 thousand and R$ 1,257,413 thousand in 2015 and December 2014, respectively, as disclosed in Note 23 "Assets Pledged as Collateral".

The total assets held for trading pledged as a guarantee of liabilities was R$ 4,315,701 thousand (December 2014 – R$ 3,218,365 thousand).

Unrealized gains/(losses) on securities and trading securities totaled R$ (7,425,562) thousand in 2015 (2014 – R$ 877,798 thousand and 2013 – R$ R$ (60,919) thousand). Net variation in unrealized gains/(losses) from securities and trading securities totaled R$ (8,303,360) thousand in 2015 (2014 - R$ 938,717 thousand and 2013 - R$ (453,019) thousand).

b) Financial liabilities held for trading

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Derivative financial instruments	19,345,729	3,315,573
Total	**19,345,729**	**3,315,573**

c) Derivative financial instruments

The Organization enters into operations involving derivative financial instruments with a number of customers for the purpose of mitigating their overall risk exposure as well as managing risk exposure. The derivative financial instruments most often used are highly-liquid instruments traded on the futures market (BM&FBovespa).

(i) Swap contracts

Foreign currency and interest rate swaps are agreements to exchange one set of cash flows for another and result in an economic exchange of foreign currencies or interest rates (for example fixed or variable) or in combinations thereof (i.e. foreign currency and interest rate swaps). There is no exchange of the principal except in certain foreign currency swaps. The Organization's foreign currency risk reflects the potential cost of replacing swap contracts and whether the counterparties fail to comply with their obligations. This risk is continually monitored in relation to the current fair value, the proportion of the notional value of the contracts and the market liquidity. The Organization, to control the level of credit risk assumed, evaluates the counterparties of the contracts using the same techniques used in its loan operations.

(ii) Foreign exchange options

Foreign exchange options are contracts according to which the seller (option issuer) gives to the buyer (option holder) the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call option) or sell (put option) on a certain date or during a certain period, a specific value in foreign currency. The seller receives from the buyer a premium for assuming the exchange or interest-rate risk. The options can be arranged between the Organization and a customer. The Organization is exposed to credit risk only on purchased options and only for the carrying amount, which is the fair market value.

(iii) Foreign currency and interest rate futures

Foreign currency and interest rate futures are contractual obligations for the payment or receipt of a net amount based on changes in foreign exchange and interest rates or the purchase or sale of a financial instrument on a future date at a specific price, established by an organized financial market. The credit risk is minimal, since the future contracts are guaranteed in cash or securities and changes in the value of the contracts are settled on a daily basis. Contracts with a forward rate are interest-rate futures operations traded individually which require settlement of the difference between the contracted rate and the current market rate over the value of the principal to be paid in cash at a future date.

(iv) Forward operations

A forward operation is a contract of purchase or sale, of a share, at a fixed price, for settlement on a certain date. Because it is a futures market, in which the purchase of the share will only be made on the date of maturity, a margin deposit is necessary to guarantee the contract. This margin can be in cash or in securities. The value of the margin varies during the contract according to the variation of the share involved in the operation, to the changes of volatility and liquidity, besides the possible additional margins that the broker could request.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The breakdown of the notional and/or contractual values and the fair value of derivatives held for trading by the Organization is as follows:

R$ thousand

	Notional amounts December 31		Asset/(liability) December 31	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Futures contracts				
• Interest rate futures				
Purchases	120,562,790	59,298,642	75,217	22,356
Sales	50,489,526	110,759,701	(20,614)	(33,710)
• In foreign currency				
Purchases (1)	34,101,616	16,145,870	-	-
Sales	41,360,434	26,041,747	-	-
• Others				
Purchases	33,399	3,222,294	-	-
Sales	64,681	238,235	-	-
Options				
• Interest rates				
Purchases	3,840,166	23,409,200	169,518	27,432
Sales	3,638,190	30,594,004	(6,686)	(28,642)
• In foreign currency				
Purchases	559,071	2,190,621	34,303	134,292
Sales	6,233,860	1,711,374	(89,633)	(77,944)
• Others				
Purchases	28,449	438,498	4,160	2,666
Sales	29,345	123,697	(24,615)	(26,505)
Forward operations				
• In foreign currency				
Purchases	15,014,083	8,372,687	2,173,191	1,015,133
Sales	16,056,742	9,280,704	(3,215,656)	(671,345)
• Others				
Purchases	118,120	111,559	12,543	343,683
Sales	149,969	416,503	(12,434)	(339,424)
Swap contracts				

• Asset position				
Interest rate swaps	91,993,544	11,512,776	5,915,951	385,543
Currency swaps	33,543,125	17,935,347	10,485,772	2,490,351
• Liability position				
Interest rate swaps	60,797,118	13,020,906	(15,499,869)	(1,699,752)
Currency swaps	11,531,242	8,879,646	(476,222)	(438,249)

(1) Includes, on December 31, 2015, the hedging of the firm commitment concerning the purchase and sale of shares agreement, to the sum of R$ 20,250,293 thousand (Note 43 (1)).

Swaps are contracts of interest rates, foreign currency and cross currency and interest rates in which payments of interest or the principal or in one or two different currencies are exchanged for a contractual period. The risks of swap contracts refer to the potential inability or unwillingness of the counterparties to comply with the contractual terms and the risk associated with changes in market conditions due to changes in the interest rates and the currency exchange rates.

The interest rate and currency futures and the forward contracts of interest rates call for subsequent delivery of an instrument at a specific price or specific profitability. The reference values constitute a nominal value of the respective instrument whose variations in price are settled daily. The credit risk associated with futures contracts is minimized due to these daily settlements. Futures contracts are also subject to risk of changes in interest rates or in the value of the respective instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Organization has the following economic hedging operations, however, as mentioned in Note 2(e) (iii), these do not qualify for hedge accounting:

Fair-value hedge of interest-rate risk

The Organization uses interest-rate swaps to protect its exposure to changes in the fair value of its fixed income issuances and certain loans and advances. The interest rate swaps are matched with specific issuances or fixed-income loans.

Cash-flow hedge of debt securities issued in foreign currency

The Organization uses interest-rate swaps in foreign currencies to protect itself against exchange and interest-rate risks arising from the issuance of floating rate debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. The cash flows of foreign-currency interest-rate swaps are compatible with the cash flows of the floating rate debt securities.

Market risk hedge

The gains and losses, realized or not, of the financial instruments classified in this category as well as the financial assets and liabilities, that are the object of the hedge, are recorded in the Income Statement.

Hedge of net foreign investments

The Organization uses a combination of forward exchange contracts and foreign currency denominated debt to mitigate the exchange-rate risk of its net investments in subsidiaries abroad.

The fair value of forward contracts used to protect the net investments in foreign subsidiaries is shown in the previous table. Foreign currency denominated debts used to protect net investments of the Organization in subsidiaries abroad act as a natural hedge of the foreign currency risk and are included in funds from securities issuances (Note 33).

Other derivatives designated as hedges

The Organization uses this category of instruments to manage its exposure to currency, interest rate, equity market and credit risks. Instruments used include interest-rate swaps, interest-rate swaps in foreign currency, forward contracts, futures, options, credit swaps and stock swaps. The fair value of these derivatives is shown in the previous table.

Unobservable gains on initial recognition

When the valuation depends on unobservable data any initial gain or loss on financial instruments is deferred over the life of the contract or until the instrument is redeemed, transferred, sold or the fair value becomes observable. All derivatives which are part of the hedge relationships are valued on the basis of observable market data.

The reference and/or contractual values do not reflect the actual risk assumed by the Organization, since the net position of these financial instruments arises from compensation and/or combination thereof. The net position is used by the Organization especially to protect interest rates, the price of the underlying assets or exchange risk. The result of these financial instruments is recognized in “Net gains and losses of financial assets held for trading”, in the consolidated statement of income.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

21) Financial assets available for sale

R$ thousand

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Brazilian government securities	67,605,104	313,941	(1,703,193)	66,215,852
Corporate debt securities	37,760,971	1,400,982	(3,400,140)	35,761,813
Bank debt securities	5,472,115	254,892	(1,083,963)	4,643,044
Brazilian sovereign bonds	4,661	130	-	4,791
Foreign governments securities	1,824,108	-	(77,904)	1,746,204
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	9,247,367	206,664	(130,285)	9,323,746
Balance on December 31, 2015	**121,914,326**	**2,176,609**	**(6,395,485)**	**117,695,450**
Brazilian government securities	70,490,510	932,267	(1,273,740)	70,149,037
Corporate debt securities	41,684,427	431,375	(749,029)	41,366,773
Bank debt securities	3,372,189	201,182	(218,592)	3,354,779
Brazilian sovereign bonds	272,701	1,362	(12,162)	261,901
Marketable equity securities and other stocks	5,286,472	696,633	(153,861)	5,829,244
Balance on December 31, 2014	**121,106,299**	**2,262,819**	**(2,407,384)**	**120,961,734**

Maturity

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due within one year	45,540,511	45,180,957	52,546,732	52,523,210
From 1 to 5 years	38,118,029	37,119,401	20,842,585	20,491,801
From 5 to 10 years	19,665,723	17,599,486	25,586,953	25,058,017
Over 10 years	9,342,696	8,471,860	16,843,557	17,059,462
No stated maturity	9,247,367	9,323,746	5,286,472	5,829,244
Total	**121,914,326**	**117,695,450**	**121,106,299**	**120,961,734**

Financial instruments pledged as collateral and classified as available for sale, totaled R$ 33,173,511 thousand and R$ 14,616,464 thousand in 2015 and 2014, respectively, as disclosed in Note 23 "Assets Pledged as Collateral".

In 2015, the Organization maintained a total of R$ 2,635,422 thousand (2014 – R$ 2,543,749 thousand) financial assets available for sale pledged as a guarantee for liabilities.

