

BANK BRADESCO  
Form 6-K  
February 27, 2017

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

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**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 February, 2017  
Commission File Number 1-15250**

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**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  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

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

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## ***Independent Auditors' Report***

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

To  
The Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
Banco Bradesco S.A.  
Osasco – SP

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco Bradesco S.A. ("Bradesco"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016 and the respective consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Bradesco as of December 31, 2016, the consolidated performance of its operations and its consolidated cash flows, for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards, are further described in the "*The Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements*" section of our report. We are independent of Bradesco and its subsidiaries, in accordance with the ethical requirements established in the Accountant's Professional Ethics Code and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and, we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

#### **· Impairment of loans and advances of loans**

As mentioned in notes 2f, 3.1, 4 and 25, Bradesco periodically reviews its portfolio of loans and advances, evaluating the estimated impairment loss, which totals the amount of 24,780,839 thousand as of December 31, 2016. The determination of the impairment of loans and advances was documented in internal policies and requires, by its nature, the use of judgments and assumptions by the Company, which include analysis of both external factors such as general economic conditions, and internal factors such as the debtor's payment history and collateral considerations. Bradesco divides its impairment analysis between individualized analysis, for clients with exposures considered "individually significant" and collective analysis, for the other clients. Due to the relevance of

loans and advances and the level of uncertainty for the determination of related impairment, we considered this issue a significant issue for the audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

We evaluated the design, implementation and operational effectiveness of internal controls related to the approval and registration of loans and advances, the evaluation of the methodologies, indexes and assumptions used by Bradesco in the calculation of collective impairment and assessments of impairment for loans and advances analyzed individually. Based on a sample, we evaluated the impairment of loans and advances considered individually significant, we inspect the documentation and assumptions that support Bradesco's decision on the recoverable value of the operations, including the sufficiency analysis of the guarantees. We have also tested the adequacy of the models, assumptions and data used by Bradesco to measure impairment losses on loan portfolios and on a collective valuation basis, including the assumptions and data used to determine the losses incurred but not identified. We also analyzed whether the disclosures made in the financial statements, described in notes 2f, 3.1, 4 and 25, are in accordance with the applicable rules.

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Based on the evidence obtained through the procedures described above, we consider adequate the level of provisioning and disclosures in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**§ Fair value of financial instruments**

As disclosed in the Notes 2f, 3.4, 20a, 20c and 21, derivative financial instruments amount to R\$ 16,755.442 thousand (assets) and R\$ (13,435,678) thousand (liabilities), available-for-sale securities amount to R\$ 113,118,554 thousand and trading securities amount to R\$ 196.384.404 thousand. These instruments, measured at fair value, are relevant to the consolidated financial statements of Bradesco. For the financial instruments that are actively traded and those which market prices and parameters are available, there is a higher objectivity level in the determination of fair values (Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy). However, when the market prices or parameters are not observable (Levels 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy), the determination of the fair values is subject to a higher uncertainty level, to the extent Bradesco makes significant judgments to estimate such amounts. Therefore, we considered the fair value measurement of these financial instruments as a significant matter in our audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

As part of our procedures, we evaluated the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of the internal controls implemented by Bradesco to mitigate the risk of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements arising from uncertainties in the fair value measurement of financial instruments (Levels 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy). For a sample of financial instruments for which fair value measurement parameters are not observable, classified in levels 2 and 3, with the technical support of our professionals with knowledge of financial instruments, we evaluated the models developed by Bradesco for determining fair values and the reasonableness of data, the parameters and information included in the pricing models used, and we recalculated the amount of operations. Our procedures also included the evaluation of the disclosures made by Bradesco in the consolidated financial statements in Notes 2f, 3.4, 20a, 20c and 21.

Based on the evidence obtained from the procedures described above, we consider the fair value measurement of financial instruments and disclosures to be adequate in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**· Provisions and contingent liabilities - tax, civil and labor**

As described in Notes 2m and 37, Bradesco is defendant in lawsuits of tax, civil and labor nature, related to the normal course of its activities, which total provision recognized in the consolidated financial statements amounts to R\$ 8,187,237 thousand, R\$ 5,003,440 thousand, and R\$ 5,101,732 thousand, respectively. Some laws and regulations in Brazil have high complexity levels, and, therefore, the measurement, recognition and disclosure of Provisions and Contingent Liabilities, related to lawsuits, and/or, in certain cases, adherence to laws and regulations, require Bradesco's professional judgment. Due to the relevance, complexity and judgment involved in the evaluation, measurement, definition of recognition and disclosures related to Provisions and Contingent Liabilities, we considered this as a significant matter in our audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

Our audit procedures included the evaluation of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the internal controls related to the identification, evaluation, measurement and disclosure of Provisions and Contingent Liabilities, as well as those related to the compliance with laws and regulations. Additionally, on a test basis, we evaluated the sufficiency of the recognized provisions and disclosed contingency amounts, by evaluating the criteria and assumptions adopted in the measurement methodology, also considering the assessment of the internal and external legal advisors of Bradesco, as well as historical data and information. This work included the involvement of our legal experts in the evaluation of the likelihood of unfavorable outcome and of the documentation and information related to the main tax, civil and labor matters involving Bradesco. We also evaluated whether the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with the applicable accounting practices and provide information on the





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nature, exposure and amounts of provisions or disclosures related to the main tax, civil and labor matters in which Bradesco is involved.