We have applied our policy for impairment testing described in Note 2(e)(viii)(b) and realized other than temporary losses in our portfolio of equities registered in financial assets available for sale in the amount of R$ 424,522 thousand in 2015 (2014 - R$ 1,214,770 thousand and 2013 - R$ 402,085 thousand), included in Note 9.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

22) Investments held to maturity

R$ thousand

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Securities :				
Brazilian government securities	27,405,022	2,051,127	(2,111,684)	27,344,465
Corporate debt securities [1]	12,557,446	1,476	(1,332,866)	11,226,056
Brazilian sovereign bonds	41,092	2,417	-	43,509
Balance on December 31, 2015	**40,003,560**	**2,055,020**	**(3,444,550)**	**38,614,030**
Securities :				
Brazilian government securities	25,032,157	3,150,195	(1,085,098)	27,097,254
Brazilian sovereign bonds	38,874	5,402	-	44,276
Balance on December 31, 2014	**25,071,031**	**3,155,597**	**(1,085,098)**	**27,141,530**

(1) On 2015, Certificates of real estate receivables were reclassified from category “Financial assets available for sale”, due to the change of intention of the Management, as described in Note 3.4.

Maturity

R$ thousand

	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Amortized cost	**Fair value**	**Amortized cost**	**Fair value**
Due within one year	3,004	3,010	251,847	255,604
From 1 to 5 years	4,692,585	4,762,495	2,957,798	3,124,863
From 5 to 10 years	10,343,614	10,943,658	6,521,620	7,733,739
Over 10 years	24,964,357	22,904,867	15,339,766	16,027,324
Total	**40,003,560**	**38,614,030**	**25,071,031**	**27,141,530**

23) Assets pledged as collateral

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Held for trading	**291,498**	**1,257,413**
Brazilian government securities	291,498	1,257,413
Available for sale (1)	**33,173,511**	**14,616,464**
Brazilian government securities	28,866,615	7,095,516
Corporate debt securities	2,488,929	3,661,955
Bank debt securities	1,817,967	3,858,993
Loans and advances to banks	**111,024,912**	**136,738,812**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	111,024,912	136,738,812
Total	**144,489,921**	**152,612,689**

(1) In 2015, includes unrealized gains of R$ 568,202 thousand (2014 - R$ 264,815 thousand) and unrealized losses of R$ 3,214,523 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,300,315 thousand).

Collateral is a conditional commitment to ensure that the contractual clauses of a funding in the open market are complied with. In these agreements, the amount of R$ 139,446,192 thousand (2014 – R$ 152,282,854 thousand) may be repledged and R$ 5,043,729 thousand (2014 – R$ 329,835 thousand), sold or repledged.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

24) Loans and advances to banks

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Repurchase agreements	29,633,112	57,438,342
Loans to financial institutions	6,038,615	15,580,542
Impairment of loans and advances	(51,317)	(44,265)
Total	**35,620,410**	**72,974,619**

25) Loans and advances to customers

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Working capital	65,501,432	62,155,974
Personal credit (1)	49,681,429	45,807,489
Housing loans	48,114,515	40,103,169
Financing and export	38,180,619	26,141,531
Onlending BNDES/Finame	38,158,108	42,168,754
Credit card	30,943,428	28,072,447
Vehicles – CDC (Direct consumer credit)	26,484,476	30,354,903
Rural loans	13,710,274	17,057,992
Import	11,026,017	9,195,381
Overdraft for corporates	9,831,248	10,500,353
Receivable insurance premiums	4,757,182	4,257,787
Overdraft for individuals	3,904,889	3,665,539
Leasing	3,072,777	4,319,149
Others	26,957,274	25,396,213
Total Portfolio	**370,323,668**	**349,196,681**
Impairment of loans and advances	(25,455,204)	(21,132,677)
Total of net loans and advances to customers	**344,868,464**	**328,064,004**

(1) Includes in 2015 R$ 34,564,935 thousand related to payroll loans (2014 – 29,501,361 thousand).

Allowance for loans and advances to customers

R$ thousand

	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	**21,132,677**	**19,858,234**
Impairment of loans and advances	14,721,152	10,291,386
Recovery of credits charged-off as loss	4,144,879	3,924,514
Write-offs	(14,543,504)	(12,941,457)
At the end of the year	**25,455,204**	**21,132,677**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Finance lease receivables

Loans and advances to customers include the following finance lease receivables.

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Gross investments in financial leases receivable:		
Up to one year	1,629,160	2,188,804
From one to five years	1,420,681	2,073,705
Over five years	22,936	56,640
Impairment loss on finance leases	(186,348)	(251,877)
Net investment	**2,886,429**	**4,067,272**
Net investments in finance leases:		
Up to one year	1,513,602	2,032,434
From one to five years	1,350,413	1,979,160
Over five years	22,414	55,678
Total	**2,886,429**	**4,067,272**

26) Non-current assets held for sale

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Assets not for own use		
Vehicles and related	303,057	287,332
Properties	933,421	704,523
Machinery and equipment	6,117	7,365
Others	4,511	7,241
Total	**1,247,106**	**1,006,461**

The properties or other non-current assets received in total or partial settlement of the payment obligations of debtors are considered as non-operating assets held for sale in auctions, which normally occur in up to one year. Therefore, non-current assets held for sale include the accounting value of the items the Organization intends to sell, which in their current condition is highly probable and expected to occur within a year.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

27) Investments in associates and joint ventures

a. Breakdown of investments in associates and joint ventures

R$ thousand

Company	Total shareholding interest	Shareholding interest with voting rights	Investment book value	Equity in net income (loss)	Associates assets	Associates liabilities	Revenue [1]	Associates net income (loss) for the year
Cielo S.A.	30.06%	30.06%	3,302,071	1,043,743	24,561,680	17,896,054	239,386	3,472,355
IRB - Brasil Resseguros S.A. [2] [3]	20.51%	-	658,949	138,165	14,690	11,424	3,144	673,650
Fleury S.A. [8]	16.39%	16.39%	512,642	6,262	1,393,617	1,707	1,845	38,206
Fidelity Processadora S.A.	49.00%	49.00%	254,785	68,312	852,969	332,997	19,546	139,412
Haitong Banco de Investimento do Brasil S.A. [6]	20.00%	20.00%	130,248	(5,377)	7,791,897	7,140,656	13,834,551	(26,886)
Cia. Brasileira de Gestão e Serviços S.A.	41.85%	41.85%	83,735	17,660	296,517	37,576	13,247	42,197
NCR Brasil S.A. [2]	49.00%	49.00%	80,357	7,101	233,461	134,533	71,177	14,492
Empresa Brasileira de Solda Elétrica S.A. [2]	49.00%	49.00%	33,954	(5,769)	149,312	80,018	115,874	(11,774)
Integritas Participações S.A. [2] [7]	-	-	-	4,778	752,450	6,600	828	18,983
Total investments			**5,056,741**	**1,274,875**	**36,046,593**	**25,641,565**	**14,299,598**	**4,360,635**

in associates								
Elo Participações S.A.	50.01%	50.01%	686,951	243,073	1,662,320	144,184	14,669	486,049
Crediare S.A. – Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	50.00%	50.00%	65,030	10,400	443,895	312,036	158,124	20,800
Leader S.A. Adm. de Cartões de Crédito (2)	50.00%	50.00%	6,551	716	392,163	379,061	313,065	1,432
MPO - Processadora de Pagamentos Móveis S.A.	50.00%	50.00%	52	(1,013)	3,198	3,095	1,790	(2,026)
Total investments in joint ventures			**758,584**	**253,176**	**2,501,576**	**838,376**	**487,648**	**506,255**
Total on December 31, 2015			**5,815,325**	**1,528,051**	**38,548,169**	**26,479,941**	**14,787,246**	**4,866,890**

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R$ thousand

Company	Total shareholding interest	Shareholding interest with voting rights	Investment book value	Equity in net income (loss)	Associates assets	Associates liabilities	Revenue [1]	Associates net income (loss) for the year
Cielo S.A.	28,65%	28,65%	1,696,088	924,699	18,156,089	13,659,918	15,859	3,227,769
IRB - Brasil Resseguros S.A. [2] [3]	20,51%	-	618,527	148,874	12,932	9,917	2,265	725,859
Integritas Participações S.A. [2]	25,17%	25,17%	492,242	7,883	782,014	7,195	218	31,316
Fidelity Processadora S.A.	49,00%	49,00%	258,535	66,759	839,393	311,769	27,819	136,243
Haitong Banco de Investimento do Brasil S.A. [6]	20,00%	20,00%	138,002	10,891	5,927,414	5,237,405	16,212,154	54,456
NCR Brasil S.A. [2]	49,00%	49,00%	71,576	1,295	199,444	118,407	32,692	2,642
Cia. Brasileira de Gestão e Serviços S.A.	41,85%	41,85%	66,076	9,279	229,506	27,679	10,518	22,173
Empresa Brasileira de Solda Elétrica S.A. [2]	49,00%	49,00%	39,723	14,246	204,413	123,346	437,607	29,074
Total investments in associates			**3,380,769**	**1,183,926**	**26,351,205**	**19,495,636**	**16,739,132**	**4,229,532**

Elo Participações S.A.[4]	50,01%	50,01%	515,035	186,009	1,264,614	88,441	443	371,943
Crediare S.A. – Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	50,00%	50,00%	66,845	13,785	431,667	297,978	147,364	27,570
Leader S.A. Adm. de Cartões de Crédito [2]	50,00%	50,00%	20,817	16,075	376,329	334,694	294,547	32,150
MPO - Processadora de Pagamentos Móveis S.A.	50,00%	50,00%	314	(9,979)	15,156	14,525	-	(19,957)
Total investments in joint ventures			**603,011**	**205,890**	**2,087,766**	**735,638**	**442,354**	**411,706**
Total on December 31, 2014			**3,983,780**	**1,389,816**	**28,438,971**	**20,231,274**	**17,181,486**	**4,641,238**

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

R$ thousand

Company	Total shareholding interest	Shareholding interest with voting rights	Investment book value	Equity in net income (loss)	Associates assets	Associates liabilities	Revenue [1]	Associates net income (loss) for the year
Cielo S.A.	28.65%	28.65%	1,360,812	802,033	12,643,111	9,317,261	18,187	2,799,588
IRB - Brasil Resseguros S.A. [2] [3]	21.24%	-	507,503	18,166	12,502,578	9,990,775	1,508,156	85,518
Integritas Participações S.A. [2]	22.32%	22.32%	503,911	6,700	810,921	9,713	30,232	30,022
Fidelity Processadora S.A.	49.00%	49.00%	266,429	58,579	868,262	324,529	14,931	119,549
Haitong Banco de Investimento do Brasil S.A. [6]	20.00%	20.00%	133,140	6,047	7,257,323	6,591,624	9,097,795	30,235
NCR Brasil S.A. [2]	49.00%	49.00%	70,281	5,122	159,228	82,720	36,035	10,453
Cia. Brasileira de Gestão e Serviços S.A.	41.85%	41.85%	56,796	6,285	196,342	22,575	5,893	15,018
Empresa Brasileira de Solda Elétrica S.A. [2]	49.00%	49.00%	25,642	4,043	328,952	276,621	178,399	8,251
Total investments in associates			**2,924,514**	**906,975**	**34,766,717**	**26,615,818**	**10,889,628**	**3,098,634**
Elo Participações S.A.[4]	50.01%	50.01%	373,145	76,567	924,083	957	46	153,103
Crediare S.A. – Crédito,	50.00%	50.00%	64,852	11,261	383,426	250,738	133,855	22,522