Based on the evidence obtained from the procedures described above, we consider the level of provisioning and disclosures to be adequate in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**§ Impairment of assets**

The consolidated financial statements include deferred tax assets in the amount of R\$ 46,621,723 thousand (Note 17c) and goodwill in the amount of R\$ 4,945,313 thousand (Note 29a). The realization of these assets depends on future profitability based on business plans and budgets prepared by Bradesco and which are supported by several economic and business assumptions, among others. As they require the exercise of judgment, such estimates are prepared and reviewed internally according to Bradesco's governance framework. As described in Notes 2k and 4, considering the frequent changes that occur in the economic or regulatory environment of the markets where it operates, Bradesco continuously evaluates the assumptions and estimates of taxable profit, profitability of the cash generating units (CGU) to which goodwill and intangible assets are allocated, growth rates, discount rates, and cash flow projections. In view of the relevance of the future profitability estimates made and the impact that changes in the assumptions of such estimates would have on the consolidated financial statements, we considered this area relevant to our audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

On a sampling basis, we tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the relevant internal controls related to the preparation and review of the business plan, budget, technical studies and analysis of the recoverable value of the assets prepared by Bradesco. Additionally, we evaluated, with the technical support of our corporate finance specialists, the reasonableness and consistency of the data and assumptions used for preparing such documents, such as growth rates, discount rates, cash flow projections and taxable income estimates to which the deferred tax assets refer. We also performed an analysis of the reasonableness of the mathematical calculations included in such documents. Our procedures also included the evaluation of the disclosures made by Bradesco in the consolidated financial statements.

Based on the evidence obtained from the procedures described above, we consider the measurement of the recoverable amounts of assets and related disclosures to be adequate in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**§ Acquisition of control of HSBC Brasil**

As described in Note 2a, in August 2015, Bradesco entered into a Purchase and Sale of Shares Agreement with HSBC Latin America Holdings Limited to acquire 100% of the capital of HSBC Bank Brasil S.A. and HSBC Serviços e Participações Ltda. (collectively, "HSBC Brasil"). The transaction was completed on July 1, 2016, after the approval from the regulatory bodies, fulfillment of the legal formalities, and the effective payment in the amount of R\$ 17,288,470 thousand. With the acquisition, Bradesco took over HSBC Brasil operations, including retail, wholesale, insurance and asset management. Accounting practices require the measurement of the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities for purposes of determining goodwill as well as the identifiable acquired intangible assets. Such measurement involves Bradesco's judgment and includes the projection of future cash flows, discount rate, and definition of the useful lives of the identified assets. Later on, on October 7, 2016, Bradesco carried out the migration of the entire service network and operations of HSBC Brasil to the operational structures of Bradesco. In view of the relevance and the high judgment level involved in the accounting record process of the acquisition, as well as the complexity of the HSBC Brasil operations migration process, we considered this matter significant in our audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

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Our audit procedures included the evaluation of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the internal controls related to the process of measurement, recognition and disclosures of transactions of such nature according to the applicable accounting practices. We also analyzed, with the technical support of our corporate finance specialists, the reasonableness and consistency of the methodology used for measuring the fair value assigned to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, identified intangible assets

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as well as the assumptions used for making the projection of cash flows, discount rates and useful life estimates. We also conducted tests of the controls related to the HSBC Brasil acquisition. Additionally, we evaluated the controls related to the migration of the operations to Bradesco systems and considered the analysis of general controls related to migration governance, inspection of the migration plan, and the migration rules on data and obtaining evidences of the conducted data migration tests. We involved our Information Technology ("IT") specialists in order to analyze the migration interfaces, and we carried out the inspection/re-execution on test basis of the accounting and operating reconciliations of the migrated balances and data. It was also part of our procedures the evaluation of the disclosures made by Bradesco in the consolidated financial statements in Note 2a.