Financiamento e Investimento Leader S.A. Adm. de Cartões de Crédito [(2)]	50.00%	50.00%	26,042	15,803	390,788	338,703	303,233	31,606
MPO - Processadora de Pagamentos Móveis S.A.	50.00%	50.00%	4,294	(731)	8,775	188	-	(1,462)
Companhia Brasileira de Soluções e Serviços – Alelo [(4)]	-	-	-	52,996	-	-	36,415	105,971
2BCapital S.A. [(5)]	50.00%	50.00%	-	(184)	4,358	4,886	39	(368)
Total investments in joint ventures			**468,333**	**155,712**	**1,711,430**	**595,472**	**473,588**	**311,372**
Total on December 31, 2013			**3,392,847**	**1,062,687**	**36,478,147**	**27,211,290**	**11,363,216**	**3,410,006**

(1) Revenues from financial intermediation or services;

(2) Companies for which the equity accounting adjustments are calculated using statements of financial position and statements of income with lag in relation to the reporting date of these consolidated financial statements;

(3) Bradesco has a board member at IRB-Brasil with voting rights, which results in significant influence;

(4) In 2013 the investment in the associate Cia Brasileira de Soluções e Serviços – Alelo was disposed and a respective capital increase was made in Elo Participações S.A;

(5) Company was fully consolidated from December of 2014, due to the capital increase;

(6) New denomination of BES Investimento do Brasil S.A.;

(7) Partial spin-off in October, 2015; and

(8) Participation in Fleury S.A. (i) due to the partial spin-off of Integritas Participações S.A. and, (ii) recorded using equity method as Bradesco has significant influence due its paticipation on the Board of the Directors and other committes.

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In 2015, with the exception of Cielo S.A., the other investments mentioned in the table above were not traded regularly on any stock exchange. The market value of our investment in Cielo, was R$ 19,049,214 thousand (2014 - R$ 18,768,859 thousand). The Organization does not have any contingent liability for investments in Associates, in which it is responsible for, in part or in full.

b. Changes in associates

R$ thousand

	2015	2014
Initial balances	**3,983,780**	**3,392,847**
Additions [(1)]	1,469,011	6,000
Spin-off of associates [(2)]	(497,339)	-
Equity in net income of associates	1,528,051	1,389,816
Dividends/Interest on capital	(668,178)	(804,883)
At the end of the year	**5,815,325**	**3,983,780**

(1) Includes in 2015, acquisition of equity interest (i) in Cielo S.A.; in Fleury S.A., due to the partial spin-off of Integritas Participações S.A.; and

(2) Partial spin-off of Integritas Participações S.A. ocurred in October, 2015.

28) Property and equipment

a) Composition of property and equipment by class

R$ thousand

	Annual rate of depreciation	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net

Buildings	4%	1,006,849	(424,247)	582,602
Land	-	448,020	-	448,020
Installations, properties and equipment for use	10%	5,032,082	(2,243,752)	2,788,330
Security and communications systems	10%	234,836	(175,750)	59,086
Data processing systems	20% - 50%	2,883,391	(1,841,408)	1,041,983
Transportation systems	20%	108,430	(38,193)	70,237
Financial leasing of data processing systems	20% - 50%	2,475,136	(1,960,959)	514,177
Balance on December 31, 2015		**12,188,744**	**(6,684,309)**	**5,504,435**
Buildings	4%	1,107,832	(580,007)	527,825
Land	-	493,079	-	493,079
Installations, properties and equipment for use	10%	4,366,846	(2,161,742)	2,205,104
Security and communications systems	10%	222,627	(174,905)	47,722
Data processing systems	20% - 50%	2,682,748	(1,763,755)	918,993
Transportation systems	20%	84,860	(39,646)	45,214
Financial leasing of data processing systems	20% - 50%	2,880,337	(2,417,756)	462,581
Balance on December 31, 2014		**11,838,329**	**(7,137,811)**	**4,700,518**

Depreciation charges in 2015 amounted to R$ 1,057,722 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,056,389 thousand and 2013 - R$ 1,018,239 thousand).

We enter into finance lease agreements as a lessee for data processing equipment, which are recorded as leased equipment in property and equipment. According to this accounting method, both the asset and the obligation are recognized in the consolidated financial statements and the depreciation of the asset is calculated based on the same depreciation policy as for similar assets. See Note 38 for disclosure of the obligation.

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b) Change in property and equipment by class

F

	Buildings	Land	Installations, properties and equipment for use	Security and communications systems	Data processing systems (1)	Transportation systems
Balance on December 31, 2014	**527,825**	**493,079**	**2,205,104**	**47,722**	**1,381,574**	**45,214**
Additions	90,053	54,838	1,088,506	48,451	857,527	42,174
Write offs	(24,922)	(99,897)	(106,959)	(6,086)	(63,452)	(408)
Impairment	-	-	-	(13,183)	-	(5,003)
Depreciation	(10,354)	-	(398,321)	(17,818)	(619,489)	(11,740)
Balance on December 31, 2015	**582,602**	**448,020**	**2,788,330**	**59,086**	**1,556,160**	**70,237**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**505,159**	**492,411**	**2,029,907**	**57,073**	**1,394,775**	**22,642**
Additions	36,269	833	790,626	10,523	690,865	30,469
Write offs	(320)	(165)	(255,243)	(3,136)	(44,528)	(451)
Impairment	-	-	(802)	-	-	-
Depreciation	(13,283)	-	(359,384)	(16,738)	(659,538)	(7,446)
Balance on December 31, 2014	**527,825**	**493,079**	**2,205,104**	**47,722**	**1,381,574**	**45,214**

(1) Includes financial leasing of data processing systems.

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29) Intangible assets and goodwill

a) Change in intangible assets and goodwill by class

R$ thousand

		Intangible assets				
	Goodwill	Acquisition of financial service rights (1)	Software (1)	Customer portfolio (1)	Others (1)	Total
Balance on December 31, 2014	**723,526**	**2,025,940**	**3,603,798**	**751,923**	**424,728**	**7,529,915**
Additions/(reductions)	-	1,126,370	835,301	-	10,210	**1,971,881**
Impairment (2)	-	-	-	-	(207,880)	**(207,880)**
Amortization	-	(892,277)	(799,274)	(42,460)	(150,270)	**(1,884,281)**
Balance on December 31, 2015	**723,526**	**2,260,033**	**3,639,825**	**709,463**	**76,788**	**7,409,635**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**723,526**	**2,589,021**	**3,577,855**	**794,383**	**535,954**	**8,220,739**
Additions/(reductions)	-	285,325	911,566	-	73,389	**1,270,280**
Impairment (2)	-	(244)	(84,562)	-	-	**(84,806)**
Amortization	-	(848,162)	(801,061)	(42,460)	(184,615)	**(1,876,298)**
Balance on December 31, 2014	**723,526**	**2,025,940**	**3,603,798**	**751,923**	**424,728**	**7,529,915**

(1) Rate of amortization: acquisition of banking rights - in accordance with contract agreement; software – 20%; Customer portfolio – up to 20%; and others – 20%; and

(2) Impairment losses were recognized in the consolidated statement of income, within “Other operating income/(expenses)”.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Composition of goodwill by segment

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Banking	429,560	429,560
Insurance, pension and capitalization bonds	293,966	293,966
Total	**723,526**	**723,526**

The Cash Generation Units allocated to the banking segment and the insurance, pension and capitalization bonds segment are tested annually for impairment of goodwill. We did not incur any goodwill impairment losses in 2015, nor in 2014 nor in 2013.

The recoverable amount from the Banking Segment has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation. The calculation uses cash-flow predictions based on financial budgets approved by management, with a terminal growth rate of 8.2% p.a. (8.0% p.a. in 2014). The forecast cash flows have been discounted at a rate of 15.4% p.a. (12.6% p.a. in 2014).

The key assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The Organization estimates that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions within the current economic environment are not expected to cause the recoverable amount of either unit to decline below the carrying amount.

30) Other assets

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Foreign exchange transactions (1)(4)	14,260,780	11,709,418

Debtors for guarantee deposits (2)(4)	12,482,898	11,300,204
Negotiation and intermediation of securities(4)	2,866,779	1,687,955
Trade and credit receivables(4)	1,978,001	2,042,977
Deferred acquisition cost (insurance) – Note 35f	1,945,238	1,839,353
Sundry borrowers	1,917,864	2,960,115
Prepaid expenses	1,418,030	507,457
Income receivable(4)	1,241,028	1,005,321
Interbank and interbranch receivables	934,684	1,010,056
Others (3)	1,073,395	1,036,424
Total	**40,118,697**	**35,099,280**

(1) Mainly refers to purchases in foreign currency made by the institution on behalf of customers and rights in the institution's domestic currency, resulting from exchange sale operations;

(2) Refers to deposits resulting from legal or contractual requirements, including guarantees provided in cash, such as those made for the filing of appeals in departments or courts and those made to guarantee services of any nature;

(3) Includes basically trade and credit receivables, material supplies, other advances and payments to be reimbursed; and

(4) Financial assets are recorded at amortized cost.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31) Deposits from banks

Financial liabilities called "Deposits from banks" are initially measured at fair value and, subsequently, at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Composition by nature

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Demand deposits	807,695	940,997
Interbank deposits	466,448	641,205
Funding in the open market	222,291,364	219,359,890
Borrowings	28,236,838	15,218,591
Onlending	42,101,046	43,779,544
Total	**293,903,391**	**279,940,227**

32) Deposits from customers

Financial liabilities called "Deposits from customers" are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Composition by nature

		R$ thousand
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**

Demand deposits	23,012,068	32,086,299
Savings deposits	91,878,765	92,154,815
Time deposits	79,619,267	85,790,391
Total	**194,510,100**	**210,031,505**

33) Funds from securities issued

a) Composition by type of security issued and location

R$ thousand

	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Instruments Issued – Brazil:		
Mortgage notes	-	404,915
Real estate credit notes	20,223,220	11,862,705
Agribusiness notes	7,642,250	8,570,579
Financial notes	71,691,563	54,961,063
Subtotal	**99,557,033**	**75,799,262**
Securities and bonds – Abroad:		
Euronotes (1)	6,204,942	6,276,614
Securities issued through securitization – (item (b))	3,575,729	2,694,477
Subtotal	**9,780,671**	**8,971,091**
Structured operations certificates	**512,343**	**260,046**
Grand Total	**109,850,047**	**85,030,399**

(1) Issuance of securities in the foreign market to fund customers’ foreign exchange operations, export pre-financing, import financing and working capital financing, substantially in the medium and long terms.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Securities issued through securitization

Since 2003, the Organization uses certain arrangements to optimize its activities of funding and liquidity management by means of an Specific Purpose Entity (SPE). This SPE, which is called International Diversified Payment Rights Company, is financed with long-term bonds which are settled with the future cash flow of the corresponding assets, basically comprising current and future flow of payment orders sent by individuals and legal entities abroad to beneficiaries in Brazil for whom Bradesco acts as payor.

The long-term instruments issued by the SPE and sold to investors will be settled with funds from the payment orders flows. The Organization is required to redeem the instruments in specific cases of default or upon closing of the operations of the SPE.

The funds deriving from the sale of current and future payment orders flows, received by the SPE, must be maintained in a specific bank account until they reach a given minimum level.

We show below the amounts of the securities issued by the SPE, which appear in the "Funding from issuance of securities" line item:

R$ thousand

	Date of Issue	Amount of the transaction	Maturity	December 31	
				2015	2014
Securitization of the future flow of payment orders received from abroad	3.06.2008	836,000	5.22.2017	532,436	646,002
	12.19.2008	1,168,500	2.20.2019	1,277,663	1,148,173
	12.17.2009	133,673	2.20.2017	66,812	90,137
	12.17.2009	89,115	2.20.2020	121,015	101,960
	8.20.2010	307,948	8.21.2017	223,185	250,772
	9.29.2010	170,530	8.21.2017	127,445	143,325
	11.16.2011	88,860	11.20.2018	116,875	107,432
	11.16.2011	133,290	11.22.2021	261,230	206,676
	12.23.2015	390,480	11.21.2022	424,060	-

	12.23.2015	390,480	11.20.2020	425,008	-
Total		**3,708,876**		**3,575,729**	**2,694,477**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

34) Subordinated debt

R$ thousand

Maturity	Original term in years	Amount of the operation	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
In Brazil:				
Subordinated CDB:				
2015 (1)	6	-	-	2,677,464
2016	6	500	1,129	952
2019	10	20,000	48,919	40,986
Financial notes:				
2016	6	102,018	194,398	166,069
2017	6	8,630,999	10,479,463	9,904,746
2018	6	8,262,799	9,449,037	9,036,475
2019	6	21,858	29,859	26,148
2017	7	40,100	84,064	72,358
2018	7	141,050	256,191	216,409
2019	7	3,172,835	3,366,282	3,294,514
2020	7	1,700	2,351	2,036
2022 (2)	7	4,305,011	4,393,265	-
2018	8	50,000	97,531	82,323
2019	8	12,735	22,230	19,329
2020	8	28,556	43,541	37,726
2021	8	1,236	1,710	1,486
2023 (2)	8	1,706,846	1,733,383	-
2021	9	7,000	10,214	8,898
2024 (2)	9	4,924	4,977	-
2021	10	19,200	32,823	27,976
2022	10	54,143	81,225	70,401
2023	10	688,064	921,434	810,721
2025 (2)	10	284,137	293,445	-
2026 (2)	11	3,400	3,432	-
perpetual (2)	-	5,000,000	5,016,437	-
CDB pegged to loans:				
2016	1	792	1,160	3,073
Subtotal in Brazil			**36,568,500**	**26,500,090**
Abroad:				
2019	10	1,333,575	2,972,627	2,021,595

	2021	11	2,766,650	6,385,622	4,339,415
	2022	11	1,886,720	4,356,187	2,960,566
Subtotal Abroad				**13,714,436**	**9,321,576**
Overall total (3)				**50,282,936**	**35,821,666**

(1) Subordinated debt transactions that matured in 2015; and

(2) New issuing of financial bills in 2015; and

(3) It includes the amount of R$ 11,444,939 thousand, referring to subordinate debts recorded in “Eligible Debt Capital Instruments”.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

35) Insurance technical provisions and pension plans

a) Technical provisions by account

R$ thousand

	Insurance (1)		**Life and Pension (2)(3)**		**Total**	
	December 31		**December 31**		**December 31**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Current and long-term liabilities						
Mathematical provision for benefits to be granted	854,988	798,859	143,706,977	120,906,070	**144,561,965**	**121,704,929**
Mathematical provision for benefits granted	187,100	171,416	7,747,615	6,985,943	**7,934,715**	**7,157,359**
IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported) provision	2,453,085	1,606,139	1,107,026	1,056,832	**3,560,111**	**2,662,971**
Provision for unearned premiums	4,206,014	4,066,841	362,409	277,958	**4,568,423**	**4,344,799**
Provision for insurance claims to be settled	4,194,758	4,161,996	1,430,291	1,097,502	**5,625,049**	**5,259,498**
Provision for financial surplus	-	-	506,504	426,239	**506,504**	**426,239**
Other technical provisions	1,429,936	1,882,315	2,754,237	3,121,110	**4,184,173**	**5,003,425**
Total provisions	**13,325,881**	**12,687,566**	**157,615,059**	**133,871,654**	**170,940,940**	**146,559,220**

1. “Other reserves” - Insurance basically refers to the technical reserves of the “personal health” portfolio;

2. Includes personal insurance and pension plans; and

3. “Other reserves” - Life and Pension Plan mainly includes the “Reserve for redemption and other amounts to be settled”, “Reserve for related expenses”. In 2014, in compliance with SUSEP Circular Letter nº 462/13, the “Other Technical provisions (OPT)” balance was reversed.

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Technical provisions by product

R$ thousand

	Insurance		Life and Pension		Total	
	December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Health	7,040,435	6,622,586	-	-	**7,040,435**	**6,622,586**
Auto / Liability Insurance	3,175,873	3,195,673	-	-	**3,175,873**	**3,195,673**
DPVAT (Personal Injury Caused by Automotive Vehicles) (1)	331,996	242,282	3,437	3,955	**335,433**	**246,237**
Life	-	-	7,636,428	6,258,042	**7,636,428**	**6,258,042**
Elementary lines (property/casualty)	2,777,577	2,627,025	-	-	**2,777,577**	**2,627,025**
Free Benefits Generating Plan - PGBL	-	-	24,844,503	22,907,179	**24,844,503**	**22,907,179**
Free Benefits Generating Life - VGBL	-	-	106,248,597	87,144,950	**106,248,597**	**87,144,950**
Traditional plans	-	-	18,882,094	17,557,528	**18,882,094**	**17,557,528**
Total technical provisions	**13,325,881**	**12,687,566**	**157,615,059**	**133,871,654**	**170,940,940**	**146,559,220**

c) Technical provisions by aggregated products

R$ thousand

	December 31	
	2015	2014
Insurance – Vehicle, Elementary Lines, Life and Health	20,965,746	18,949,563
Insurance – Life with Survival Coverage (VGBL)	106,248,597	87,144,950
Pensions – PGBL and Traditional Plans	36,848,112	34,393,291
Pensions – Risk Traditional Plans	6,878,485	6,071,416
Total	**170,940,940**	**146,559,220**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

d) Changes in the insurance and pension technical provisions

(i) Insurance – Vehicle, General, Life, Health and Pension (Risk on Traditional Plans)

	R$ thousand	
	Years ended December 31	
	2015	**2014**
At the beginning of the year	**25,020,979**	**22,036,698**
(-) DPVAT insurance	(245,411)	(695,437)
Subtotal at beginning of the year	**24,775,568**	**21,341,261**
Additions, net of reversals	24,199,584	20,662,929
Payment of claims, benefits and redemptions	(23,061,771)	(17,973,611)
Adjustment for inflation and interest	1,597,151	744,989
Subtotal at end of the period	**27,510,532**	**24,775,568**
(+) DPVAT insurance	333,699	245,411
Total at the Year-End	**27,844,231**	**25,020,979**

(ii) Insurance – Life with Survival Coverage (VGBL)

	R$ thousand	
	Years ended December 31	
	2015	**2014**
At the beginning of the year	**87,144,950**	**74,522,213**
Receipt of premiums net of fees	24,568,993	19,951,708
Payment of benefits	(26,704)	(15,824)
Payment of redemptions	(14,393,788)	(12,682,365)
Adjustment for inflation and interest	9,987,082	6,607,823
Others	(1,031,936)	(1,238,605)
Total at the Year-End	**106,248,597**	**87,144,950**