Based on the evidence obtained from the procedures described above, we consider the recognition, measurement and disclosure of assets and liabilities related to HSBC acquisition to be adequate in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**§ Technical Provisions – Insurance and Pension Plans**

As mentioned in Notes 2o and 35, Bradesco has liabilities related to insurance and pension plans contracts denominated Technical Provisions, in the amount of R\$ 215,840,000 thousand. In view of the uncertainties and subjectivity inherent in insurance and pension plans contracts, the liability adequacy test and the process of determination and measurement of technical reserves involve a high judgment level. Bradesco continuously evaluates methodologies and assumptions, which include, among others, expectations of loss ratio, mortality, longevity, persistency, and interest rates. In view of the involved relevance and uncertainty, and the impact that any change in assumptions would have on the amount of Technical Provisions, we considered this matter relevant to our audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

On sampling basis, we tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the significant internal controls related to the Technical Provisions. With the technical support of our actuarial specialists, we made the evaluation of the methodologies used for measuring technical reserves and the liability adequacy test. We also evaluated the consistency of data and reasonableness of assumptions, such as loss ratio, interest rates, longevity, mortality, and persistency. Additionally, we performed the recalculation of technical provisions considering the methodology, assumptions and data. Our audit procedures also included the evaluation of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements Note n° 35.

Based on evidence obtained from the procedures described above, we consider the level of provisioning and disclosures to be adequate in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**§ Application controls and information technology general controls**

Bradesco has a technology structure for conducting its businesses, as well as continuous investment plans aimed at the improvement and maintenance of access management and changes in the relevant systems and applications, development of new programs, and automated controls and/or controls with automated components in relevant processes. In order to maintain its operations, Bradesco provides its employees with access to systems and applications, taking into account the duties performed by them and within its organizational structure. The controls to authorize, monitor, restrict, and/or revoke the respective accesses to this environment are important to ensure that the accesses and information updates are appropriately performed and by the appropriate professionals, to mitigate the potential risk of fraud or error arising from inappropriate access or change in a system or information, and to guarantee the integrity of the financial information and accounting records. In view of the high investment level and heavy dependence of Bradesco on its technology systems, the high daily volume of processed transactions, as well as the importance of access controls and the management of changes in its systems and applications, we considered that this area is relevant to our audit.

**How our audit addressed this matter**

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The design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of access controls, such as authorization of new users, timely revocation of terminated users, and periodic monitoring of active users were tested during our audit with the assistance of our information technology specialists, whenever we planned to rely on specific information extracted from a certain system considered relevant for the purpose of preparing the financial

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statements. In areas where our judgment is highly dependent on information technology, our tests included assessing password policies, security settings, and control over developments and changes in systems and applications. In addition, when we identified key internal controls for the financial reporting process and other relevant fully automated processes or with some component dependent on systems and applications, we tested, with the assistance of our information technology specialists, the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of these controls.

The evidence from the control tests described above allowed us to consider information from certain systems to plan the nature, time and extension of our substantive tests in the context of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

**Responsibilities of management and those in charge with governance for the consolidated financial statements**

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Bradesco's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate Bradesco and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or there has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are those responsible for overseeing Bradesco's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment, and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission or misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Bradesco and its subsidiaries internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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· Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Bradesco's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related

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disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, or if such disclosures are inadequate to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidences obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Bradesco and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

· Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

· Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matters, or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefit of such communication.

Osasco, February 24, 2017

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CRC 2SP028567/O-1 F SP

*Original report in Portuguese signed by  
Rodrigo de Mattos Lia  
Accountant CRC 1SP252418/O-3*

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***Audit Committee's Report***

**Bradesco Financial Conglomerate Audit Committee's Report on 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, 2016, issued on February 2, 2017, 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 internal controls systems 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 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, 2016, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Cidade de Deus, Osasco, SP, February 23, 2017