(iii) Pensions – PGBL and Traditional Plans

	R$ thousand	
	Years ended December 31	
	2015	**2014**
At the beginning of the year	**34,393,291**	**33,770,112**
Receipt of contributions net of fees	2,427,913	2,136,712
Payment of benefits	(573,307)	(532,903)
Payment of redemptions	(2,123,360)	(2,142,511)
Adjustment for inflation and interest	3,893,897	2,615,983
Others	(1,170,322)	(1,454,102)
Total at the Year-End	**36,848,112**	**34,393,291**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

e) Guarantees for the technical provisions

R$ thousand

	Insurance December 31		**Life and Pension December 31**		**Total December 31**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Total technical reserves	**13,325,881**	**12,687,566**	**157,615,059**	**133,871,654**	**170,940,940**	**146,559,220**
(-) Deferred acquisition costs that reduce unearned premium reserve (PPNG)	(287,330)	(270,631)	-	-	**(287,330)**	**(270,631)**
(-) Portion corresponding to contracted reinsurance	(934,252)	(871,011)	(32,094)	(12,612)	**(966,346)**	**(883,623)**
(-) Deposits retained at IRB and court deposits	(2,318)	(2,318)	-	-	**(2,318)**	**(2,318)**
(-) Receivables	(934,747)	(891,065)	-	-	**(934,747)**	**(891,065)**
(-) Unearned premium reserve - Health insurance [1]	(1,089,006)	(949,029)	-	-	**(1,089,006)**	**(949,029)**
(-) Reserves from DPVAT agréments	(325,149)	(236,239)	-	-	**(325,149)**	**(236,239)**
To be insured	**9,753,079**	**9,467,273**	**157,582,965**	**133,859,042**	**167,336,044**	**143,326,315**
Investment fund quotas (VGBL and PGBL) [2]	-	-	128,864,259	107,894,380	**128,864,259**	**107,894,380**
Investment fund quotas (excluding VGBL and PGBL)	6,018,361	7,980,702	18,159,359	20,080,415	**24,177,720**	**28,061,117**
Government securities	5,488,115	5,046,582	13,078,481	10,228,007	**18,566,596**	**15,274,589**
Private securities	106,660	105,943	176,214	173,684	**282,874**	**279,627**
Equities	1,911	2,956	1,123,289	1,296,157	**1,125,200**	**1,299,113**
Total guarantees of technical reserves	**11,615,047**	**13,136,183**	**161,401,602**	**139,672,643**	**173,016,649**	**152,808,826**

(1) In accordance with Article 4 of ANS Resolution n° 314/12; and

(2) The “VGBL” and “PGBL” mutual funds were consolidated in the consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

f) Changes in deferred acquisition cost (insurance assets)

	R$ thousand	
	Years ended December 31	
	2015	**2014**
At the beginning of the year	**1,839,353**	**1,537,145**
Additions	1,924,261	1,853,617
Reversals	(1,818,376)	(1,551,409)
Total at the Year-End	**1,945,238**	**1,839,353**

g) Changes in reinsurance assets

	R$ thousand	
	Years ended December 31	
	2015	**2014**
At the beginning of the year	**1,037,654**	**945,728**
Additions	828,630	487,448
Reversals	(481,971)	(258,586)
Recovered insurance losses	(231,592)	(135,708)
Adjustment of inflation and interest	38,876	17,537
Others	(47,091)	(18,765)
Total at the Year-End	**1,144,506**	**1,037,654**

h) Claim information

The purpose of the table below is to show the inherent insurance risk, comparing the insurance claims paid with their provisions. Starting from the year in which the claim was reported, the upper part of the table shows the changes in the provision over the years. The provision varies as more precise information concerning the frequency and severity of the claims is obtained. The lower part of the table shows the reconciliation of the amounts with the amounts presented in the financial statements.

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards – 2015

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Insurance, Vehicle/RCF and Elementary Lines – Claims, gross reinsurance(1)

						Year claims were notified			
	Up to 2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Amount estimated for the claims:									
• In the year of notification	2,023,548	1,697,160	1,701,439	1,152,371	2,058,559	2,414,674	2,647,298	3,134,409	3,020,8
• One year after notification	1,955,138	1,626,143	1,638,346	1,108,270	2,037,365	2,394,609	2,626,356	3,035,716	2,848,3
• Two years after notification	1,921,320	1,600,359	1,596,899	1,088,069	2,018,329	2,387,075	2,604,738	3,021,698	2,809,9
• Three years after notification	1,912,062	1,603,521	1,593,526	1,094,795	2,015,921	2,403,020	2,604,061	3,041,626	
• Four years after notification	1,918,314	1,597,707	1,598,083	1,102,364	2,046,000	2,418,649	2,600,194	-	
• Five years after notification	1,925,223	1,605,888	1,600,766	1,102,595	2,044,644	2,428,252	-	-	
• Six years after notification	1,926,098	1,612,902	1,608,667	1,127,609	2,056,612	-	-	-	
• Seven years after notification	1,931,580	1,623,910	1,601,931	1,140,708	-	-	-	-	
• Eight years after notification	1,935,495	1,626,669	1,607,644	-	-	-	-	-	
• Nine years after notification	1,966,368	1,638,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	

• Ten years after notification	1,973,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of claims on the reporting date (2015)	**1,973,920**	**1,638,045**	**1,607,644**	**1,140,708**	**2,056,612**	**2,428,252**	**2,600,194**	**3,041,626**	**2,809,9**
Payments of claims	(1,909,964)	(1,607,830)	(1,588,786)	(995,916)	(2,008,382)	(2,349,145)	(2,532,314)	(2,768,515)	(2,664,60
Outstanding Claims	**63,956**	**30,215**	**18,858**	**144,792**	**48,230**	**79,107**	**67,880**	**273,111**	**145,3**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Insurance, Vehicle/RCF and Elementary Lines – Claims, net reinsurance[1]

						Year claims were notified			
	Up to 2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Amount estimated for the claims:									
• In the year of notification	1,725,277	1,464,086	1,421,768	859,651	1,791,249	2,260,194	2,440,426	2,804,706	2,815,3
• One year after notification	1,675,830	1,415,281	1,385,711	846,124	1,773,092	2,235,404	2,417,095	2,695,513	2,648,1
• Two years after notification	1,635,350	1,413,371	1,381,949	835,214	1,766,152	2,232,926	2,401,407	2,696,091	2,622,0
• Three years after notification	1,639,187	1,417,612	1,379,442	844,636	1,769,942	2,251,003	2,418,057	2,705,326	
• Four years after notification	1,653,212	1,417,980	1,386,605	850,115	1,791,739	2,268,293	2,425,973	-	
• Five years after notification	1,670,356	1,429,154	1,392,108	857,121	1,797,090	2,281,206	-	-	
• Six years after notification	1,686,295	1,437,203	1,401,024	868,958	1,810,770	-	-	-	
• Seven years after notification	1,693,861	1,448,422	1,404,940	873,978	-	-	-	-	
• Eight years after notification	1,707,860	1,453,221	1,410,894	-	-	-	-	-	
	1,728,217	1,463,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	

• Nine years after notification									
• Ten years after notification	1,731,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of claims on the reporting date (2015)	**1,731,930**	**1,463,909**	**1,410,894**	**873,978**	**1,810,770**	**2,281,206**	**2,425,973**	**2,705,326**	**2,622,0**
Payments of claims	(1,701,537)	(1,441,165)	(1,398,062)	(855,034)	(1,779,614)	(2,231,549)	(2,370,661)	(2,631,217)	(2,529,16
Outstanding Claims	**30,393**	**22,744**	**12,832**	**18,944**	**31,156**	**49,657**	**55,312**	**74,109**	**92,8**

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Life – Insurance claims, gross reinsurance[1]

	Year claims were notified									
	Up to 2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**201**
Amount estimated for the claims:										
• In the year of notification	816,255	624,866	778,085	819,262	885,177	997,287	1,183,335	1,228,706	1,303,216	1,326,
• One year after notification	778,352	608,403	766,642	829,831	909,937	1,006,142	1,180,974	1,219,349	1,295,014	1,369,
• Two years after notification	755,274	590,246	772,788	845,582	926,808	1,012,326	1,181,021	1,229,698	1,323,077	
• Three years after notification	747,555	586,480	776,168	841,047	920,827	1,002,115	1,189,830	1,229,696	-	
• Four years after notification	738,165	590,823	779,660	838,726	927,503	1,013,162	1,186,600	-	-	
• Five years after notification	738,659	583,930	773,646	836,488	937,744	1,010,685	-	-	-	
• Six years after notification	734,144	580,137	778,029	837,591	935,677	-	-	-	-	
• Seven years after notification	725,395	581,401	753,093	837,981	-	-	-	-	-	
• Eight years after notification	720,079	580,600	756,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
• Nine years after	722,823	581,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

notification										
• Ten years after notification	725,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of claims on the reporting date (2015)	**725,305**	**581,246**	**756,800**	**837,981**	**935,677**	**1,010,685**	**1,186,600**	**1,229,696**	**1,323,077**	**1,369,**
Payments of claims	(708,786)	(563,875)	(724,290)	(811,422)	(891,667)	(946,874)	(1,114,342)	(1,137,570)	(1,162,625)	(997,5
Outstanding Claims	**16,519**	**17,371**	**32,510**	**26,559**	**44,010**	**63,811**	**72,258**	**92,126**	**160,452**	**371,**

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Life – Insurance claims, net reinsurance(1)

	Year claims were notified									
	Up to 2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**201**
Amount estimated for the claims:										
• In the year of notification	816,255	624,866	778,085	819,262	885,177	997,287	1,183,335	1,228,706	1,303,216	1,326,
• One year after notification	778,352	608,403	766,642	829,831	909,937	1,006,142	1,180,974	1,219,349	1,295,014	1,369,
• Two years after notification	755,274	590,246	772,788	845,582	926,808	1,012,326	1,181,021	1,229,698	1,323,077	
• Three years after notification	747,555	586,480	776,168	841,047	920,827	1,002,115	1,189,830	1,229,696	-	
• Four years after notification	738,165	590,823	779,660	838,726	927,503	1,013,162	1,186,600	-	-	
• Five years after notification	738,659	583,930	773,646	836,488	937,744	1,010,685	-	-	-	
• Six years after notification	734,144	580,137	778,029	837,591	935,677	-	-	-	-	
• Seven years after notification	725,395	581,401	753,093	837,981	-	-	-	-	-	
• Eight years after notification	720,079	580,600	756,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	

• Nine years after notification	722,823	581,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
• Ten years after notification	725,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimate of claims on the reporting date (2015)	**725,305**	**581,246**	**756,800**	**837,981**	**935,677**	**1,010,685**	**1,186,600**	**1,229,696**	**1,323,077**	**1,369,**
Payments of claims	(708,786)	(563,875)	(724,290)	(811,422)	(891,667)	(946,874)	(1,114,342)	(1,137,570)	(1,162,625)	(997,5
Outstanding Claims	**16,519**	**17,371**	**32,510**	**26,559**	**44,010**	**63,811**	**72,258**	**92,126**	**160,452**	**371,**

(1) The claims table does not include the products Health and Dental insurance – R$1,886,840 thousand, DPVAT insurance – R$116,159 thousand, "Extended guarantee" R$ 21,330 thousand, Retrocession – R$ 24,975 thousand and salvage and reimbursement estimates - R$ (161,892) thousand.

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36) Supplemental pension plans

Bradesco and its subsidiaries sponsor an unrestricted benefit pension plan (PGBL) for employees and directors which is a private defined contribution pension plan that allows financial resources to be accumulated by participants throughout their careers by means of employee and employer contributions to be invested in an Exclusive Investment Fund (FIE).

The PGBL is managed by Bradesco Vida e Previdência S.A. and BRAM - Bradesco Asset Management S.A. The Securities Dealer Company (DTVM) is responsible for the financial management of FIE.

The PGBL Supplementary Pension Plan was reformulated in October 2014, with contributions from employees and directors of Bradesco and its subsidiaries equal to at least 4% of their salaries. Contributions from Bradesco and its subsidiaries increased from 4% to 5% of salary, plus the percentage destined for death and disability coverages. The contributions concerning participants who in 2001 chose to migrate from the benefit plan defined for PGBL were maintained at the same levels of the previous benefit plan.

Actuarial obligations of the defined contribution plan (PGBL) are fully covered by the plan assets of the corresponding FIE.

Expenses related to contributions made in 2015 totaled R$ 606,245 thousand (2014 - R$ 622,807 thousand and 2013 - R$ 622,160 thousand).

In addition to this benefit, Bradesco and its subsidiaries offer other benefits to their employees and administrators, including health insurance, dental care, life and personal accident insurance, and professional training. These expenses, including the aforementioned contributions, totaled R$ 3,163,517 thousand in 2015 (2014 - R$ 2,949,691 thousand and 2013 - R$ 2,730,353 thousand).

In addition to the aforementioned plan (PGBL), participants who chose to migrate from the defined benefit plan are guaranteed a proportional deferred benefit, corresponding to their accumulated rights in the plan. For participants of the defined benefit plan, whether they migrated to the PGBL plan or not, for retirees and pensioners, the present value of the actuarial plan obligation is fully covered by the plan assets.

Banco Alvorada S.A. (successor from the of Banco Baneb S.A.) maintains defined contribution and defined benefit retirement plans, through Fundação Baneb de Seguridade Social - Bases (related to the former employees of Baneb).

Banco Bradesco BBI S.A. (formally Banco BEM S.A.) sponsors both defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans, through Caixa de Assistência e Aposentadoria dos Funcionários do Banco do Estado do Maranhão (Capof).

Bradesco sponsors a defined benefit plan through Caixa de Previdência Privada do Banco do Estado do Ceará (Cabec), exclusively to former employees of Banco BEC S.A.

On December 31 of each year we conduct an assessment of the plans of our subsidiaries Alvorada, BBI and Bradesco. IAS 19 establishes that the employer must recognize prospectively the surplus or deficit of its defined benefit plans and post-retirement plans as an asset or an obligation in its consolidated statement of financial position, and must recognize the changes in the financial condition during the year in which the changes occurred, in profit or loss.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 – Employee Benefits, Bradesco and its subsidiaries, as sponsors of these plans, taking into consideration the economic and actuarial study, recalculated their actuarial commitments using the real interest rate that reflected the new real interest rate scenario and recognised their obligations in the financial statements as appropriate.

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	R$ thousand	
	Alvorada, BBI and Bradesco Plans	
	Years ended December 31	
	2015	**2014**
(i) Projected benefit obligations:		
At the beginning of the year	**1,182,761**	**1,082,613**
Cost of current service	(579)	641
Interest cost	133,385	127,082
Participant's contribution	2,590	2,162
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(58,529)	60,621
Benefit paid	(97,623)	(90,358)
At the end of the year	**1,162,005**	**1,182,761**
(ii) Plan assets comprise:		
At the beginning of the year	**1,070,636**	**995,591**
Expected returns	64,011	154,209
Contributions received:		
Employer	8,168	9,032
Employees	2,590	2,162
Benefits paid	(97,623)	(90,358)
At the end of the year	**1,047,782**	**1,070,636**
(iii) Financial position:		
Plans in deficit	(131,849)	(112,125)
Plans in surplus	17,626	-
Net balance	**(114,223)**	**(112,125)**

The net cost/(benefit) of the pension plans recognized in the consolidated statement of income includes the following components:

			R$ thousand
	Alvorada, BBI and Bradesco Plans		
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**

Projected benefit obligations:			
Cost of service	(579)	641	1,649
Cost of interest on actuarial obligations	133,385	127,082	117,071
Expected returns from the assets of the plan	(120,960)	(116,965)	(95,573)
Net cost/ (benefit) of pension plans	**11,846**	**10,758**	**23,147**

The accumulated obligations of the pension plans are included in "Other Liabilities", in our consolidated statement of financial position.

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Benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost for the years 2015 and 2014 for our subsidiaries, were determined using the following assumptions:

	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Discount rate [(1)]	12.7%	11.7%
Expected long-term rate of return on the assets	12.7%	11.7%
Increase in salary levels	5.0%	5.2%

(1) In 2015, considering an inflation rate of 5.0% p.a. and a real discount rate of 7.3% p.a. (2014 – 5.2% and 6.2% p.a., respectively).

The long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on the following:

- Medium- to long-term expectations of the asset managers; and
- Public and private securities, with short to long-term maturities which represent a significant portion of the investment portfolios of our subsidiaries, the return on which is higher than inflation plus interest.

The assets of pension plans are invested in compliance with the applicable legislation (government securities and private securities, listed company shares and real estate properties) and the weighted-average allocation of the pension plan's assets by category is as follows:

	Assets of the Alvorada Plan December 31		Assets of the BBI Plan December 31		Assets of the Bradesco Plan December 31	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
Asset categories						
Equities	-	-	9.2%	12.4%	3.4%	7.2%

Fixed income	92.0%	91.4%	87.2%	83.8%	86.7%	82.6%
Properties	6.3%	6.9%	-	-	3.8%	3.6%
Other	1.7%	1.7%	3.6%	3.8%	6.1%	6.6%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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Below is the sensitivity analysis of the benefit plan obligations, showing the impact on the actuarial exposure (12.7% p.a.) assuming a 1 b.p. change in the discount rate:

Discount rate	Sensitivity analysis	Effect on actuarial liabilities	Effect on the present value of obligations
13.7%	Increase of 1 b.p.	decrease	(96,511)
11.7%	Decrease of 1 b.p.	increase	117,947

37) Other provisions

a) Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, there are ongoing proceedings where the chance of success is considered probable, such as: a) Social Integration Program (PIS), claiming to offset PIS against Gross Operating Income, paid under Decree-Laws nº 2445/88 and nº 2449/88, regarding the payment that exceeded the amount due under Supplementary Law nº 07/70 (PIS Repique); and b) other taxes, the legality and/or constitutionality of which is being challenged, where the decision may lead to reimbursement of amounts paid.

b) Contingent liabilities and tax and social security obligations

The Organization is a party to a number of labor, civil and tax lawsuits, arising from the normal course of business.

Management recorded provisions based on their opinion and that of their legal counsel, the nature of the lawsuit, similarity to previous lawsuits, complexity and the courts standing, where the loss is deemed probable.

Management considers that the provision is sufficient to cover losses generated by the respective lawsuits.

Liability related to litigation is held until the conclusion to the lawsuit, represented by judicial decisions, with no further appeals or due to the statute of limitation.

I - Labor claims

These are claims brought by former employees and outsourced employees seeking indemnifications, most significantly for unpaid overtime, pursuant to Article 224 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT). In proceedings in which a judicial deposit is used to guarantee the execution of the judgment, the labor provision is made considering the estimated loss of these deposits. For proceedings with similar characteristics and not judged, the provision is recorded based on the average calculated value of payments made for labor complaints settled in the past 12 months; and for proceedings originating from acquired banks, with unique characteristics, the calculation and assessment of the required balance is conducted periodically, based on the updated recent loss history.

Overtime is monitored by using electronic time cards and paid regularly during the employment contract and, accordingly, the claims filed by former employees do not represent significant amounts.

II - Civil proceedings

These are claims for pain and suffering and property damages, mainly relating to protests, returned checks, the inclusion of information about debtors in the credit restriction registry and the replacement of inflation adjustments excluded as a result of government economic plans. These lawsuits are individually controlled using a computer-based system and provisioned whenever the loss is deemed as probable, considering the opinion of Management and their legal counsel, the nature of the lawsuits, and similarity with previous lawsuits, complexity and positioning of the courts.

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Most of these lawsuits are brought to the Special Civil Court (JEC), in which the claims are limited to 40 times the minimum wage and do not cause significant impact on Organization's financial position.

It is worth mentioning the significant number of legal claims pleading alleged differences in adjustment for inflation on savings account balances is due to the implementation of economic plans that were part of the federal government's economic policy to reduce inflation in the '80s and '90s.

Although Bradesco complied with the law and regulation in force at the time, these lawsuits have been recorded in provisions, taking into consideration the claims where the Bank is the defendant and the perspective of loss, which is considered after the analysis of each demand, based on the current decision of the Superior Court of Justice (STJ).

Note that, regarding disputes relating to economic plans, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) suspended the prosecution of all lawsuits on cognizance stage, until the Court issues a final decision on the right under litigation.

c) Tax and social security obligations

The Organization is disputing the legality and constitutionality of certain taxes and contributions in court, for which provisions have been recorded in full, although there is good chance of a favorable outcome, based on the opinion of Management and their legal counsel. The processing of these legal obligations and the provisions for cases for which the risk of loss is deemed as probable is regularly monitored in the legal court. During or after the conclusion of each case, a favorable outcome may arise for the Organization, resulting in the reversal of the related provisions.