**MILTON MATSUMOTO**

**OSVALDO WATANABE**

**PAULO ROBERTO SIMÕES DA CUNHA**  
**(Financial Expert)**

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

**Consolidated Statements of Income**

	Note	R\$ thousand		
		Years ended December 31		
		2016	2015	2014
Interest and similar income		147,700,375	127,048,252	103,893,096
Interest and similar expenses		(91,037,386)	(71,412,210)	(53,847,329)
<b>Net interest income</b>	6	<b>56,662,989</b>	<b>55,636,042</b>	<b>50,045,767</b>
Fee and commission income		20,341,087	17,856,873	16,759,980
Fee and commission expenses		(36)	(36,203)	(20,724)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	7	<b>20,341,051</b>	<b>17,820,670</b>	<b>16,739,256</b>
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading	8	16,402,770	(8,252,055)	(1,933,003)
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as available for sale	9	(1,341,400)	(671,810)	(991,894)
Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions	10	150,757	(3,523,095)	(1,244,680)
Net income from insurance and pension plans	11	4,155,763	5,497,505	5,411,845
<b>Other operating income</b>		<b>19,367,890</b>	<b>(6,949,455)</b>	<b>1,242,268</b>
Impairment of loans and advances	12	(15,350,278)	(14,721,152)	(10,291,386)
Personnel expenses	13	(17,003,783)	(14,058,047)	(13,667,639)
Other administrative expenses	14	(16,149,563)	(13,721,970)	(12,971,521)
Depreciation and amortization	15	(3,658,413)	(2,942,003)	(2,932,687)
Other operating income/(expenses)	16	(14,004,162)	(12,988,553)	(10,223,083)
<b>Other operating expense</b>		<b>(66,166,199)</b>	<b>(58,431,725)</b>	<b>(50,086,316)</b>
<b>Income before income taxes and equity in the earnings (losses) of investments in associates and joint ventures</b>		<b>30,205,731</b>	<b>8,075,532</b>	<b>17,940,975</b>
Equity in the earnings (losses) of investments in associates and joint ventures	27	1,699,725	1,528,051	1,389,816
<b>Income before income taxes</b>		<b>31,905,456</b>	<b>9,603,583</b>	<b>19,330,791</b>
Income tax and social contribution	17	(13,912,730)	8,634,322	(3,914,313)
<b>Net income for the year</b>		<b>17,992,726</b>	<b>18,237,905</b>	<b>15,416,478</b>
<b>Attributable to shareholders:</b>				
Controlling shareholders		17,894,249	18,132,906	15,314,943
Non-controlling interest		98,477	104,999	101,535

**Basic and diluted income per share based on the weighted average number of shares attributable to shareholders** (expressed in R\$ per share):

– Earnings per common share	18	3.08	3.12	2.63
– Earnings per preferred share	18	3.39	3.43	2.90

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

— IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards – 2016

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

**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

	R\$ thousand		
	<b>Years ended December</b>		
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Net income for the year</b>	<b>17,992,726</b>	<b>18,237,905</b>	<b>15,400,000</b>
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income</b>			
Financial assets available for sale			
Unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets available for sale	7,757,475	(4,754,469)	2,000,000
Realized gains/(losses) on financial assets available for sale	(1,459,372)	(923,433)	(1,280,000)
Tax effect	(2,587,076)	2,273,982	(280,000)
Exchange differences on translations of foreign operations			
Foreign exchange on translations of foreign operations	(194,566)	118,485	(1,000,000)
Tax effect	87,555	(57,788)	(1,000,000)
<b>Total adjustments not included in the net income</b>	<b>3,604,016</b>	<b>(3,343,223)</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>21,596,742</b>	<b>14,894,682</b>	<b>15,800,000</b>
<b>Attributable to shareholders:</b>			
Controlling shareholders	21,498,265	14,789,683	15,700,000
Non-controlling interest	98,477	104,999	100,000

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

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

**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

		R\$ thousand	
	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with banks	19	72,554,651	72,091,764
Financial assets held for trading	20a	213,139,846	159,623,449
Financial assets available for sale	21	113,118,554	117,695,450
Investments held to maturity	22	43,002,028	40,003,560
Financial assets pledged as collateral	23	155,286,577	144,489,921
Loans and advances to banks	24	94,838,136	35,620,410
Loans and advances to customers, net of impairment	25	367,303,034	344,868,464
Non-current assets held for sale	26	1,578,966	1,247,106
Investments in associates and joint ventures	27	7,002,778	5,815,325
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	28	8,397,116	5,504,435
Intangible assets and goodwill, net of accumulated amortization	29	15,797,526	7,409,635
Taxes to be offset		7,723,211	6,817,427
Deferred income tax assets	17c	45,116,863	45,397,879
Other assets	30	47,170,370	40,118,697
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,192,029,656</b>	<b>1,026,703,522</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits from banks	31	301,662,682	293,903,391
Deposits from customers	32	232,747,929	194,510,100
Financial liabilities held for trading	20b	13,435,678	19,345,729
Funds from securities issued	33	151,101,938	109,850,047
Subordinated debt	34	52,611,064	50,282,936
Insurance technical provisions and pension plans	35	215,840,000	170,940,940
Other provisions	37	18,292,409	15,364,317
Current income tax liabilities		2,130,286	2,781,104
Deferred income tax liabilities	17c	1,762,948	772,138
Other liabilities	38	96,965,515	78,038,058
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,086,550,449</b>	<b>935,788,760</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	39	51,100,000	43,100,000
Treasury shares		(440,514)	(431,048)
Capital reserves		35,973	35,973
Profit reserves		50,027,816	49,920,020
Additional paid-in capital		70,496	70,496

Other comprehensive income	(398,708)	(4,002,724)
Retained earnings	4,907,381	2,096,710
<b>Equity attributable to controlling shareholders</b>	<b>105,302,444</b>	<b>90,789,427</b>
<b>Non-controlling interest</b>		