The main cases are:

- PIS and COFINS – R$ 2,115,466 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,818,412 thousand): a request for authorization to calculate and pay PIS and COFINS based on effective billing, as set forth in Article 2 of Supplementary Law nº 70/91, removing from the calculation base the unconstitutional inclusion of other revenues other than those billed;

- INSS Autonomous Brokers – R$ 1,794,380 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,531,540 thousand): discussing the charging of social security contribution on remunerations paid to third-party service providers, established by Supplementary Law nº 84/96 and subsequent regulations/amendments, at 20.0% with an additional 2.5%, on the grounds that services are not provided to insurance companies but to policyholders, thus being outside the scope of such a contribution as provided for in item I, Article 22 of Law nº 8,212/91, as new wording in Law nº 9,876/99;

- IRPJ/CSLL on credit losses – R$ 1,880,905 thousand (2014 - R$ 2,059,542 thousand): we are requesting to deduct from income tax and social contributions payable (IRPJ and CSLL, respectively) amounts of actual and definite loan losses related to unconditional discounts granted during collections, regardless of compliance with the terms and conditions provided for in Articles 9 to 14 of Law nº 9,430/96 that only apply to temporary losses;

- PIS – EC 17/97 - R$ 233,597 thousand (2014 - R$ 321,748): for the period from July 1997 to February 1998, request to calculate and pay PIS contributions as established by LC 07/70 (PIS Repique) and not as established by EC 17/97 (PIS on Gross Operating Income);

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- PIS – R$ 325,932 thousand (2014 - R$ 320,067 thousand): we are requesting the authorization to offset overpaid amounts in 1994 and 1995 as PIS contribution, corresponding to the surplus paid over that calculated on the tax base established in the Constitution, i.e., gross operating income, as defined in the income tax legislation (set out in Article 44 of Law nº 4,506/64), which excludes interest income; and

- Pension Contributions - R$ 1,080,640 thousand (2014 - R$ 484,960 thousand): official notifications related to the pension contributions on financial contributions in private pension plans, considered by the audit as compensatory sums subject to the incidence of such financial contributions and isolated fine for not withholding tax of the IRRF on the related financial contributions.

d) Changes in other provision

			R$ thousand
	Labor	**Civil**	**Tax and Social Security**
Balance on December 31, 2014	**2,705,363**	**3,937,591**	**7,221,447**
Indexation charges	366,088	373,757	653,107
Additions, net of reversals	883,887	983,576	250,501
Payments	(906,896)	(1,091,974)	(12,130)
Balance on December 31, 2015	**3,048,442**	**4,202,950**	**8,112,925**
Balance on December 31, 2013	**2,509,323**	**3,813,571**	**7,429,683**
Indexation charges	310,580	363,847	475,589
Additions, net of reversals	1,169,873	577,237	(572,621)
Payments	(1,284,413)	(817,064)	(111,204)
Balance on December 31, 2014	**2,705,363**	**3,937,591**	**7,221,447**

e) Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses

The Organization maintains a system to monitor all administrative and judicial proceedings in which the institution is plaintiff or defendant and, based on the opinion of legal counsel, classifies the lawsuits according to the expectation of loss. Case law trends are periodically analyzed and, if necessary, the related risk is reclassified. In this respect, contingent lawsuits deemed to have a possible risk of loss are not recorded as a liability in the financial statements. The main proceedings in this category are the following: a) leasing companies' Tax on Services of any Nature (ISSQN), total lawsuits correspond to R$ 1,910,629 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,840,272 thousand) which relates to the municipal tax demands from municipalities other than those in which the company is located and where, under law, tax is collected; b) 2006-2010 income tax and social contribution, relating to goodwill amortization being disallowed on the acquisition of investments, for the amount of R$ 5,194,055 thousand (2014 - R$ 4,264,479 thousand); c) IRPJ and CSLL deficiency notice relating to the disallowance of loan loss deductions, for the amount of R$ 1,200,403 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,034,018 thousand); d) IRPJ and CSLL deficiency note relating to disallowance of exclusions of revenues from the mark-to-market of securities from 2007 to 2010, and differences in depreciation and operating expenses and income, amounting to R$ 908,915 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,226,665 thousand); and e) IRPJ and CSLL deficiency note, amounting to R$ 421,035 thousand (2014 - R$ 378,664 thousand) relating to profit of subsidiaries based overseas, for the calendar years of 2008 and 2009.

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38) Other liabilities

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Financial liabilities		
Credit card transactions (1)	19,100,529	18,094,072
Foreign exchange transactions (2)	13,263,836	11,261,026
Loan assignment obligations (4)	7,519,809	4,948,920
Capitalization bonds	6,893,483	6,707,862
Negotiation and intermediation of securities	2,716,075	2,763,658
Liabilities for acquisition of assets – financial leasing (Note 38 a)	676,149	898,248
Other liabilities		
Third party funds in transit (3)	6,382,059	5,888,405
Provision for payments	5,605,489	5,656,677
Sundry creditors	5,451,598	3,930,699
Corporate and statutory obligations	3,770,172	3,105,276
Other taxes payable	1,378,280	982,897
Liabilities for acquisition of assets and rights	1,077,236	1,054,651
Others	4,203,343	3,893,318
Total	**78,038,058**	**69,185,709**

(1) Refers to amounts payable to merchants;

(2) Mainly refers to the institution's sales in foreign currency to customers and its right's in domestic currency, resulting from exchange sale operations;

(3) Mainly refers to payment orders issued domestically and the amount of payment orders in foreign currency coming from overseas; and

(4) Bradesco carried out operations related to the sale or transfer of financial assets in which there was the retention of credit risks of the financial assets transferred. Therefore, such operations remained recorded in loans and advance to customer - property loans in the amount of R$ 7,510,739 thousand (2014 - R$ 4,953,774 thousand).

a) Composition by maturity of financial leasing and details of operational leases

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Due within one year	475,211	497,011
From 1 to 2 years	183,676	316,872
From 2 to 3 years	17,262	84,365
Total	**676,149**	**898,248**

Total non-cancellable minimum future payments due on operational leases in 2015 are R$ 5,328,926 thousand, of which R$ 682,500 thousand is due within 1 year, R$ 2,540,356 thousand between 1-5 years and R$ 2,106,070 thousand with more than 5 years.

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39) Equity

a) Capital and shareholders' rights

i. Composition of share capital in number of shares

The share capital, which is fully subscribed and paid, is divided into registered shares with no par value.

	December 31	
	2015	**2014** (1)
Ordinary (one vote per share)	2,524,364,555	2,524,364,555
Preferred (no voting rights)	2,524,364,292	2,524,364,292
Subtotal	**5,048,728,847**	**5,048,728,847**
In treasury (common)	(3,669,932)	(3,478,332)
In treasury (preferred)	(15,583,262)	(10,781,844)
Total outstanding	**5,029,475,653**	**5,034,468,671**

ii. Changes in capital stock, in number of shares

	Common	**Preferred**	**Total**
Number of shares outstanding on December 31, 2013 (1)	**2,520,886,223**	**2,514,924,768**	**5,035,810,991**
Shares acquired and not cancelled	-	(1,342,320)	(1,342,320)
Number of shares outstanding on December 31, 2014 (1)	**2,520,886,223**	**2,513,582,448**	**5,034,468,671**
Shares acquired and not cancelled	(191,600)	(4,801,418)	(4,993,018)
Number of shares outstanding on December 31, 2015	**2,520,694,623**	**2,508,781,030**	**5,029,475,653**

(1) All share amounts presented for prior periods have been adjusted to reflect the stock split approved at the Board of Directors' Meeting of March 10, 2015 in proportion of two new shares for every 10 shares held.

In the Extraordinary General Meeting of March 10, 2015, deliberation was made to increase the Capital Stock by R$ 5,000,000 thousand, increasing it from R$ 38,100,000 thousand to R$ 43,100,000 thousand, through the capitalization of part of the balance of the account “Profit Reserves - Statutory Reserve”, in compliance with the provisions in Article 169 of Law nº 6,404/76, with a bonus of 20% in shares, by issuing 841,454,808 new nominative-book entry shares, with no nominal value, whereby 420,727,426 common and 420,727,382 preferred shares, attributed free-of-charge to the shareholders as bonus, in the ratio of two (2) new shares for every ten (10) shares of the same type that they own, benefiting the shareholders registered on March 26, 2015.

All of the shareholders are entitled to receive, in total, a mandatory dividend of at least 30% of Bradesco’s annual net income, as shown in the statutory accounting records, adjusted by transfers to reserves. The Organization has no obligation that is exchangeable for or convertible into shares of capital. As a result, its diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

In occurring any operation that changes the number of shares, simultaneously with the transaction in the Brazilian Market, and with the same timeframes, an identical procedure is adopted in the International Market, for the ADRs/GDRs traded in New York, USA, and Madrid, Spain.

Treasury shares are recorded at cost, which is approximately equivalent to the market prices on the date they are acquired. Cancellation of treasury shares is recorded as a reduction of unappropriated retained earnings. Treasury shares are acquired for subsequent sale or cancellation.

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b) Reserves

Capital reserve

The capital reserve consists mainly of premiums paid by the shareholders upon subscription of shares. The capital reserve is used for (i) absorption of any losses in excess of accumulated losses and revenue reserves, (ii) redemption, reimbursement of purchase of shares, (iii) redemption of founders´ shares, (iv) transfer to share capital, and (v) payment of dividends to preferred shares, when this privilege is granted to them.

Revenue reserves

In accordance with Corporate Legislation, Bradesco and its Brazilian subsidiaries must allocate 5% of their annual statutory net income, after absorption of accumulated losses, to a legal reserve, the distribution of which is subject to certain limitations. The reserve can be used to increase capital or to absorb losses, but cannot be distributed in the form of dividends.

The Statutory Reserve aims to maintain an operating margin that is compatible with the development of the Organization’s active operations and may be formed by up to 100% of net income remaining after statutory allocations if proposed by the Board of Executive Officers, approved by the Board of Directors and ratified at the Shareholders’ Meeting, with the accumulated value limited to 95% of the Organization’s paid-in capital share amount.

c) Dividends (including interest on equity)

Dividends are based on the net income as determined in the financial statements prepared in accordance with Brazilian generally accepted accounting principles (BR GAAP) applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. The dividends are paid in *Reais* and can be converted into US dollars and remitted to shareholders abroad, provided that the equity participation of the non-resident shareholder is registered with the Central Bank of Brazil, Brazilian companies may pay interest on equity to shareholders based on the net equity and treat these payments as deductible expenses in the Brazilian income tax and social contribution calculations. The interest cost is treated for accounting purposes as a deduction from equity in a manner similar to dividends. Withholding income tax is levied and paid at the time that the interest on equity is paid to the shareholders.

In 2015 the Organization distributed dividends (including interest on equity) of R$ 6,034,964 thousand, being attributed to the shareholders, the amount per share of R$ 1.15 for common shares and R$ 1.27 for preferred shares (2014 - R$ 5,054,580 thousand, R$ 0.96 for ordinary shares and R$ 1.05 for preferred shares).

40) Transactions with related parties

Related party transactions are carried out under conditions and at rates consistent with those entered into with third parties, when applicable, and effective on the dates of the operations.

The principal shareholders of Bradesco are Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações and Fundação Bradesco. Fundação Bradesco is a not-for-profit entity that for more than 40 years, has been helping to develop the potential of children and youngsters by means of schools in disadvantaged regions.

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The main transactions with related parties are presented as follows:

	R$ thousand	
	December 31	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Loans and advances to banks	**223,874**	**101,025**
Crediare S.A. Crédito Financiamento e Investimento - Joint venture	223,874	101,025
Other assets	**11,277**	**6,754**
Cia. Brasileira de Soluções e Serviços – Alelo - Joint venture	8,849	3,492
Crediare S.A. Crédito Financiamento e Investimento - Joint venture	2,428	3,262
Liabilities and Equity		
Deposits from customers	**(231,110)**	**(157,540)**
Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações - Holding	(114,231)	(59,946)
Key Management Personnel	(69,429)	(92,832)
Others associates	(47,450)	(4,762)
Funds from securities issued	**(2,509,577)**	**(1,151,105)**
Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações - Holding	(822,271)	(290,413)
Haitong Banco de Investimento Brasil S.A. - Associates	(740,390)	-
Fidelity Processadora e Serviços S.A. – Associates	(115,491)	(76,996)
Key Management Personnel	(716,400)	(711,594)
Others associates	(115,025)	(72,102)
Corporate and statutory obligations	**(1,279,382)**	**(1,019,589)**
Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações - Holding	(942,262)	(750,925)
Fundação Bradesco - Holding	(337,120)	(268,664)
Other liabilities	**(24,811)**	**(9,534)**
Fidelity Processadora e Serviços S.A. – Associates	(24,811)	(9,534)

	R$ thousand		
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenues and expenses			
Net Interest income	**(167,583)**	**(164,134)**	**(114,707)**
Crediare S.A. Crédito Financiamento e Investimento - Joint venture	27,338	9,581	7,033
Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações - Holding	(68,794)	(34,997)	(31,128)
Key Management Personnel	(88,343)	(81,337)	(59,616)
Others associates	(37,784)	(57,381)	(30,996)

Other revenues / (expenses)	**88.406**	**(68.366)**	**(90.687)**
Cia. Brasileira de Soluções e Serviços - Alelo - Joint venture	36,500	9,125	29,936
Others associates	51,906	(77,491)	(120,623)

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards – 2015

Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

a) Remuneration of key management personnel

The following is established each year at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting:

- The annual grand total amount of management compensation, set forth at the Board of Directors Meetings, to be paid to board members and members of the Board of Executive Officers, as determined by the Company's Bylaws; and

- The amount allocated to finance Management pension plans, within the Employee and Management pension plan of the Bradesco Organization.

For 2015, the maximum amount of R$ 349,900 thousand (2014 - R$ 355,100 thousand) was set for Management compensation and R$ 353,050 thousand (2014 - R$ 354,600 thousand) to finance defined contribution pension plans. The current policy on Management compensation sets forth that 50% of net variable compensation, if any, must be allocated to the acquisition of preferred shares of Bradesco, in the name of Directors, which vest in three equal, annual and successive installments, the first of which is in the year following the payment date. This procedure complies with National Monetary Council Resolution nº 3921/10, which sets forth a management compensation policy for financial institutions.

Short-term benefits for management

			R$ thousand
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Salaries	309,864	319,743	326,132
INSS contributions	69,404	71,611	73,123
Total	**379,268**	**391,354**	**399,255**

Post-employment benefits

	R$ thousand		
	Years ended December 31		
	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Defined contribution supplementary pension plans	311,670	322,726	322,926
Total	**311,670**	**322,726**	**322,926**

The Organization has no long-term benefits for the termination of employment contracts or for remuneration based on shares for its key management personnel.

Other information

a) Under current law, financial institutions are not allowed to grant loans or advances to:

(i) Officers and members of the advisory, administrative, fiscal or similar councils, as well as to their respective spouses and family members up to the second degree;

(ii) Individuals or corporations that own more than 10% of their capital; and

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Corporations in which the financial institution itself, any officers or administrators of the institution, as well as their spouses and respective family members up to the second degree own more than 10% of equity.

Therefore, no loans or advances are granted by the financial institutions to any subsidiary, members of the Board of Directors or Board of Executive Officers and their relatives.

b) Equity participation

Together directly, members of the Board of Directors and Board of the Executive Officers had the following shareholding in Bradesco:

	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Ordinary shares	0.6%	0.7%
Preferred shares	1.1%	1.0%
Total shares (1)	**0.8%**	**0.9%**

(1) In 2015, direct and indirect shareholding of the members of Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers totaled 2.7% of ordinary shares, 1.1% of preferred shares and 1.9% of all shares (2014 – 3.0% of ordinary shares, 1.1% of preferred shares and 2.1% of all shares).

41) Off-balance sheet commitments

The table below summarizes the total risk represented by off-balance sheet commitments:

R$ thousand

	December 31	
	2015	**2014**
Commitments to extend credit [(1)]	194,191,498	182,514,948
Financial guarantees [(2)]	69,882,893	72,069,547
Letters of credit for imports	245,751	304,917
Total	**264,320,142**	**254,889,412**

(1) Includes available lines of credit, limits for credit cards, personal loans, housing loans and overdrafts; and

(2) Refers to guarantees mostly provided for Corporate customers.

Financial guarantees are conditional commitments for loans issued to ensure the performance of a customer in an obligation to a third party. There is usually the right of recourse against the customer to recover any amount paid under these guarantees. Moreover, we can retain cash or other highly-liquid funds to counter-guarantee these commitments.

The contracts are subject to the same credit evaluations as other credit operations. Standby letters of credit are issued mainly to endorse public and private debt issue agreements including commercial paper, securities financing and similar transactions. The standby letters of credit are subject to customer credit evaluation by the management.

We issue letters of credit in connection with foreign trade transactions to guarantee the performance of a customer with a third party. These instruments are short-term commitments to pay the third-party beneficiary under certain contractual terms for the shipment of products. The contracts are subject to the same credit evaluation as other credit operations.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

42) New standards and amendments and interpretations of existing standards

Standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards in future periods

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – The principal changes in IFRS 9 in comparison with IAS 39 are: (i) all of the financial assets are initially measured at fair value ; (ii) the standard divides all of the financial assets that are presently within the scope of IAS 39 into two measurement types: amortized cost and fair value; (iii) the categories of available for sale and held to maturity of IAS 39 were eliminated; and (iv) the concept of built-in derivatives of IAS 39 was eliminated by the concepts of IFRS 9. Any possible impacts arising from adopting these changes are being assessed.

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers – requires that revenue is recognized so as to reflect the transfer of goods or services to the client for an amount that represents the company's expectation of having rights to these goods or services by way of consideration. IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18, IAS 11, and related interpretations (IFRICS 13, 15 and 18), and shall be applicable from January, 2017. Any possible impacts arising from adopting these changes are being assessed.

- IFRS 16 – Leasing. The new standard does not change the definition of lease, in which the lessor transfers to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments, the use of the asset for a period of agreed time. However there will no longer be a distinction between the accouting criteria applied for operating and financial leases. This standard is applicable from January 2019. Any possible impacts arising from adopting these changes are being assessed.

43) Other information

1. On August, 2015, Bradesco informed the market that it had signed the Purchase and Sale of Shares Agreement with HSBC Latin America Holdings Limited for the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of HSBC Bank Brasil S.A. - Banco Múltiplo and HSBC Serviços e Participações Ltda. ("HSBC"), for the value of US$ 5.2 billion. The price shall be adjusted by the equity variation of HSBC as per December 31, 2014 and will be paid on the date of completion of the operation. With the acquisition, Bradesco will assume all operations of HSBC in Brazil, including retail, insurance and asset management, as well as all the branches and clients. In January 2016, Bradesco communicated to the market that the Central Bank approved the acquisition of 100% of the capital share of HSBC. The conclusion of the operation is subject to approval by the other competent regulatory agencies and fulfillment of the legal formalities.

2. In January 2016, Bradesco signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding with Banco do Brasil S.A., Banco Santander (Brasil) S.A., Caixa Econômica Federal and Itaú Unibanco S.A., in order to create a holding company of credit intelligence ("GIC"), which will develop a database with the goal of adding, reconciling and handling database and credit-related information, of individuals and legal entities, which expressly authorize their inclusion in the database, as required by the applicable rules.

3. Unconsolidated structured entities are unconsolidated entities that the Organization does not control, but which have a contractual and non-contractual involvement, and provide variability of returns arising from the performance. The organization has an involvement with structured entities through management of investment funds and portfolios making management fees and consortium management.

The main unconsolidated structured entities, are the investment of funds held by Bradesco Organization, whose nature and involvement, generating management fees and investment in shares, the assets of managed funds and non consolidated in 2015 were R$ 344,075,899 thousand (2014 - R$ 315,555,233 thousand) and revenues earned in 2015 were R$ 1,054,424 thousand (2014 - R$ 1,168,787 thousand and 2013 - R$ 838,320 thousand), the consortium which nature and involvement is related to generation management fees of consortium quotas, represented by groups of quotaholders formed to aquire specific goods, whose assets in 2015 were R$ 57,440,902 thousand (2014 – R$ 50,680,235 thousand) and the revenues were in 2015 R$ 1,040,109 thousand (2014 – R$ 880,373 thousand and 2013 - R$ 722,462 thousand).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

44) Subsequent events

There were no other events after the reporting period that need to be adjusted or disclosed in these consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2015.

For further information, please contact:

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.
Date: March 7, 2016

BANCO BRADESCO S.A.

By: /S/ Luiz Carlos Angelotti

Luiz Carlos Angelotti
Executive Managing Officer and
Investor Relations Officer

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This press release may contain forward-looking statements. These statements are statements that are not historical facts, and are based on management's current view and estimates of future economic circumstances, industry conditions, company performance and financial results. The words "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "plans" and similar expressions, as they relate to the company, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Statements regarding the declaration or payment of dividends, the implementation of principal operating and financing strategies and capital expenditure plans, the direction of future operations and the factors or trends affecting financial condition, liquidity or results of operations are examples of forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of management and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. There is no guarantee that the expected events, trends or results will actually occur. The statements are based on many assumptions and factors, including general economic and market conditions, industry conditions, and operating factors. Any changes in such assumptions or factors could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations.