

BANK BRADESCO
Form 20-F
June 30, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 30, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

Commission File Number: 1-15250

Banco Bradesco S.A.
(exact name of registrant as specified in its Bylaws)
Bank Bradesco
(translation of registrant's name into English)
Federative Republic of Brazil
(jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Cidade de Deus, Vila Yara, 06029-900, Osasco, SP, Brazil
(address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which they are registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing 1 Preferred Share, without par value (ADSs)	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Shares, without par value (Preferred Shares)	New York Stock Exchange (for listing purposes only)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None.

The number of outstanding shares of each one of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of December 31, 2005 was:

489,450,004	Common Shares
489,938,838	Preferred Shares

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such

reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See

definition of Accelerated filer and Large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated
Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated
Filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17

Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

In this annual report, the terms Bradesco, the Company, the Entity, the Bank, we or us refer to Banco Bradesco S.A., a *sociedade anônima* organized under the laws of Brazil and, unless the context otherwise requires, its consolidated subsidiaries. We are a full service financial institution providing, directly or through our subsidiaries, a full range of banking, financial, insurance and private pension plan services to all segments of the Brazilian domestic market. Our operations are based primarily in Brazil.

Item 18 of this annual report includes our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, including the notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, known as U.S. GAAP.

References herein to *real*, *reais* or R\$ are to the Brazilian *real*, the official currency of Brazil. References herein to U.S. dollars or US\$ are to United States dollars.

The following table sets forth, for the dates indicated, the exchange rate of *reais* to U.S. dollars based on the noon buying rate in New York City as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the U.S. dollar selling rate as reported by the Central Bank of Brazil, which we call the Central Bank, at closing:

Date	Noon Buying Rate for U.S. dollars	Closing Selling Rate for U.S. dollars
	(R\$ per US\$1.00)	
December 31, 2003	R\$2.8950	R\$2.8892
December 31, 2004	2.6550	2.6544
December 31, 2005	2.3340	2.3407
June 20, 2006	2.2416	2.2506

As a result of recent fluctuations in the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate, the closing selling exchange rate at December 31, 2005 may not be indicative of current or future exchange rates. Therefore, you should not read these exchange rate conversions as representations that any such amounts have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at those or any other exchange rates.

For your convenience, certain amounts have been converted from *reais* to U.S. dollars. These conversions have been calculated using the U.S. dollar selling rate at closing published by the Central Bank. See Item 3. Key Information Exchange Rate Information for more information regarding the exchange rates applicable to the Brazilian currency since 2001.

Certain figures included in this document have been subject to rounding adjustments. Accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them.

PART I**Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.**

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information.**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

You should read the following selected financial data in conjunction with Presentation of Information and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects, included in this annual report.

We have presented below selected financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. The selected U.S. GAAP financial information is derived from and should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP provided in Item 18. The report of the independent auditors is included in this annual report.

This information is qualified in its entirety by reference to the U.S. GAAP financial statements and the notes thereto provided in Item 18.

	Year ended December 31,					2005 (US\$ in million) (1)
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
	(R\$ in million)					
Data from the Consolidated Statement of Income:						
Net interest income	R\$9,493	R\$13,467	R\$14,999	R\$14,804	R\$18,866	US\$8,201
Provision for loan losses	(1,763)	(2,543)	(2,034)	(1,429)	(1,823)	(792)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	7,730	10,924	12,965	13,375	17,043	7,409
Fee and commission income	2,866	2,894	3,463	4,310	5,137	2,233
Insurance premiums ⁽²⁾	4,946	5,308	6,149	6,764	7,805	3,393
Pension plan income ⁽²⁾	713	21	64	374	377	164
Equity in the earnings (losses) of unconsolidated companies ⁽³⁾	109	150	60	66	186	81
Other non-interest income ⁽⁴⁾	972	(410)	1,373	2,768	4,051	1,761
Operating expenses ⁽⁵⁾	(6,197)	(7,413)	(8,586)	(8,921)	(9,645)	(4,193)
Insurance claims	(3,251)	(3,614)	(4,333)	(4,822)	(5,501)	(2,391)

Changes in provisions for insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	(1,847)	(2,261)	(3,777)	(4,326)	(3,939)	(1,712)
Pension plan operating expenses	(459)	(370)	(637)	(751)	(505)	(220)
Insurance and pension plan selling expenses	(690)	(669)	(762)	(907)	(1,041)	(453)
Other non-interest expense ⁽⁶⁾	(2,054)	(2,272)	(3,323)	(3,990)	(5,216)	(2,267)
Income before income taxes and minority interest	2,838	2,288	2,656	3,940	8,752	3,805
Income tax	(550)	(161)	(346)	(601)	(2,431)	(1,057)
Change in accounting principle	-	27	-	-	-	-
Minority interest	(18)	(12)	(8)	(12)	(11)	(5)
Net income	R\$2,270	R\$2,142	R\$2,302	R\$3,327	R\$6,310	US\$2,743

Year ended December 31,

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	(R\$, except numbers of shares)	(US\$)	(R\$, except numbers of shares)	(US\$)	(R\$, except numbers of shares)	(US\$)	(R\$, except numbers of shares)	(US\$)	(R\$, except numbers of shares)	(US\$)
Per Share Data ⁽⁷⁾:										
Net income per share ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ :										
Common	R\$2.52	-	R\$2.37	-	R\$2.39	-	R\$3.33	-	R\$6.16	U
Preferred	2.77	-	2.61	-	2.63	-	3.67	-	6.78	
Dividends/ interest on shareholders capital per share ⁽¹⁰⁾ :										
Common	0.94	US\$0.41	1.05	US\$0.32	1.40	US\$0.48	1.32	US\$0.55	1.85	
Preferred	R\$1.04	US\$0.45	R\$1.16	US\$0.35	R\$1.54	US\$0.53	R\$1.47	US\$0.61	R\$2.00	U
Weighted average number of outstanding stocks:										
Common	436,006,758	-	434,679,340	-	461,760,222	-	478,532,230	-	488,590,304	
Preferred	423,482,496	-	425,897,736	-	455,160,972	-	472,163,596	-	486,946,621	

Year ended December 31,

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
			(R\$ in million)			(US\$ in million) ⁽¹⁾
Assets						
Cash and checking account in banks	R\$1,715,2051	R\$2,725,2379	R\$2,473,5170	R\$2,690,7976	R\$3,447,13,119	US\$1,498,5,703

Investments in interbank deposits						
Investments in purchase and sale commitments	11,896	12,674	26,175	19,435	10,985	4,775
Brazilian Central Bank compulsory deposits	8,232	16,057	16,690	20,209	21,686	9,427
Trading and available-for-sale securities, at fair value	29,872	27,549	43,267	43,197	55,658	24,194
Securities held to maturity	-	4,001	3,265	4,200	4,121	1,791
Loans Allowance for loan losses	44,994 (2,941)	52,324 (3,455)	54,795 (3,846)	63,176 (4,063)	82,689 (4,964)	35,944 (2,158)
Equity Investees and other investments	521	550	295	708	397	173
Premises and equipment, net	2,727	2,993	3,106	2,946	2,721	1,183
Goodwill	-	-	-	262	332	144
Intangible assets, net	783	1,778	1,740	1,568	1,294	562
Other assets	8,445	10,300	13,200	14,775	15,109	6,568
Total assets	108,295	129,875	166,330	177,079	206,594	89,804

Liabilities

Deposits	41,092	56,333	58,027	68,647	75,407	32,779
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	14,037	7,633	27,490	16,532	22,886	9,948
Short-term borrowing	8,320	9,639	7,795	8,272	7,066	3,072
Long-term debt	11,499	13,389	20,093	19,653	23,316	10,135
Other liabilities	23,471	31,826	39,260	48,343	57,612	25,043
Total liabilities	98,419	118,820	152,665	161,447	186,287	80,977

Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries

87	203	73	73	88	38
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Shareholders**Equity**

Common shares	(11) 2,638	2,638	3,525	3,525	6,497	2,824
Preferred shares	(12) 2,562	2,562	3,475	3,475	6,503	2,827
Capital stock	5,200	5,200	7,000	7,000	13,000	5,651
Total shareholders equity	9,789	10,852	13,592	15,559	20,219	8,789

Total liabilities and shareholders equity

108,295	129,875	166,330	177,079	206,594	89,804
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Average
assets

(13)	101,298	123,447	146,872	162,891	188,091	81,761
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Average
liabilities

(13)	92,293	113,216	134,625	148,814	170,677	74,191
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Average
shareholders
equity

(13)	R\$8,861	R\$10,015	R\$12,138	R\$14,012	R\$17,357	US\$7,545
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- (1) Amounts stated in U.S. dollars have been translated from Brazilian reais at an exchange rate of R\$2.3005 = US\$1.00, the Central Bank exchange rate on May 31, 2006. We used the exchange rate of May 31, 2006, instead of December 31, 2005, because there has been an appreciation in the real U.S. dollar exchange rate since December 31, 2005. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Overview Brazilian Economic Conditions. Such translations should not be construed as a representation that the Brazilian real amounts presented have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars at that rate.
- (2) Since 2003, we classify amounts received in relation to certain private retirement plans as income from insurance premiums. Amounts related to such private retirement plans from periods prior to 2003 have been reclassified to facilitate comparison. As a result, income from pension premiums decreased and income from insurance premiums increased by R\$330.0 million for the period ending December 31, 2001 and by R\$327.0 million for the period ending December 31, 2002. These reclassifications do not affect non-interest income, net income, or shareholders equity. The private retirement plans offer holders a guaranteed payment of benefits upon death.

- (3) For more information on the results of equity investees, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and note 9 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.
- (4) Other non-interest income consists of trading income (losses), net realized gains on available-for-sale securities, net gain on foreign currency transactions and other non-interest income.
- (5) Operating expenses consists of salaries and benefits and administrative expenses.
- (6) Other non-interest expense consists of amortization of intangible assets, depreciation and amortization and other non-interest expense.
- (7) Per stock data reflects, on a retroactive basis: (a) a reverse split of our shares at a 10,000:1 share ratio, which was approved by our shareholders on March 10, 2004 (as a result, we had 158,587,942 authorized and issued shares outstanding, no par value, as of December 31, 2003). The new shares began trading on the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange on March 22, 2004 ; (b) a split of our capital stock on December 9, 2004, in which we issued two new shares for each existing share; and (c) a split of our capital stock on November 11, 2005, in which we issued one new share for each existing share.
- (8) For purposes of calculating earnings per stock in accordance with the U.S. GAAP, preferred shares are treated in the same manner as common shares. Preferred shareholders are entitled to receive dividends per share in an amount 10.0% greater than the dividends per share paid to common shareholders. For a description of our two classes of shares, see Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation.
- (9) None of our outstanding obligations are exchangeable for or convertible into equity securities. As a consequence, our diluted net income per share does not differ from our net income per share Accordingly, our basic and diluted earnings per share are equal in all periods presented. See note 2(u) to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.
- (10) The amounts determined in US dollars were converted into reais using the exchange rate on the date such dividend was paid.
- (11) Common shares outstanding, no par value: 489,450,004 authorized and issued at December 31, 2005; 238,351,329 authorized and issued at December 31, 2004; and 79,836,526 authorized and issued at December 31, 2003. Data from 2001 to 2005 reflects (a) the reverse split of our shares at a 10,000:1 share ratio, on March 2004; (b) a split of our capital stock on December, 2004, in which we issued two new shares for each existing shares; and (c) a split of our capital stock on November, 2005, in which we issued one new share for each existing share.
- (12) Preferred shares outstanding, no par value: 489,938,838 authorized and issued at December 31, 2005; 236,081,796 authorized and issued at December 31, 2004; and 78,693,936 authorized and issued at December 31, 2003 Data from 2001 to 2005 reflect (a) the reverse split of our shares at a 10,000:1 share ratio, on March 2004; (b) a split of our capital stock on December, 2004, in which we issued two new shares for each existing shares; and (c) a split of our capital stock on November, 2005, in which we issued one new share for each existing share.
- (13) See Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information.

Preferred shareholders are entitled to receive dividends per share in an amount 10.0% greater than the dividends per share paid to our common shareholders.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

Since January 1999, in response to increased pressure on Brazil's foreign currency reserves, the Central Bank has allowed the *real* to float freely although it has intervened occasionally to control unstable movements in foreign exchange rates.

During 2001 and 2002, the *real* continued its trend of declining against the U.S. dollar, but during 2003, 2004 and 2005 it appreciated against the U.S. dollar. Under the current free convertibility exchange system, the *real* may undergo further devaluation or may appreciate when compared to the U.S. dollar and other currencies.

The following table sets forth the period-end, average, high and low noon buying rate reported by the Federal Reserve Bank expressed in *reais* per U.S. dollars for the periods and dates indicated:

Period	Noon Buying Rate for U.S. dollars R\$ per US\$1.00			
	Period-End	Average ⁽¹⁾	High	Low
	2001	R\$2.3120	R\$2.3220	R\$2.7880
2002	3.5400	2.9420	3.9450	2.2650
2003	2.8950	3.0954	3.6640	2.8270
2004	2.6550	2.9131	3.2085	2.6510
2005	2.3340	R\$2.4352	2.7755	2.1695
December	2.3340	-	2.3755	2.1695
2006				
January	2.2094	-	2.3320	2.2045
February	2.1180	-	2.2250	2.1160
March	2.1720	-	2.2233	2.1030
April	2.0900	-	2.1485	2.0900
May	R\$2.3007	-	R\$2.3580	R\$2.0549

(1) Average of the month-end rates beginning with December of previous period through last month of period indicated.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

On June 20, 2006, the noon buying rate reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was R\$2.2416 per US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth the period-end, average, high and low selling rate reported by the Central Bank at closing, expressed in *reais* per U.S. dollars for the periods and dates indicated:

Period	Closing Selling Rate for U.S. dollars R\$ per US\$1.00			
	Period-End	Average ⁽¹⁾	High	Low
2001	R\$2.3204	R\$2.3226	R\$2.8007	R\$1.9357
2002	3.5333	2.9461	3.9552	2.2709
2003	2.8892	3.0964	3.6623	2.8219
2004	2.6544	2.9150	3.2051	2.6544
2005	2.3407	R\$2.4341	2.7621	2.1633
December	2.3407	-	2.3735	2.1800
2006				
January	2.2160	-	2.3460	2.2116
February	2.1355	-	2.2217	2.1177
March	2.1724	-	2.2238	2.1067
April	2.0892	-	2.1542	2.0892
May	R\$2.3005	-	R\$2.3711	R\$2.0586

(1) Average of the month-end rates beginning with December of previous period through last month of period indicated.

Source: Central Bank

On June 20, 2006, the U.S. dollar selling rate reported by the Central Bank at the close of the day was R\$2.2506 to US\$1.00.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Brazil

Brazilian political and economic conditions have a direct impact on our business and the market price of the preferred shares and ADSs.

Substantially all of our operations and customers are located in Brazil. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are substantially dependent on Brazil's economy, which in the past has been characterized by frequent and occasionally drastic intervention by the Brazilian government and volatile economic cycles. In addition, our operations, financial condition and the market price of the preferred shares and ADSs may also be adversely affected by changes in government policy or regulations including such factors as:

- exchange rates and exchange control policies;
- interest rates;

- monetary policy;
- liquidity of domestic capital and lending markets;
- domestic economic growth;

- changes in the tax regime, including charges applicable to the banking industry;
- inflation rates; and
- other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments within and outside of Brazil that may affect the country.

The Central Bank determines the Brazilian base interest rate, which we refer to as the base interest rate. The base interest rate is the benchmark interest rate payable to holders of securities issued by the federal government and trade at the Sistema Especial de Liquidação e Custódia – SELIC (Special System for Settlement and Custody, known as SELIC). In the first half of 2005, the Central Bank increased Brazil's base interest rate from 17.75% to 19.75% and started to decrease it in the second half of 2005, reaching a rate of 18.0% at December 31, 2005. During the first five months of 2006, Brazil's base interest rate decreased to 15.75% ..

We have no control over, and cannot predict, what measures or policies the Brazilian government may take in response to the current or future situation of the Brazilian economy or how the Brazilian government intervention and government policies will affect the Brazilian economy and, both directly and indirectly, our operations and revenues.

Political developments may adversely affect our results of operations and the price of our preferred shares and ADSs.

The performance of the Brazilian economy has historically been influenced by the domestic politics. Political crises have, in the past, affected the confidence of investors and of the general public and resulted in economic slowdowns, adversely affecting the market price of the shares of listed companies.

The Brazilian Congress is currently conducting investigations into, among other matters, allegations related to political campaign contributions that were unaccounted for or not publicly disclosed, including contributions made to various important members of the current administration. Such allegations have resulted in the replacement of key ministers and have occupied most of Congress' agenda in 2006. While these developments have not had a material adverse effect on the Brazilian economy, if these investigations were to impact the confidence of the general public and/or of investors resulting in an economic slowdown in Brazil, our results of operations and the price of our preferred shares and our ADSs could be adversely affected.

Additionally, presidential elections in Brazil are scheduled to take place in October 2006, and we cannot assure you that the next administration will adopt or maintain economic policies that produce a growing economy. If the administration promotes significant changes in economic policies currently adopted, and such changes result in an economic slowdown in Brazil, our results of operations and the market price of our preferred shares and ADSs may be adversely affected.

In addition, market prices of shares of Brazilian companies have been volatile during presidential elections in the past. Uncertainties about the outcome of the election, and speculation about actions of the future government, may influence investors' perception of risk in Brazil and could have an adverse impact on the market price of the preferred shares and our ADSs.

A mismatch of our foreign exchange exposure may lead to substantial losses in our liabilities denominated in, or indexed to, foreign currencies, a reduction in our revenues and a decline in the competitiveness of our loan and leasing operations.

The exchange rate between the *real* and the U.S. dollar has varied significantly in recent years. For example, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate decreased from R\$2.6544 per U.S. dollar at December 31, 2004 to R\$2.3407 at December 31, 2005. In the last two years, the value of the *real* appreciated by 19.0% against the U.S. dollar, and during the first months of 2006, the value of the *real* appreciated by 1.7%, to R\$2.3005 per U.S. dollar at May 31, 2006. At June 20, 2006, the *real*/U.S. dollar-exchange rate was R\$2.2506 per U.S. dollar.

A significant amount of our financial assets and liabilities are denominated in, or indexed to, foreign currencies, primarily U.S. dollars. When the Brazilian currency is devalued, we incur losses on our liabilities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, such as our U.S. dollar-denominated long-term debt and foreign currency loans, and experience gains on our monetary assets denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, as the liabilities and assets are translated into *reais*. If a devaluation occurs when the value of such liabilities significantly exceeds the value of such assets, including any financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes, we could incur significant losses, even if their value has not changed in their original currency.

Conversely, when the value of the *real* appreciates against the U.S. dollar, we incur losses on our monetary assets denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies and experience gains on our liabilities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies. If the *real* appreciates and the value of such assets significantly exceeds the value of such liabilities, we could incur significant losses, even if their value has not changed in their original currency.

In addition, our lending and leasing operations depend significantly on our capacity to match the cost of funds indexed to the U.S. dollar with the rates charged to our customers. A significant devaluation may affect our ability to attract customers on such terms or to charge rates indexed to the U.S. dollar.

If Brazil experiences substantial inflation in the future, our revenues and the market price of the preferred shares and ADSs may be reduced.

Brazil has in the past experienced extremely high rates of inflation, with annual rates of inflation (IGP-DI) during the last fifteen years reaching as high as 1,158% in 1992, 2,708% in 1993 and 1,093% in 1994. More recently, Brazil's rates of inflation were 12.1% in 2004, 1.2% in 2005 and 0.6% for the five months ended May 31, 2006. Inflation itself and governmental measures to combat inflation have in the past had significant negative effects on the Brazilian economy. Inflation, actions taken to combat inflation and public speculation about possible future actions have also contributed to economic uncertainty in Brazil and to heightened volatility in the Brazilian securities markets. If Brazil experiences substantial inflation in the future, our costs (if not accompanied by an increase in interest rates) may increase, our operating and net margins may decrease and, if investor confidence lags, the price of our preferred shares and ADSs may fall. Inflationary pressures may also curtail our ability to access foreign financial markets and may lead to further government intervention in the economy, including the introduction of government policies that may adversely affect the overall performance of the Brazilian economy.

Adverse changes in Brazilian economic conditions could cause an increase in customer defaults on their outstanding obligations to us, which could materially reduce our earnings.

Our banking, leasing, and other businesses are significantly dependent on our customers' ability to make payments on their loans and to meet their other obligations to us. If the Brazilian economy weakens because of, among other factors:

- the level of economic activity;
- devaluation of the *real*;
- inflation; or
- an increase in interest rates.

A portion of our customers may not be able to repay loans when due or to meet their debt service requirements, which would increase our past due loan portfolio and could materially reduce our net earnings.

Access to international capital markets for Brazilian companies is influenced by the perception of risk in emerging economies, which may hurt our ability to finance our operations.

Since the end of 1997, and in particular during the last four years, as a result of economic problems in various emerging market countries, including the economic crisis in Argentina, investors have had a heightened risk perception for investments in emerging markets. As a result, in some periods Brazil has experienced a significant outflow of U.S. dollars and Brazilian companies have faced higher costs for raising funds, both domestically and abroad, and have been impeded from accessing international capital markets. We cannot assure you that international capital markets will remain open to Brazilian companies or that prevailing interest rates in these markets will be advantageous to us.

Developments in other emerging markets may adversely affect the market price of the preferred shares and ADSs.

The market price of the preferred shares and ADSs may be adversely affected by declines in the international financial markets and world economic conditions. Brazilian securities markets are, to varying degrees, influenced by economic and market conditions in other emerging market countries, especially those in Latin America, including Argentina, which is one of Brazil's principal trading partners. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reaction to developments in one country can affect the securities markets and the securities of issuers in other countries, including Brazil.

Developments in other countries have also at times adversely affected the market price of our and other Brazilian companies' preferred shares, as investors' perceptions of increased risk due to crises in other emerging markets can lead to reduced levels of investment in Brazil and, in addition, may hurt our ability to finance our operations through the international capital markets. If the current economic situation in Argentina and Latin America deteriorates, or if similar developments occur in the international financial markets in the future, the market price of the preferred shares and ADSs may be adversely affected.

A recurrence of the Brazilian energy crisis of 2001-2002 could adversely affect our operations.

During 2001 and early 2002 Brazil experienced a shortage of capacity to generate electrical energy. The crisis was due in part to the worst drought in sixty years, which caused water levels at hydroelectric

plants (which account for 90.0% of the country's generating capacity) to fall to less than one-third of capacity, and in part to a lack of past investment in power generation. In order to avoid rolling blackouts, the Brazilian government instituted general compulsory measures which were aimed at reducing electricity consumption and which were in effect from June 2001 until February 28, 2002. Under the reduced electricity consumption rules, we were required to reduce our electricity consumption by 20.0%.

If the drought recurs, or if there is no additional investment in power generation, Brazil may experience another energy crisis. If so, the Brazilian government may impose similar measures to reduce electricity consumption in the future, which could reduce our customers' ability to service their debt obligations and therefore adversely affect our operations and net earnings.

Risks Relating to Bradesco and the Brazilian Banking Industry

The Brazilian government regulates the operations of Brazilian banks and insurance companies, and changes in existing laws and regulations or the imposition of new ones may negatively affect our operations and revenues.

Brazilian banks and insurance companies, including our banking and insurance operations, are subject to extensive and continuous regulatory review by the Brazilian government. We have no control over government regulations, which govern all facets of our operations, including the imposition of:

- minimum capital requirements;
- compulsory reserve requirements;
- investment requirements in fixed assets;
- lending limits and other credit restrictions; and
- accounting and statistical requirements.

The regulatory structure governing Brazilian banks and insurance companies is continuously evolving. Existing laws and regulations could be amended, the manner in which laws and regulations are enforced or interpreted could change, and new laws or regulations could be adopted. Such changes could materially adversely affect our operations and our revenues.

Regulatory changes affecting other businesses in which we are engaged, including our broker-dealer and leasing operations, could also have an adverse effect on our operations and our revenues.

Changes in base interest rates by the Central Bank may materially adversely affect our results of operations and profit.

The Central Bank establishes the base interest rates for the Brazilian banking system. In recent years, the base interest rate has fluctuated, with a high of approximately 45.0% in March 1999 and a low of 15.25% at January 17, 2001. In December 2004, the Central Bank increased the base interest rate 1.25 percentage points, to 17.75%. In May 2005, the Central Bank increased the base interest rate to 19.75%. The Central Bank reduced the base interest rate to 18.0% in December 2005. Changes in the base interest rate may adversely affect our results of operations because:

- high base interest rates increase our domestic debt expense and may increase the likelihood of customer defaults; and
- low base interest rates may diminish our interest income.

The Central Bank uses changes in the base interest rate as an instrument for its management of the Brazilian economy, including the protection of reserves and capital flows. We have no control over the base interest rates set by the Central Bank or how often they adjust them.

The increasingly competitive environment in the Brazilian banking and insurance industries may negatively affect our business prospects.

We face significant competition in all of our principal areas of operation from other large Brazilian banks and insurance companies, both public and private. Brazilian regulations raise limited barriers to market entry and do not differentiate between local or foreign commercial and investment banks and insurance companies. As a result, the presence of foreign banks and insurance companies in Brazil, some of which have greater resources than we do, has grown and competition both in the banking and insurance sectors generally and in markets for specific products has increased. The privatization of publicly owned banks has also made the Brazilian markets for banking and other financial services more competitive.

The increased competition may negatively affect our business results and prospects by, among other things:

- limiting our ability to increase our client base and expand our operations;
- reducing our profit margins on the banking, insurance, leasing and other services and products we offer; and
- increasing competition for foreign investment opportunities.

Furthermore, additional publicly-owned banks and insurance companies might be privatized in the future. The acquisition of a bank or insurance company in a privatization process or otherwise by one of our competitors would generally add to the acquirers' market share, and as a result we may face increased competition from the acquirer.

Brazil's federal government announced the privatization of Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil S.A. (now IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A.), known as IRB, the state controlled reinsurance company. The privatization has been indefinitely suspended and it is currently not possible to know when, or if, such privatization will take place. If IRB is successfully privatized through the sale of controlling interest to one of our competitors, we could face increasing competition and decreased market share in our insurance operations.

Some of our common shares are held by shareholders, whose interests may conflict with other investors' interests.

At December 31, 2005, Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações, which we call Cidade de Deus Participações, directly held 48.4% of our common shares and Fundação Bradesco, directly and indirectly, held 45.8% of our common shares. As a result, these shareholders have the power to prevent a change in control of our company, even if a transaction of that nature would be beneficial to our other shareholders. These shareholders also have the power to approve related-party transactions or corporate reorganizations. Under the terms of Fundação Bradesco's bylaws, all of our directors, members of the *Diretoria Executiva* and departmental directors (which has been working at Grupo Bradesco for more than 10 years), as well as all directors and officers of Cidade de Deus Participações, serve as members of the board of trustees of Fundação Bradesco. The board of trustees has no other members. For more information on our shareholders, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders.

Changes in reserve and compulsory deposit requirements may hurt our profitability.

In mid-2002, the Central Bank increased the reserve requirements to 8.0% over demand deposits and time deposits and 10.0% over savings deposits. Such amounts shall be paid in kind by the banks and will bear interest equivalent to the base interest rate for the Brazilian banking system. On December 31st, 2005, the reserve requirements over demand and savings deposits required us to hold a total of R\$6.0 billion. On December 31st, 2005, the reserve requirements over time deposits, required us to hold a total amount of R\$5.2 billion in Brazilian government securities. In addition, we could be materially adversely affected by changes in compulsory deposit requirements because the monies held as compulsory deposits generally do not yield the same return as our other investments and deposits because:

- a portion of our compulsory deposits do not bear interest;
- we are obligated to hold some of our compulsory deposits in Brazilian government securities; and
- we must use a portion of the deposits to finance a federal housing program, the rural sector and the microcredit program.

Reserve requirements have been used by the Central Bank to control liquidity as part of monetary policy in the past, and we have no control over their imposition.

We may experience increases in our level of past due loans as our loan portfolio becomes seasoned.

Our loan portfolio has grown substantially since 1996. Any corresponding rise in our level of past due loans may lag behind the rate of loan growth, as loans typically do not become due within a short period of time after their origination. Rapid loan growth may also reduce our ratio of past due loans to total loans until growth slows or the portfolio becomes more seasoned. This may result in increases in our loan loss provisions, charge-offs and the ratio of past due loans to total loans.

In addition, as a result of the increase in our loan portfolio and the described lag in any corresponding rise in our level of past due loans, our historic loan loss experience may not be indicative of our future loan loss experience.

Losses on our investments in marketable securities may have a significant impact on our results of operations and are not predictable.

Marketable securities represent a material portion of our assets, and realized investment gains and losses have had and will continue to have a significant impact on our results of operations. The amounts of these gains and losses, which we record when investments in securities are sold, or in certain limited circumstances when the securities we hold are marked to market, may fluctuate considerably from period to period. The level of fluctuation depends, in part, upon the market value of the securities, which in turn may vary considerably, and upon our investment policies. We cannot predict the amount of realized gain or loss for any future period, and variations from period to period have no practical analytical value. Gains on our investment portfolio may not continue to contribute to net income at levels consistent with recent periods or

at all, and we may not successfully realize the appreciation now existing in our consolidated investment portfolio or any portion thereof.

If a ceiling on bank loan interest rates is enforced, it may have an adverse effect on our interest income and our ability to extend credit.

As promulgated in 1988, the Brazilian Constitution established a 12.0% per year ceiling on loan interest rates, including bank loan interest rates. This ceiling was not enforced, however, because the Brazilian Congress did not adopt the necessary implementing legislation. In May 2003, the relevant article was revoked pursuant to a constitutional amendment.

Any significant changes in the restrictions on interest rates could have a substantial effect on our financial situation, results of operations and prospects.

Our strategy of marketing and expanding Internet banking in Brazil could be badly received or more expensive than lucrative.

We have aggressively pursued the use of the Internet for banking and other services to our clients and expect to continue to do so. However, the market for our Internet products is rapidly evolving and is becoming increasingly competitive. We cannot predict whether, or how fast, this market will grow. Moreover, if we fail to adapt effectively to growth and change in the Internet market and technology, our business, competitiveness, or results of operations could be materially affected.

The Internet may prove not to be a viable Brazilian commercial marketplace for a number of reasons, including a lack of acceptable security technologies, potentially inadequate development of the necessary infrastructure, or the lack of necessary development and commercialization of performance improvements.

To the extent that higher bandwidth Internet access becomes more widely available, we may be required to make significant changes to the design and content of our online network in order to compete effectively. Failure to effectively adapt to these or any other technological developments could adversely affect our business.

Our trading activities and derivatives transactions may produce material losses.

We engage in the trading of securities, buying debt and equity securities principally to sell them in the near term with the objective of generating profits on short-term differences in price. These investments could expose us to the possibility of material financial losses in the future, as securities are subject to fluctuations in value, which may generate losses. In addition, we enter into derivatives transactions to manage our exposure to interest rate and exchange rate risk. Each such derivatives transaction protects against increases in exchange rates or interest rates or against decreases in such rates, but not both. If we have entered into derivatives transactions to protect against, for example, decreases in the value of the *real* or in interest rates and the *real* instead increases in value or interest rates increase, we may incur financial losses. Such losses could adversely materially affect our future net income and therefore the value of the preferred shares and ADSs. For further information about our market risk, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. In the past three years the ratio of our trading securities to our total assets, as measured at December 31 of each year, has been as high as 22.3% and could be greater in the future.

Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and ADSs

As a holder of ADSs, you will generally not have voting rights at our shareholders meetings.

In accordance with our bylaws and Brazilian corporate law (Brazilian Law No. 6,404/76, as amended by Law No. 9,457/97 and Brazilian Law No. 10,303/01, which we refer to collectively as Brazilian Corporate Law), holders of our preferred shares, and thus of our ADSs, are not entitled to vote at our shareholders meetings except in limited circumstances. This means, among other things, that you, as a holder of ADSs, are not entitled to vote on corporate transactions, including any proposed merger or consolidation with other companies.

In addition, in the limited circumstances where the preferred shareholders are able to vote, holders may exercise voting rights with respect to the preferred shares represented by ADSs only in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement relating to the ADSs. There are no provisions under Brazilian law or under our bylaws that limit ADS holders ability to exercise their voting rights through the depositary bank with respect to the underlying preferred shares. However, there are practical limitations upon the ability of ADS holders to exercise their voting rights due to the additional procedural steps involved in communicating with such holders. For example, our preferred shareholders will either receive notice directly from us or through publication of notice in Brazilian newspapers and will be able to exercise their voting rights by either attending the meeting in person or voting by proxy. ADS holders, by comparison, will not receive notice directly from us. Rather, in accordance with the deposit agreement, we will provide the notice to the depositary bank, which will in turn, as soon as practicable thereafter, mail to holders of ADSs the notice of such meeting and a statement as to the manner in which instructions may be given by holders. To exercise their voting rights, ADS holders must then instruct the depositary bank how to vote the shares represented by their ADSs. Because of this extra procedural step involving the depositary bank, the process for exercising voting rights will take longer for ADS holders than for holders of preferred shares. ADSs for which the depositary bank does not receive timely voting instructions will not be voted at any meeting.

Except in limited circumstances, ADS holders are not able to exercise voting rights attaching to the ADSs.

An active or liquid market for our ADSs may not develop further or be sustained.

Prior to the registration of our ADSs in September 2001, there was not a liquid public market for our ADSs. We cannot predict whether an active, liquid public trading market for our ADSs will develop any further or be sustained. Active, liquid trading markets usually result in lower price volatility and in a more efficient execution of purchase and sale orders of investors. Often, the liquidity of a securities market, many times, is due to the volume of the underlying shares that are publicly held by non-related parties. Although the ADSs holders are entitled to withdraw the preferred shares underlying the ADSs from the depositary bank at any time, there is not a public market for our preferred shares in the United States.

The preferred shares and ADSs do not entitle you to a fixed or minimum dividend.

Holders of our preferred shares and ADSs are not entitled to a fixed or minimum dividend. Pursuant to our bylaws, our preferred shares are entitled to dividends 10.0% higher than those assigned to our common shares. Although under our current bylaws we are generally obligated to pay our shareholders at least 30.0% of our annual net adjusted income, our shareholders, acting at our annual shareholders meeting, have the discretion to suspend this mandatory distribution of dividends if the Board of Directors advises them that the payment of the dividend is not compatible with our financial condition. Neither our

bylaws nor Brazilian law specifies the circumstances in which a distribution would not be compatible with our financial condition, and our controlling shareholders have never suspended the mandatory distribution of dividends. However, general Brazilian practice is that a company need not pay dividends if such payment would threaten the existence of the company as a going concern or would harm its normal course of operations.

As a holder of ADSs you will have fewer and less well-defined shareholders' rights than in the United States and certain other jurisdictions.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our bylaws and Brazilian Corporate Law, which may differ from the legal principles that would apply if we were incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States or in certain other jurisdictions outside Brazil. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, you and the holders of the preferred shares may have fewer and less well-defined rights to protect your interests relative to actions taken by our Board of Directors or the holders of our common shares than under the laws of other jurisdictions outside Brazil.

Although Brazilian Corporate Law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, the Brazilian securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets or markets in certain other jurisdictions. In addition, self-dealing and the preservation of shareholder interests may not be as regulated, and regulations may not be as enforced, in Brazil as in the United States, which could potentially disadvantage you as a holder of the preferred shares and ADSs. For example, when compared to Delaware general corporation law, Brazilian Corporate Law and practice has less detailed and well-established rules and judicial precedents relating to the review of management decisions against duty of care and duty of loyalty standards in the context of corporate restructurings, transactions with related parties, and sale-of-business transactions. In addition, shareholders in Brazilian companies must hold 5.0% of the outstanding share capital of a corporation to have standing to bring shareholders' derivative suits, and shareholders in Brazilian companies ordinarily do not have standing to bring a class action.

It may be difficult to enforce civil liabilities against us or our directors and officers.

We are organized under the laws of Brazil, and all of our directors and officers reside outside the United States. In addition, a substantial portion of our assets, and most or all of the assets of our directors and officers are located in Brazil. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States or other jurisdictions outside of Brazil on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws.

If we issue new shares or our shareholders sell shares in the future, the market price of your ADSs may be reduced.

Sales of a substantial number of shares, or the belief that this may occur, could decrease the prevailing market price of the preferred shares and ADSs by diluting the shares' value. If we issue new shares or our existing shareholders sell shares they hold, the market price of the preferred shares and, by extension, of the ADSs, may decrease significantly. Such sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell preferred shares and ADSs in the future at a time and a price that we deem appropriate.

You may be unable to exercise preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares.

You will not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares underlying your ADSs unless a registration statement under the United States Securities Act of 1933 is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. Similarly, we may from time to time distribute rights to our shareholders. The depositary bank will not offer

rights to you as a holder of the ADSs unless the rights are either registered under provisions of the Securities Act or are subject to an exemption from the registration requirements. We are not obligated to file a registration statement with respect to the shares or other securities relating to these rights, and we cannot assure you that we will file any such registration statement. Accordingly, you may receive only the net proceeds from the sale by the depositary bank of the rights received in respect of the shares represented by your ADSs or, if the preemptive rights cannot be sold, they will be allowed to lapse. You may also be unable to participate in rights offerings by us and your holdings may be diluted as a result.

If you exchange your ADSs for preferred shares, you risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and Brazilian tax advantages.

Brazilian law requires that parties obtain a certificate of registration from the Central Bank in order to be allowed to remit foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, abroad. The Brazilian custodian for the preferred shares will obtain the necessary certificates from the Central Bank for the payment of dividends or other cash distributions relating to the preferred shares or upon the disposition of the preferred shares. If you exchange your ADSs for the underlying preferred shares, however, you may only rely on the custodian's certificate for five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, you must obtain your own certificate of registration or register in accordance with Central Bank and CVM rules, in order to obtain and remit U.S. dollars abroad upon the disposition of the preferred shares or distributions relating to the preferred shares. If you do not obtain a certificate of registration, you may not be able to remit U.S. dollars or other currencies abroad and may be subject to less favorable tax treatment on gains with respect to the preferred shares. For more information, see Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

If you attempt to obtain your own certificate of registration, you may incur expenses or suffer delays in the application process, which could delay your ability to receive dividends or distributions relating to the preferred shares or the return of your capital in a timely manner. The custodian's certificate of registration and any certificate of foreign capital registration you obtain may be affected by future legislative changes. Additional restrictions applicable to you, the disposition of the underlying preferred shares or the repatriation of the proceeds from disposition may be imposed in the future.

The Brazilian government may impose exchange controls and restrictions on remittances abroad which may adversely affect your ability to convert funds in reais into other currencies and to remit other currencies abroad.

You may be adversely affected by the imposition of restrictions on the remittance to foreign investors of the proceeds of their investments in Brazil and the conversion of Brazilian currency into foreign currencies. The Brazilian government last imposed remittance restrictions for a brief period in 1989 and early 1990. Reimposition of this type of restriction would hinder or prevent your ability to convert dividends, distributions or the proceeds from any sale of preferred shares, as the case may be, into U.S. dollars or other currencies and to remit those funds abroad. We cannot assure you that the government will not take similar measures in the future.

Devaluation of the real would reduce the U.S. dollar value of distributions and dividends on the ADSs.

A devaluation of the *real* would reduce the value of distributions and dividends on the ADSs as measured in U.S. dollars, and could therefore reduce the market price of the preferred shares and ADSs.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may adversely affect you should you exchange your ADS for preferred shares.

The Brazilian securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States and elsewhere, and are not as highly regulated or supervised as some of those other markets. The relatively small market capitalization and illiquidity of the Brazilian equity markets may cause the market price of securities of Brazilian companies, including our ADSs and preferred shares, to fluctuate in both the domestic and international markets, and may substantially limit your ability to sell the preferred shares underlying your ADSs at a price and time at which you wish to do so.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements relating to our business that are based on management's current expectations, estimates and projections about future events and financial trends affecting our business. Words such as believe, anticipate, plan, expect, intend, target, estimate, project, predict, forecast, similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict and that may be beyond our control. Further, certain forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. guide

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to:

- changes in regional, national and international economic and business conditions;
- inflation;
- increases in defaults by borrowers and other loan delinquencies;
- increases in the provision for loan losses;
- deposit attrition;
- customer loss or revenue loss;
- our ability to sustain and improve performance;
- changes in interest rates which may, among other things, adversely affect our margins;
- competition in the banking, financial services, credit card services, insurance, asset management and other related industries;
- the market value of Brazilian government securities;
- government regulation and tax matters;
- adverse legal or regulatory disputes or proceedings; and

- credit and other risks of lending and investment activities.

Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. In any event, these forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. Except as may be required by applicable law, we do not undertake any obligation to update them, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Item 4. Information on the Company.

THE COMPANY

According to Central Bank's ranking, as of December 2005, we are the largest private-sector (non-government-controlled) bank in Brazil in terms of total net worth. We provide a wide range of banking and financial products and services in Brazil and abroad to individuals, small to mid-sized companies and major local and international corporations and institutions. We have the most extensive private-sector branch and service network in Brazil, which permits us to reach a diverse customer base. Our services and products encompass banking operations such as lending and deposit-taking, credit card issuance, consortiums, insurance, leasing, payment collection and processing, pension plans, asset management and brokerage services.

According to information published by the *Superintendência de Seguros Privados* (the Superintendency of Private Insurance, known as SUSEP) and by the *Agência Nacional de Saúde Suplementar* (the National Agency of Supplemental Health, known as ANS), we are the largest insurance, pension plan and *títulos de capitalização* provider in Brazil on a consolidated basis in terms of insurance premiums, pension plan contributions and income from certificated savings plans. *Títulos de capitalização*, which we call certificated savings plans, is a type of savings account that is coupled with periodic drawings for prizes.

We are the largest private-sector bank in Brazil according to The Forbes Global 2000 report, published by *Forbes* magazine in March 2006.

Some of our subsidiaries rank among the largest companies in Brazil in their respective markets, according to the sources cited in parentheses below, including:

- Bradesco Seguros S.A., our insurance subsidiary, which we call Bradesco Seguros, together with its subsidiaries, in terms of insurance premiums, net worth and technical reserves (SUSEP and ANS);
- Bradesco Vida e Previdência S.A., our pension and life insurance subsidiary, which we call Bradesco Vida e Previdência is the biggest company in the market in terms of pension plan contributions, life and accident insurance premiums, investment portfolios and technical provisions (SUSEP);
- Bradesco Capitalização S.A., which we call Bradesco Capitalização, and which offers certificated savings plans to the public, in terms of revenues from the sale of certificated savings plans and amount of technical reserves (SUSEP);
- Bradesco Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil, which we call Bradesco Leasing, in terms of the present value of leasing accounts (*Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Leasing* (Brazilian Association of Leasing Companies, known as ABEL));

- Bradesco Consórcios Ltda., which we call Bradesco Consórcios, in terms of the total number of consortium shares sold (BACEN); and
- Banco Finasa S.A., which we call Banco Finasa, in terms of automobile financing loans (BACEN);

We are also one of the leaders among private-sector financial institutions in third-party resource management and in underwriting debt securities, according to information published by *Associação Nacional de Bancos de Investimento* (the National Association of Investment Banks, known as ANBID).

For information on other private-sector and public-sector (government-controlled) financial institutions in Brazil, see Regulation and Supervision Principal Financial Institutions.

In December 2005, according to information published by the *Secretaria da Receita Federal* (the Federal Revenue Service), we accounted for 20.0% of the total nationwide collections of a tax called *Contribuição Provisória sobre a Movimentação Financeira* (the Provisional Contribution on Financial Transactions, known as CPMF). Since the CPMF is levied on virtually all Brazilian financial transactions, this statistic provides a measure of the percentage of Brazilian financial transactions that we handle.

As of December 31, 2005, we had, on a consolidated basis:

- R\$206.6 billion in total assets;
- R\$82.7 billion in total loans;
- R\$75.4 billion in total deposits;
- R\$20.2 billion in shareholders equity;
- R\$40.8 billion in insurance claim technical reserves, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contract operations;
- R\$11.2 billion in foreign trading financing;
- 13.0 million insurance policyholders;
- 16.5 million checking accounts;
- 35.1 million savings accounts;
- 2.5 million of certificated savings plan holders;
- 1,248 of Brazilian and multinational groups of affiliated companies in Brazil as corporate customers;
- a daily average of 11.8 million daily transactions, including 2.5 million in our 2,921 branches and 9.3 million through self-service outlets such as Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), the Internet and Fone Fácil;

- a nationwide network consisting of 2,921 branches, 23,036 ATMs and 2,451 special banking service posts and outlets located on the premises of selected corporate clients; and
- a total of three branches and five subsidiaries located in New York, the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, Japan, Argentina and Luxembourg.

Although our customer base includes individuals of all income levels as well as large, mid-sized and small businesses, the lower to middle income citizens of Brazil have traditionally formed the backbone of our clientele. Since the 1960s, we have been a leader in this retail banking market in Brazil. This segment still has great potential for development and provides us with higher margins than other segments, such as corporate credit operations and securities trading, where we face greater price competition.

Our large banking network allows us to be closer to our customers, which, in turn, permits our managers to have personal and direct knowledge about our customers, economically active regions and other conditions relevant to our business. This knowledge helps us in assessing and limiting credit risks in credit operations, among other risks, as well as in servicing the particular needs of our clients. Approximately 11.8 million transactions are executed through our Bradesco network every day.

We organize our operations into two main areas: (i) banking services; and (ii) insurance services, pension plans and certificated savings plans. See note 25 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18 for additional segment information. The following diagram provides summary information for our two business areas at and for the year ended December 31, 2005, by segment.

As of December 31, 2005, according to the sources cited in parentheses below, we were:

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- the leader among private-sector banks in savings deposits, with 19.3% of all savings accounts in Brazil and R\$26.2 billion on deposit (Central Bank);
- the largest provider of insurance and private pension plans, with R\$12.3 billion in net premiums written and revenues from private pension plans (SUSEP/ANS);
- one of the leaders in Brazilian leasing operations, with R\$2.5 billion outstanding (ABEL);
- one of the leaders in the placement of debt instruments in Brazil, having participated in 46.2% of the issuances of debt and equity securities registered with the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (the Securities Commission, known as CVM,) during 2005 (ANBID);
- one of the largest private-sector fund and portfolio managers in Brazil, with R\$121.2 billion in total third-party assets under management, representing 15.0% of the total Brazilian market (ANBID);
- one of the largest credit card issuers in Brazil, with 10.2 million credit cards (Visa and MasterCard) issued and private label cards and, a credit cards revenue of R\$14.0 billion;
- one of the largest debit card issuers in Brazil, with 37.4 million debit cards issued, and income of R\$12.2 billion from our debit card business (Visa);
- the leader in payment processing and collection in Brazil, with a market share of 30.0% (Settlement System of the Central Bank);
- the leader in consortium quota marketing in the real estate and automobile sectors with 76,500 quotas and 131,900 quotas respectively (BACEN); and
- one of the leaders in vehicle acquisition customer financing with a market share of 27.0% (BACEN).

The following table summarizes our gross revenues by business area for the periods indicated:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Banking:			
Loans operations:			
Housing loans	R\$318	R\$223	R\$194
Agriculture-related loans	474	649	563
Leasing	307	297	441
Other loans ⁽¹⁾	11,077	11,643	16,038
Total	12,176	12,812	17,236
Fees and commissions:			
Asset management fees	371	454	620

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Collection fees	601	630	718
Credit card fees	349	452	562
Fees charged on checking account services	1,025	1,225	1,563
Fees for receipt of taxes	175	189	190

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Interbank fees	250	261	271
Loans	159	118	125
Consortium administration	26	87	149
Other services	269	469	489
Total	3,225	3,885	4,687
Insurance and pension plans ⁽²⁾:			
Insurance income:			
Health	2,649	3,036	3,518
Life and accident	1,502	1,615	1,787
Automobile, property and liability	1,998	2,113	2,500
Total	6,149	6,764	7,805
Pension plan income	R\$64	R\$374	R\$377

(1) Includes industrial loans, financing under credit cards, overdraft loans, trade financing and foreign loans.

(2) This does not include private pension investment contracts, See Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans.

We do not break down our revenues by geographic market within Brazil, and less than 10.0% of our revenues come from international operations. For more information on our international operations, see Banking Activity International Banking. For a discussion of our principal capital expenditures from 2003 through December 31, 2005, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Capital Expenditures .

The following is a simplified chart of our principal material subsidiaries in the financial and insurance services businesses and our voting and ownership interest in each of them as of December 31, 2005 all of which are consolidated in our financial statements in Item 18). With the exception of Banco Bradesco Argentina, which is incorporated in Argentina, all of these material subsidiaries are incorporated in Brazil. For more information regarding the consolidation of our material subsidiaries, see note 1(a) to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

History

We were founded in 1943 as a commercial bank under the name Banco Brasileiro de Descontos S.A. In 1948 we began a period of aggressive expansion, which led to our becoming the largest private-sector commercial bank in Brazil by the end of the 1960s. We expanded our activities nationwide during the 1970s, entering into urban and rural Brazilian markets. In 1988 we merged with our real estate finance, investment bank and consumer credit subsidiaries to become a multiple service bank and changed our name to Banco Bradesco S.A.

Recent Acquisitions

In March 2005, we acquired the minority participation interest held by third parties in the capital stock of Bradesco Seguros S.A. through the exchange of the Bradesco Seguros shares held by third parties to shares of Bradesco S.A. Upon the completion of such transaction, Bradesco Seguros became our wholly owned subsidiary and the minority shareholders of Bradesco Seguros became the holders of 363,271 shares of our capital stock. The total aggregate amount of this transaction was R\$12.0 million.

In April 2005, through our subsidiary Finasa Promotora de Vendas, we acquired the personal loans and consumer credit distribution network of Banco Morada, one of the main suppliers of individual loans in the State of Rio de Janeiro for a total amount of R\$80.0 million. This transaction included the transfer to Finasa of thirty-three commercial branches, fifteen of which were in the State of Rio de Janeiro, eight in the State of São Paulo and ten in other Brazilian States, as well as, a database including over 1.1 million customers.

In July 2005, Banco Bradesco acquired 50.0% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of Leader S.A. Administradora de Cartões de Crédito that we call Leadercard, the company responsible for the agency and management of the private label credit card of União de Lojas Leader, known as Leader Magazine, for a total amount of R\$47.0 million. Leader Magazine is a retail chain with its operations focused on the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo. Leader Card is one of the five biggest own credit cards in Brazil, with over 2.3 million holders.

In December 2005, we made a winning bid for the acquisition of a controlling interest of Banco do Estado do Ceará BEC and its subsidiary BEC DTVM Ltda in an auction process carried out at the São Paulo Stock Exchange, known as BOVESPA. The transaction was concluded in January 2006 and involved the purchase of 82,459,053 BEC shares with no par value representing 89.4% of the voting capital and 89.2% of the total capital stock of BEC, for a total aggregate amount of R\$700.0 million. In May 2006, we conducted a tender offer to acquire the outstanding shares of BEC, after the conclusion of which we became the holders of 99.49% of the total capital stock of BEC. In 2006, we will start to consolidate BEC's results in our financial statements. We have called a shareholders' meeting of BEC for June 30, 2006 to redeem the shares not sold to us in the tender offer process.

In March 2006, we entered into certain agreements with American Express Company and certain of its affiliates, which we call American Express to acquire the operations of American Express in Brazil. The agreements provide for the transfer to us of the American Express Brazilian subsidiaries operating in the credit card and related businesses, such as insurance brokerage, business travel, retail foreign exchange services and direct consumer financing operations. These agreements also provide for our exclusive right, for a period of 10 years, to issue the American Express Centurion charge card and credit cards in Brazil for individual and corporate clients. In accordance with the terms of the agreements, upon closing of the

transaction, Bradesco will pay American Express the total amount of R\$ 1,04 billion. On June 29, 2006, the Central Bank approved our transaction with American Express.

Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004

Acquisition of BBV Banco

In January 2003, we entered into an agreement with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., which we call BBVA, to acquire all of the shares of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Brasil S.A. and its controlled companies, which we call BBV Banco, from BBVA. Our primary goal in making the acquisition was to improve our productivity and competitiveness by incorporating BBV Banco's resources into our own and to develop our business with Spanish entities investing in Brazil.

The Central Bank approved the transaction in May 2003, and BBV Banco became our wholly owned subsidiary on June 9, 2003 when our shareholders and BBVA's board of directors approved the exchange of BBV Banco's shares for our newly issued shares. As of May 31, 2003, BBV Banco had total assets of R\$10.3 billion, net equity of R\$2.4 billion, 439 branches and seventy-six banking posts.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement with BBVA, in June 2003, we made one-time cash payment of R\$1,864 million to BBVA in return for 49.0% of the common shares and 99.99% of the preferred shares of BBV Banco. In addition, in exchange for the remaining 51.0% of BBV Banco's common shares and 0.01% of its preferred shares, we issued to BBVA common and preferred shares equal to 4.4% of our share capital and valued at R\$630.0 million according to our audited financial statements. Since, June 1, 2003 we have included BBV Banco's results in our financial statements.

In September 2003, all of BBV Banco's branches, assets and liabilities were transferred to Banco Bradesco at book value, and in October 2003, we changed BBV Banco's name to Banco Alvorada S.A., which we call Banco Alvorada.

After our acquisition of BBV Banco, BBVA increased its percentage ownership of our shares through purchases of our shares on the BOVESPA. As of December 31, 2005, BBVA held 5.1% of our common shares and 2.3% of our preferred shares. For more information on BBVA, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders BBVA.

In connection with our purchase of BBV Banco, in 2003 our controlling shareholders Cidade de Deus Participações and Fundação Bradesco, which together hold 62.5 % of our voting shares and which we call our Controlling Shareholders, entered into a shareholders agreement, which we call the Shareholders Agreement, with our shareholder BBVA. Under the terms of the Shareholders Agreement, BBVA has the right to appoint one member of our board of directors so long as BBVA owns at least 3.9% of our voting capital. However, BBVA will not lose this right if its shareholding falls below this percentage threshold due to an increase in our capital stock in which our shareholders, including BBVA, are not given preemptive rights.

In addition, under the Shareholders Agreement, our Controlling Shareholders have a right of first refusal over any proposed sale by BBVA of our common shares, and BBVA has a right, which expires on the seventh anniversary of the Shareholders Agreement, to require our Controlling Shareholders to purchase some or all of BBVA's holding of our common shares, under either of two modalities of acquisition and payment.

If BBVA exercises its put option, our Controlling Shareholders will pay for the shares at a price based on the average price of our common shares on BOVESPA. If the Controlling Shareholders cease to control us, the put option will expire thirty days after the change in control.

Finally, in connection with the purchase of BBV Banco we established a center of operations, known as the Euro Desk, which is headed by an officer appointed by BBVA and dedicated to recognizing opportunities to provide banking services and to strengthening our relationship with the Spanish community in Brazil, as well as a team of customer service personnel dedicated to serving Spanish clients with business in Brazil and Brazilians with interests in Spain or other Latin American countries. Under the Shareholders Agreement, so long as BBVA owns at least 3.94% of our voting capital, we must continue to operate the Euro Desk and a dedicated team of personnel.

Other Acquisitions

In November 2003 we entered into an agreement with the controlling shareholders of Banco Zogbi S.A., which we call Zogbi and together with its controlled companies, Zogbi Institutions, to acquire all of its capital stock and all the capital stock of its controlled companies for a total aggregate amount of R\$650.0 million. Zogbi Institutions has been engaged for more than forty years in the financing sector, including the areas of consumer and personal credit and vehicle loans. Zogbi Institutions had, as of September 2003, total assets of R\$833.0 million, credit operations of R\$520.0 million and net worth of R\$335.0 million. In October 2004, Zogbi was merged into Banco Finasa and all of its assets and liabilities were transferred to Banco Finasa at book value, being consequently dissolved. In June 2005, the merger of Zogbi into Banco Finasa was approved by the Central Bank.

In February 2004, we acquired control of Banco do Estado do Maranhão S.A. BEM, which we call BEM, through a privatization auction held by the Federal Government. As of December 31, 2003, BEM had seventy-six branches, one hundred and twenty-five corporate site branches and its assets totaled R\$766 million. The transaction involved the purchase of 89.96% of BEM's capital stock at the total aggregate amount of R\$78.0 million. In July 2004, BEM became our wholly-owned subsidiary upon the acquisition by us of the minority participation interest held by third parties in BEM for a total aggregate amount of R\$8.6 million. In October 2004, the branches, assets and liabilities of BEM were transferred to Bradesco at book value.

Except for the acquisition of BBV Banco, currently Banco Alvorada, none of our acquisitions since January 1998 included a significant subsidiary in accordance with US GAAP.

Banco Postal

Bradesco offers its products and renders its services throughout Brazil, together with Empresa Brasileira de Correios e Telégrafos (ECT), the government owned postal company, which we refer to as the Postal Service, through correspondent offices operating under our trademark Banco Postal (Postal Bank).

Through our service contract dated September 24, 2001 with the Postal Service, we have exclusive rights to offer banking services at more than 7,500 locations, some of which we own and others which we rent from the Postal Service and which we refer to as correspondent offices.

Delivery of services started on March 25, 2002, when we opened the first branch in the State of Minas Gerais. As of December 31, 2005 we had 5,461 open branches in over 4,800 Brazilian municipalities and more than 4.5 million open accounts, which processed more than 30 million transactions monthly.

More than 1,700 out of 5,461 branches were set up in new markets, which brought services, either directly or indirectly, to over 18 million people for whom financial services were previously either inaccessible or difficult to obtain.

The Postal Bank offers nearly all of the same services offered by our traditional branches.

In addition to Postal Bank services performed at correspondent offices, we have also opened outlets located on the premises of selected corporate clients, including retail networks, supermarkets, drug stores and bakeries, to provide our clients with greater access to banking services. These outlet companies process bills and bank collection invoices for our clients at their offices, as well as offering withdrawals from checking and savings accounts and pension payments.

The banking services at our correspondent offices are provided by employees of the Postal Service and, in the case of our other outlets, by their respective employees, each of whom has received training from Bradesco. However, we retain control of over all decisions with respect to the opening of bank accounts for, and granting credit to, our customers at these locations.

Other Strategic Alliances

In November 2004, we entered into an exclusive operational agreement with Casas Bahia, the leading Brazilian retailer. The operational agreement is valid for three years and has a potential trading volume of R\$1.0 billion per year, to finance Casas Bahia's new consumer credit program, called *Crédito Direto ao Consumidor* (CDC). In November 2005, we began to issue and administer the private label credit card of Casas Bahia.

In December 2004, Lojas Salfer, one of the largest Brazilian furniture and electronic retail chains, reached an operational and strategic agreement to finance new sales made by Lojas Salfer. The agreement maintains the existing relationship with and terms of financing that Lojas Salfer has been offering to its more than 1.1 million clients at its forty-seven store locations. Under this agreement we will provide the funding and Lojas Salfer will continue to manage the credit and collection relationship with its clients and will assume all financing risks. The agreement has no set expiration date and may constitute an additional credit portfolio (*carteira de crédito adicional*) of R\$1.6 billion in the next few years for Bradesco.

In December 2004, we reached an exclusive operational agreement with Banco BMC on credit right transfers of up to R\$2.0 billion. This partnership involves personal lending contracts addressed to beneficiaries, mostly retired citizens and pensioners, of the *Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social* (Brazilian Social Security Institute), which we refer to as the INSS. The agreement is valid for a three-year term, and permits minimum monthly disbursements of R\$50.0 million. This agreement provides Banco BMC with a consistently available credit line for its long-term financing needs and, as result, makes other resources available to finance medium-sized companies.

Also in December 2004, we reached separate operational agreements with Banco Cruzeiro do Sul and Banco Bonsucesso on credit right transfers of up to R\$4.0 billion each. These partnerships involve personal lending contracts addressed to INSS beneficiaries. Each agreement is valid for a three-year term, and permits maximum monthly disbursements of R\$100.0 million, respectively. Banco Cruzeiro do Sul is a pioneer in payroll committed credit operations and has operations in twenty-one Brazilian states, with 194 agreements, at the federal, state and municipal levels.

In January 2005, as part of our strategy to expand individual loans, we entered into an agreement with PanAmericano, a Silvio Santos Group finance company that involves personal lending contracts

addressed to INSS beneficiaries. PanAmericano has expertise in offering personal lending to pensioners through its 130 branches in Brazil and 200 banking correspondents.

On February 4, 2005, we reduced our participation interest in Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo-Mineira (Belgo Mineira) by selling 315,000,000 of the common shares that we held in the company. We retained a 3.44% indirect interest in Belgo-Mineira capital stock with voting rights and 1.89% of its total capital stock.

In June 2005, Banco Bradesco and Eletrozema, a department store that has its operations located in the State of Pará, as well as in the states of southeast and midwest Brazil, entered into an agreement to finance the purchases of Eletrozema's customers. This transaction and the funding to be granted to Eletrozema's customers are secured by a letter of guarantee.

In July 2005, Banco Bradesco and Ponte Irmão, a retail chain that has 80 stores located in the states of the north, northeast and midwest of Brazil, entered into an agreement to finance the purchases made by Ponte Irmão's customers. This transaction and the funding to be granted to Ponte Irmão's customers are secured by a letter of guarantee.

In August 2005, Banco Bradesco and Dismar (Dudony) entered into an agreement to finance the purchases of Dismar's customers. Dismar is a store chain which has, among others, wholesale retail stores and electronic stores, with operations in the State of Paraná and several other Brazilian states.

Banco Bradesco and Lojas Esplanada and Otoch entered into an agreement for the administration of Lojas Esplanada and Otoch's private label credit cards, enabling its holders to finance their purchases, as well as for the marketing to the 2.3 million holders of these card certain information regarding Bradesco's products and services. Lojas Esplanada and Otoch are one of the biggest retail chains located in the states of the northeast of Brazil.

Banco Bradesco and Lojas Colombo S/A, the third biggest retail chain of electronic products and furniture in the country, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a partnership pursuant to which Banco Bradesco will provide several products and financial services to the clients of Lojas Colombo. Lojas Colombo has 365 stores in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais and has acted as a correspondent bank since August 2004, with more than 2 million active clients.

In March 2006, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., which we call Fidelity National and Banco ABN AMRO Real S.A., which we call Banco Real for the rendering of card processing services through a newly formed company called Fidelity Processadora e Serviços S.A., which we call Fidelity. The services to be provided by Fidelity encompass all credit and benefit card processing services, such as transaction authorization, processing and settlement, including data exchange, database marketing processing, customer service, billing, collection, information management, and fraud prevention. Fidelity will service our clients and those of Banco Real, and other major card issuers and is expected to be one of the largest providers of credit card processing services in the Brazil.

In May 2006, we and GBarbosa Comercial Ltda., one of the biggest supermarket chains located in the states of the northeast of Brazil, entered into an agreement for the issuance and administration of GBarbosa private label credit card called Credi Hiper and the offering of financial service and products to the clients of GBarbosa.

Insurance and Other Operations

We acquired control of Bradesco Seguros, previously Atlântica Companhia Nacional de Seguros, in 1983. Between 1983 and 2004, Bradesco Seguros acquired interest in ten other entities and currently maintains six subsidiaries to comply with regulatory requirements. These acquisitions have enabled Bradesco Seguros to develop into one of the leading insurers in Brazil. In 1998, Bradesco Seguros incorporated Bradesco International Health Service, a subsidiary in Miami, which assists our clients who are receiving medical treatments abroad.

In March 2005, Bradesco Seguros became our wholly owned subsidiary upon our acquisition of all the shares held by the minority shareholders of the company, for a total aggregate amount of R\$12.0 million.

Contact Information

We are a *sociedade anônima* organized under the laws of Brazil. Our head offices are located at Cidade de Deus, Vila Yara, 06029-900, Osasco, SP, Brazil, and our telephone number at our head office is (55-11) 3684-5376. Our agent for service of process in the United States is CT Corporation, located at 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10011.

Business Strategy

We believe that the expansion of the Brazilian economy, coupled with a significant increase in the Brazilian population, will lead to an increased demand for financial services. In this context, our main objective is to remain focused on the domestic market and to take advantage of our position, as the largest private bank in Brazil, to expand our profitability, thus maximizing our shareholders' value and generating a higher rate of return than other Brazilian financial institutions.

Our strategy to achieve these goals is focused not only on continuing to expand our client base but also on consolidating our role as a first bank to each of our clients by always being their first option in meeting their financial needs. Our goal is to become the Brazilian market's complete bank by playing an important role in each of the financial segments.

With more than 73,000 employees, a wide network of distribution channels, which include our branches, outlets, Postal Bank services performed at correspondent offices and ATM machines, we intend to provide a broader list of retail banking services to our clients. We are focused on increasing our business volume, acting as full service commercial bank, both investment bank and corporate bank, and expanding our private banking business segment.

In the insurance segment, we aim to consolidate the leadership of Bradesco Seguros e Previdência in the pension plan segment by taking advantage of the continuous increase in the demand for our pension plan products.

Furthermore, we intend to play an important role in each business segment and to be recognized by our clients as leaders in performance and efficiency.

We understand that the success of a financial sector company depends not only on the number of clients it has, but also requires highly capable, well trained and dedicated personnel with strict work discipline standards. As a result, our growth plans are not limited to increasing our client base but are also focused on continuously improving our products and channels of distribution. Additionally, we believe that the basis for the development of our business is investing in the training and professional development of

our employees and creating a cooperative and friendly environment where our employees can develop life-long careers.

Finally, our key philosophy is the management of our business in accordance with the highest ethical standards. Beyond creating shareholder value, our strategy is also guided and focused on achieving the best market practices of corporate governance and the understanding that we play an important role in our society.

The key elements of our business strategy are to:

- expand through organic growth;
- build on the business model of a large banking institution with a major insurance subsidiary, which we call the Bank-Insurance Model, in order to maintain our profitability and consolidate our leadership in the insurance sector;
- increase revenues, profitability and shareholder value by strengthening our loans operations, our core business, and expanding new products and services;
- maintain our commitment to technological innovation;
- build profitability and shareholder return through improvement of the efficiency index;
- maintain acceptable risk levels in our operations; and
- expand through strategic alliances and selective acquisitions when advantageous.

Expand through organic growth in core business areas.

The growth of the Brazilian economy has been sustained over recent months and has produced strategic opportunities for growth in the financial and insurance industries, mainly due to increases in business volume. We plan to take advantage of these opportunities to increase our revenue, build profitability and maximize shareholder value by:

- capitalizing on the opportunity in the Brazilian market to capture new customers with underserved credit and financial needs, in addition to competing for a small stratum of customers in upper income brackets;
- expanding our financial services distribution channels by means of developing new products, using nontraditional means, such as the expansion of our credit cards and store credit cards offered through alliances with the stores and the rendering of services through the Postal Bank;
- taking advantage of our existing distribution channels, including our traditional branch network and newer Internet access technologies, to identify demand for new products;
- using our customer base to offer our products and services more widely and to increase the average number of products used per checking account from 4.7 products as of December 2005, to an average of 5.0 products per checking account by December 2006;

- using our branch-based systems aimed at assessing and monitoring our clients' use of our products so as to channel them to the proper selling, delivery and trading platforms; and
- developing diverse products tailored to the needs of both our existing and potential clients.

Build on the Bank-Insurance Model to maintain profitability and consolidate leadership in the insurance sector.

Our goal is to have our customers look to us first for all their banking, insurance and pension needs. We believe that we are in an especially good position to capitalize on the synergies among banking, insurance, pension and other financial activities, since we are able to sell our traditional banking, insurance and pension products through our branch network brokers and sales offices and through our Internet distribution services.

At the same time, we are looking to increase the profitability of our insurance and pension plan businesses by using our profitability measures, instead of the volume of premiums underwritten or amounts deposited, and by:

- maintaining our existing policy of careful evaluation of vehicle insurance risks and declining insurance in cases where such risks are too high;
- aggressively marketing our products; and
- maintaining acceptable levels of risk in our operations through a strategy of:
 - prioritizing insurance underwriting opportunities according to the risk spread, which is the difference between the expected income under an insurance contract and the actuarially determined amount of claims likely to be paid under that same contract;
 - entering into hedging transactions, so as to avoid mismatches between the actual rate of inflation and provisions for interest rate and inflation adjustments in long-term contracts; and
 - entering into reinsurance agreements with well-known reinsurers through the *IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A.*, known as *IRB* to reduce exposure to large risks.

Increase banking revenues, profitability and shareholder value by strengthening our loan operations and expanding our new products and services.

Our strategy to increase revenues and profitability of our banking operations is focused on:

- building our traditional deposit-taking and lending activities by improving the quality of our portfolio, through risk mitigation plans as well as more stringent application of credit standards to our potential customers through credit granting ratings;
- continuing to build our corporate and individual client base by offering services tailored to individual clients' needs, including foreign exchange and import/export trade financing services;
- focusing aggressively on fee-based services, such as bill collection and processing, and marketing them to existing and potential corporate clients;

- expanding our financial services and products that are distributed outside of the conventional branch environment, such as our credit card businesses, in order to capitalize on changes in consumer behavior in the consumption of financial services;
- continuing to expand our pension and asset management revenues; and
- continuing to build our base of high-income clients by offering a wide range of personalized products and services with the goal of enhancing our asset management services.

Maintain our commitment to technological innovation.

The development of efficient means of reaching customers and processing transactions is a key element of our goal to expand our profitability and to capitalize on opportunities for organic growth. Recently, we decided to strengthen this strategy by modifying our technological standards in order to maintain our market leadership in technological innovation, and we established a task force aimed at improving the public perception of the technology we use.

We believe that technology offers unparalleled opportunities to reach our customers in a cost-efficient manner. We are committed to being at the forefront of the bank automation process by creating opportunities for the Brazilian public to reach us through the Internet. We expect to continue to increase the number of clients and transactions handled over the Internet through techniques such as:

- continuing to install Internet access stations, known as WebPoints, in public places, enabling clients to reach our Internet banking system whether or not they have access to a personal computer;
- expanding our mobile banking service, which we call Bradesco Mobile Banking, which allows customers to conduct their banking business over the Internet with compatible cellular handsets; and
- providing Pocket Internet Banking for hand-held devices and personal digital assistants or PDAs that allow our clients to check their savings and checking account information, review recent credit card transactions, make payments, transfer funds and obtain information relating to our services.

Build profitability and shareholder return through the improvement of our efficiency index.

We intend to improve on our levels of efficiency by:

- maintaining austerity as the basis of our policy of cost control;
- consolidating the synergies created by our recent acquisitions;
- continuing to reduce our operational costs through investments in technology that will minimize these costs on a per-transaction basis, emphasizing our existing automated channels of distribution, including our telephone, Internet and ATM distribution systems; and
- continuing to merge the institutions that we acquire in the future into our existing system in order to eliminate redundancies and potential inefficiencies.

Maintain acceptable risk levels in our operations.

We are constantly identifying and evaluating the level of risk of our activities by developing and keeping adequate controls, monitoring the procedures and the efficiency of our capital expenditures, and aiming to achieve and maintain international standards and competitive advantages.

Enter into strategic alliances and selective acquisitions.

We understand that in the coming years, the development of Brazilian financial institutions will rely on organic growth. We also believe that growth opportunities will be restricted to the acquisition of smaller institutions made available through privatizations. However, there are still some financial institutions in newer segments, such as consumer financing, credit cards and investment banking, that could possibly be acquired. Therefore, we evaluate potential strategic alliances and consolidation opportunities, including proposed privatizations and acquisitions, as well as other methods that offer potential opportunities either to increase our market share or to improve our efficiency. In addition to focusing on value and asset quality, we consider the potential operating synergies, opportunities for cross-selling, acquisition of know-how and other advantages of a potential alliance or acquisition. Our analysis of prospective opportunities is guided by the impact they would have on our results.

Banking Activity

We offer a range of banking products and services, including:

- deposit-taking operations, such as checking accounts, savings accounts and time deposits;
- lending operations, including consumer lending, housing loans, industrial and agricultural loans and leasing;
- credit and debit card services;
- payment processing and collection;
- capital markets services, including underwriting and financial advisory services as well as brokerage and trading activities;
- international banking; and
- asset management services.

Our diverse customer base includes individuals and small, mid-sized and large companies in Brazil. Historically we have cultivated a stronger presence among the broadest segment of the Brazilian market, consisting primarily of middle- and low-income individuals. During the 1990s, we reached out to corporations and high-net-worth individuals to complement our traditional client base. Since 1999, we have built our corporate department, which serves our corporate clients who have annual revenues of R\$180.0 million or more, and a private banking department, which serves individual clients who have minimum net assets of R\$1.0 million. In 2002, we created Bradesco Companies (*Bradesco Empresas*) which is responsible for corporate clients that have an annual income of between R\$15.0 and R\$180.0 million, with the goal of expanding our business in the middle corporate market sector. In May 2003, we launched Bradesco Prime, a new division of Bradesco that offers services to individual clients who either have a monthly income of at least R\$4,000 or have R\$50,000 available for immediate investment. Bradesco Retail

(Bradesco Varejo) is our division responsible for the corporate clients that have an annual income lower than R\$15.0 million and the individual clients that have a monthly income lower than R\$4,000.

The following diagram shows the breakdown of our banking activities as of December 31, 2005:

The following table sets forth selected financial data for our banking segment for the periods indicated:

	As of and for the year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Income statement data:			
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	R\$10,034	R\$9,861	R\$12,892
Provision for loan losses	(2,034)	(1,429)	(1,823)
Non-interest income ⁽¹⁾	4,041	6,370	8,177
Non-interest expense	(10,424)	(11,418)	(13,418)
Income before taxes and minority interest ⁽¹⁾	1,617	3,384	5,828
Taxes on income	24	(457)	(1,570)
Income before minority interest ⁽¹⁾	1,641	2,927	4,258
Minority interest	(6)	(8)	(2)
Net Income	R\$1,635	R\$2,919	R\$4,256
Balance sheet data:			
Total assets	134,767	144,796	165,072
Selected results of operations data:			
Interest income:			
Interest on loans	R\$12,176	R\$12,812	R\$17,236
Interest on securities	1,895	1,496	3,548
Interest on federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,861	2,738	2,018
Interfinancial deposits	315	132	311
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank	1,459	1,542	2,160
Others	62	73	61
Interest expense:			
Interest on deposits	(6,401)	(5,008)	(6,944)
Interest on federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(2,855)	(2,390)	(3,862)
Interest on short-term borrowing and on long-term debt	(478)	(1,534)	(1,635)
Fee and commission income	R\$3,225	R\$3,885	R\$4,687

(1) Includes income from related parties outside of the banking segment.

Deposit-taking Activities

We offer a variety of deposit products and services to our customers through our branches, including:

- checking accounts, which do not bear interest;

- investment deposit accounts which we have offered to our customers since October 2004, due to a change in law, and which permit financial transactions to be made without CPMF charges;
- traditional savings accounts, which currently earn the Brazilian reference rate, the *taxa referencial*, known as the TR, plus 6.17% in annual interest;
- time deposits, which are represented by *certificados de depósito bancário* (Bank Deposit Certificates, or CDBs), and earn interest at a fixed or floating rate; and
- deposits from financial institutions, which are represented by *certificados de depósito interbancário* (Interbank Deposit Certificates, or CDIs), and which earn the interbank deposit rate.

At December 31, 2005, we had 16.5 million checking accounts, with 15.5 million individual account holders, 957,000 corporate account holders and 35.1 million savings accounts. As of December 31, 2005, deposits (excluding deposits from financial institutions) totaled R\$75.2 billion and we had a 19.3% share of the Brazilian savings deposit market, according to the Central Bank.

The following table sets forth a breakdown by product type of our deposits at the dates indicated:

	December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Deposits from Customers:						
Demand deposits	R\$12,912	22.3%	R\$15,384	22.4%	R\$16,223	21.5%
<i>Reais</i>	12,647	21.8	15,155	22.1	16,026	21.2
Foreign currency	265	0.5	229	0.3	197	0.3
Savings deposits	22,140	38.1	24,783	36.1	26,201	34.7
<i>Reais</i>	22,140	38.1	24,783	36.1	26,201	34.7
Term deposits/certificates of deposit	22,944	39.5	28,460	41.5	32,837	43.6
<i>Reais</i>	19,003	32.7	26,246	38.3	30,434	40.4
Foreign currency	3,941	6.8	2,214	3.2	2,403	3.2
Total deposits from customers	57,996	99.9	68,627	100.0	75,261	99.8
Deposits from financial institutions	31	0.1	20	-	146	0.2
Total	R\$58,027	100.0%	R\$68,647	100.0%	R\$75,407	100.0%

We offer our clients some additional special services, such as:

- the Easy-Checking Account, a combination checking account and savings account in which, after the lapse of a pre-set period (the length of which is determined by regulation), deposited funds earn

interest at the same rate as our savings accounts, unlike our ordinary checking accounts, which earn no interest;

- identified deposits, which allow our clients to identify deposits made in favor of a third party through the use of a personal identification number; and
- real-time banking transfers from a checking, savings or investment account to another checking, savings or investment account or between checking, savings and investment accounts, including accounts at other banks.

Credit Operations

The following table sets forth a breakdown by product type of our credit operations in Brazil, in each case at the dates indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Loans outstanding by product type:		(R\$ in million)	
Consumer credit operations	R\$11,365	R\$16,282	R\$26,137
Real estate financing	1,512	1,370	1,355
Loans from <i>Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social</i> (BNDES)	7,226	7,219	8,240
Other local corporate loans	13,930	16,124	20,450
Agricultural credit	4,404	6,034	6,369
Leasing	1,364	1,626	2,491
Credit Cards	1,373	1,289	1,830
Import and export financings	9,048	9,423	11,167
Other foreign loans	2,429	1,588	1,900
Other public sector loans	-	15	49
Total	52,651	60,970	79,988
Non-performing loans	2,144	2,206	2,701
Total	R\$54,795	R\$63,176	R\$82,689

The following table sets forth a summary of the concentration of our outstanding loans by borrower size.

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Borrower size:			
Largest borrower	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%
10 largest borrowers	10.1	8.9	7.0
20 largest borrowers	15.3	13.0	10.5
50 largest borrowers	24.4	20.7	16.8
100 largest borrowers	31.6%	26.4%	22.0%

Consumer Credit Operations

We provide a significant volume of personal loans to individual customers, which diminish the impact of any one loan on the performance of our portfolio and helps build customer loyalty. Such loans consist primarily of:

- short-term loans, extended by our branches to holders of our checking accounts and, within certain limits, through our ATM network, and which have an average maturity of three months and on which interest accrues at an average rate of 5.52 % per month as of December 31, 2005;
- automobile financing loans, which have an average maturity of twelve months and on which interest accrues at an average rate of 3.0% per month as of December 31, 2005; and
- overdraft loans on checking accounts, which are, on average, repaid in one month and which carry interest rates varying from 4.58% to 8.23% per month as of December 31, 2005.

We also provide revolving credit facilities and traditional term loans. At December 31, 2005, we had outstanding advances, overdrafts, automobile financings, consumer loans and revolving credit loans in an aggregate amount of R\$26.1 billion, representing 31.6% of our credit portfolio as of that date. On the basis of loans outstanding at that date, we had a 17.6% share of the Brazilian consumer loan market, according to information published by the Central Bank.

Banco Finasa, our financing subsidiary, focuses on providing consumers with financing for the purchase of vehicles, other goods, leasing and personal loans. Banco Finasa's wholly owned subsidiary, Finasa Promotora de Vendas Ltda, is responsible for Banco Finasa's sale promotion. As of December 31, 2005, Finasa Promotora operates 239 branches throughout Brazil, as well as sales offices located in 17,949 vehicle stores and 22,490 stores that sell furniture, tourism services, auto parts, information technology programs, construction materials, clothing and shoes, among others. As of December 31, 2005, Finasa Promotora de Vendas had 4,029 employees, 74.0% of which directly focused on sales promotion.

Real Estate Financing

At December 31, 2005, we had 30,198 residential mortgage loans outstanding and 20.7% of all the units financed by the civil construction sector, according to information published by the Central Bank. On December 31, 2005, the aggregate outstanding amount of our residential mortgage loans amounted to R\$1.4 billion, representing 1.6% of our loan portfolio.

Our residential mortgage financings are made by either the *Sistema Financeiro Habitacional*, which we call the SFH, or the *Carteira Hipotecária Habitacional*, which we call the CHH. Loans from both portfolios are made at annual interest rates that vary between 12.0% to 18.0% plus TR.

Residential loans of SFH have stated maturities between five to eighteen years and the residential loans of CHH typically have maximum maturities of fifteen years and are subject to greater interest rates than the SFH loans.

Our construction loans granted to individuals have a stated maturity of up to twelve months and a repayment period lasting up to ten years. Payments are made on a floating rate basis of TR plus 12.0% per year for the SFH loans.

We also extend financing to corporate customers under the SFH. These loans, which are for construction purposes, typically have a maturity of up to twenty-four months and repayment begins within two years after the formal conclusion of construction. We make these loans on a floating-rate basis of TR plus 12.0% per year during the construction stage for SFH loans and TR plus 18.0% per year after construction has been completed for CHH loans.

Central Bank regulations require us to provide an amount of residential real estate financing equal to at least 65.0% of the balance of our savings accounts. Amounts that can be used to satisfy this requirement include, in addition to direct residential real estate loans, mortgage notes, charged-off residential real-estate loans, and other financings, all as specified in guidelines issued by the Central Bank. We generally do not finance more than 80.0% of the purchase price or the market value of a property, whichever is lower.

We currently hold 9.1% of the voting capital of *Companhia Brasileira de Securitização*, also known as CIBRASEC. CIBRASEC is a special purpose vehicle controlled by several Brazilian financial institutions that is engaged in the securitization of housing loans.

On-lending of BNDES Loans

The Brazilian government has a program to provide government-funded long-term loans with below-market interest rates to sectors of the economy that it has targeted for development. Under this program, we borrow funds from either (1) Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social, also known as BNDES, which is a Brazilian development bank wholly-owned by the federal government, or (2) *Agência Especial de Financiamento Industrial* FINAME, also known as FINAME, the equipment financing subsidiary of BNDES. We then on-lend these funds to borrowers in targeted sectors of the economy. We determine the spread on the loans based on the borrowers credit. The on lending, whose risk is ours, is always secured. For further information on our BNDES loans, see note 14(a) to our consolidated financial statements.

According to BNDES, we are the biggest bank on-lender of BNDES loans, which we lend primarily to small corporate customers in the industrial sector. Our on-lending portfolio was R\$8.2 billion on December 31, 2005, representing 10.0% of our credit portfolio at that date.

Other Corporate Lending

We provide traditional loans for the ongoing needs of our corporate clients. We had R\$20.5 billion of outstanding corporate loans, accounting for approximately 24.7% of our credit portfolio at December 31, 2005. We offer a range of loans to our Brazilian corporate clients, including:

- short-term loans of twenty-nine days or less;

- working capital loans to cover our customers' cash needs;
- guaranteed checking accounts;
- revolving credit lines;
- discounting of trade receivables; and
- merchandise financing.

These lending products generally bear an interest rate of between 2.1% and 6.64% per month.

Agricultural Loans

We extend loans to the agricultural sector, which are financed by demand deposits, as well as by our own resources, in accordance with Central Bank regulations. At December 31, 2005, we had R\$6.4 billion in outstanding agricultural loans, representing 7.7% of our credit portfolio. In accordance with Central Bank regulations, we extend loans using funds from our compulsory deposits at a fixed rate, which was 8.75% per annum at December 31, 2005. The maturity of these loans generally matches agricultural cycles and the principal becomes due at the time the crop is sold. As security for such loans, we generally obtain a mortgage on the land where the activity being financed is conducted.

As with housing loans, Central Bank regulations establish an obligation to extend agricultural sector credits. Current Central Bank regulations require us to use at least 25.0% of our checking account deposits to provide rural credit. If we do not meet the 25.0% threshold, we must deposit the unused amount in a non-interest-bearing account with the Central Bank.

Micro Credit

We extend micro credit to low-income persons and small companies, in accordance with Central Bank regulations requiring that banks direct a portion of their cash deposits to such credit transactions. We began extending such micro credits in August 2003. At December 31, 2005, we had 332,479 micro credit loans outstanding, totaling R\$86.7 million and representing 0.1% of our credit portfolio.

In accordance with Central Bank regulations, the micro credit loans have a maximum effective interest rate of 2.0% per month. The relevant regulations issued by *Conselho Monetário Nacional*, known as CMN, mandate that the maximum amount loaned to any borrower be limited to R\$580 for individuals and R\$1,430 for small companies.

Leasing Operations

According to ABEL *Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Leasing*, as of December 31, 2005, the value of our outstanding leases was one of the largest among private leasing operations in Brazil, as measured by the discounted present value of the leasing portfolio. In addition, the aggregate discounted present value of the leasing portfolios of leasing companies in Brazil on December 31, 2005 was R\$21.9 billion, of which we had a market share of 11.5%.

On December 31, 2005, we held 54,607 outstanding leases with an aggregate value of R\$2.5 billion, representing 3.0% of our credit portfolio. The size of our leasing portfolio was R\$1.4 billion (under approximately 30,000 contracts) at December 31, 2003 and R\$1.6 billion (under approximately 28,000 contracts) at December 31, 2004.

The Brazilian leasing market is dominated by large banks and both domestic- and foreign-owned companies affiliated with vehicle manufacturers. Brazilian lease contracts generally relate to motor vehicles, computers, industrial machinery and other equipment.

Most of our leases are financial (as opposed to operational) leases, and our leasing operations primarily involve the leasing of cars, trucks, material handlers, aircraft and heavy machinery. In 2005, 62.1% of our outstanding leases were automobile leases, as compared to 77.4% for the Brazilian leasing market as a whole.

As of December 31, 2005, we conducted our leasing operations through our primary leasing subsidiary, Bradesco Leasing and also through Banco Finasa.

We obtain funding for our leasing operations, primarily through the issuance of debentures and notes in the domestic market. At December 31, 2005, Bradesco Leasing had R\$15.4 billion of debentures outstanding in the domestic market, which mature in 2025.

Terms of Leasing Agreements

Financial leases represent a source of medium- and long-term financing for Brazilian customers. Under Brazilian law, the minimum term of financial leasing contracts is twenty-four months for transactions with respect to goods with an average life of five years or less, and thirty-six months for transactions with respect to goods with an average life greater than five years. There is no legally imposed maximum term for leasing contracts. At December 31, 2005 the remaining average maturity of contracts in our lease portfolio was 35.4 months.

Through our leasing companies, we retain legal title to each asset until the final installment (including any agreed residual value) due under the lease is paid by the lessee. Our lease contracts are typically structured to spread payments on the agreed residual value through the life of the contract. We generally repossess the leased asset if a lessee is in default and require both a 30.0% down payment and maintenance by the lessee of full insurance on the leased asset.

Credit Cards

We issued Brazil's first credit cards in 1968, and as of December 31, 2005, we were one of Brazil's largest independent credit card issuers, with 10.2 million credit cards issued, equal to 13.1% of the approximately 66.3 million credit cards issued in Brazil, according to information published by Visa and Mastercard. We offer Visa and MasterCard credit cards to our existing customers as well as to potential clients. As of December 31, 2005, our credit cards were accepted in over twenty-four million commercial and service establishments in more than 150 countries.

We earn revenues from our credit card operations through:

- issuance fees and annual fees;
- processing fees;
- interest on credit card balances and advances;
- interest on cash advances through ATMs; and

- interest on cash advances to cover future payments owed to establishments that accept Visa credit cards.

We offer our customers several types of credit cards and related services, including:

- credit cards restricted to use within Brazil;
- credit cards accepted nationwide and internationally;
- credit cards directed toward high-net-worth customers, such as Gold , Platinum and Infinite Visa and Black MasterCard;
- cards which combine the features of a credit card (known as Visa Fácil) and a debit card (known as Visa Electron). Holders of these cards can use them to carry out traditional banking transactions as well as to purchase goods. These cards have lower credit limits;
- chip-embedded credit cards, which allow holders to use passwords instead of signatures;
- corporate credit cards accepted nationwide and internationally;
- co-branded credit cards, which we offer through partnerships we have with traditional companies, such as airlines, retail stores , newspapers, magazines, automobile companies and others;
- affinity credit cards, which we offer through civil associations, such as sport clubs and non-governmental organizations;
- Mini Bradesco Visa credit cards, which are 43.0% smaller than standard credit cards;
- Cred Mais credit cards for employees of our payroll processing clients, which have more attractive revolving credit fees;
- private label credit cards, which exclusively target retail clients in efforts to leverage the loyalty of our business and individual clients.
- GiftCard , which is a prepaid card sold as a gift to individuals;
- SMS Bradesco Message Service, which allows the credit card holder to receive a text message in their mobile phone informing them that a transaction with its respective credit card has been made;
- National Credit Card MT Foment Card (*Cartão de Crédito Nacional MT Fomento Card*), which has special credit card fees for Public Servants, retirees, pensioners and commissioners of the Government of the State of Mato Grosso;
- CPB - Bradesco Ticket Card , which is focused on the management and control of plane ticket expenses for corporations; and
- Casas Bahia Visa Credit Card , which allows the holder to pay for purchases made at Casas Bahia stores in up to twenty-four monthly installments, as well as the use of the card in all establishments that accept Visa credit cards.

As of December 31, 2005, we had more than seventy-seven partners with whom we offered co-branded, affinity and private label credit cards. These relationships have allowed us to integrate our relationships with our clients, allowing us to offer our credit card customers banking products and insurance services.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of credit cards we issued in Brazil by type of card at the dates indicated:

	December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	Number of cards outstanding	% of total number	Number of cards outstanding	% of total number	Number of cards outstanding	% of total number
Visa	6,513,996	92.0%	7,056,789	92.6%	7,772,898	76.0%
MasterCard	475,645	7.0%	547,935	7.2%	896,751	9.0%
American Express	32,311	1.0%	-	-	-	-
Private Label	-	-	16,851	0.2%	1,534,739	15.0%
Total	7,021,952	100.0%	7,621,575	100.0%	10,204,388	100.0%

Our credit card billing totaled R\$14.0 billion during 2005, an increase of 22.2% over 2004.

Debit Cards

We began issuing debit cards in 1981 under the name Bradesco Instantâneo. In 1999, we began converting all our Bradesco Instantâneo debit cards into new cards called Bradesco Visa Electron cards. Customers who hold Bradesco Visa Electron debit cards can use them to make purchases at establishments and obtain advances at the BDN network in Brazil and the Visa Plus network worldwide. The amount paid is withdrawn from the cardholder's Bradesco account, eliminating the inconvenience and bureaucracy of a check. We charge affiliated establishments a commission fee of 1.6% on each Visa Electron transaction. The total income from debit cards totaled R\$12.2 billion in 2005, a 29.8% increase from 2004, also due to the increase in the client base and the preference for this type of payment.

In 2005, Bradesco was one of the main companies responsible for the increase in the portfolio of Visa Vale, a company created by Bradesco, Banco do Brasil and ABN Amro Bank based on the Government's Workers' Food Plan (*Programa de Alimentação ao Trabalhador*, known as PAT). The portfolio of Visa Vale reached over one million debit cards by December 31, 2005, an increase of 35.6% over 2004. These cards are distributed by employers to certain employees to pay for food.

Receivables Payment and Human Resource Management Solutions

Receiving and Payment Solutions

In Brazil, the majority of consumers pay their bills in person at bank branches or at ATMs. In order to meet the cash management needs of our clients, both in the public and private sectors, we offer many electronic solutions for receipt and payment management, supported by a vast network of branches, banking

correspondents and electronic channels, all of which aim to improve the speed and security of the transfer of resources and information.

These electronic solutions include: (a) the collection of payments from past-due bills, (b) providing on-line management of cash payments made at our branches, and (c) the electronic payment of taxes. In addition to these electronic solutions, we offer services to facilitate our clients' business development and provide tailor-made solutions for our clients' banking problems.

We also provide services to the public sector (including exclusive use of the Internet portal www.bradescopoderpublico.com.br), and have focused on making our branches readily accessible to federal, state, public service municipalities and concessionaires.

We also earn revenues through the payment of taxes on collection services and payment processing services, as well as upon transfers of funds received until their availability to the beneficiary. Our receipt processing services contribute to the productivity and results of our other businesses.

Charging (Cobrança)

In 2005, we processed 919.2 million payments, with a total aggregate amount of R\$921.9 billion and, in 2004, we processed 854.1 million charging transactions, with a total aggregate amount of R\$812.5 billion.

Collections (Arrecadações)

In 2004, we processed 248.1 million tax payments, utility bills and payments to the beneficiaries of the social security system, with a total aggregate amount of R\$140.8 billion. In 2005, we processed 271.8 million of such payments, with a total aggregate amount of R\$160.7 billion, including:

- R\$22.0 billion paid in 2005 for electricity, water, gas and telephone bills, out of which 29.5% was paid through automatic debit in checking and savings accounts; and
- R\$113.2 billion paid in 2005 as tax collection.

Check-Custody Services

As of December 31, 2005, we had 218,000 post-dated check -custody service accounts totaling R\$3.9 billion. Post-dated checks are a means of term payment frequently used in Brazil, particularly in the retail and wholesale sectors. Under this system, clients pay their goods and services with future dated bank checks, which the seller deposits on an agreed upon later date, effectively extending the time in which payment must be made. We offer our clients who use our check-custody service various alternatives, such as electronic data selection and available credit lines for fund advances. In 2004, we had 195,000 post-dated check-custody services accounts totaling R\$3.9 billion.

Suppliers and Taxes Payment

We offer our corporate clients electronic payment services, which allow them to make payments and financial transfers to their suppliers and creditors, as well as pay taxes and public utility bills online. As of December 31, 2005, more than 359,000 companies were using these services. In 2004, we processed over 111.1 million payments and transfers, totaling R\$401.5 billion. In 2005, we processed over 128.4 million payments and transfers, totaling R\$470.3 billion.

In 2005, R\$25.5 billion were paid to beneficiaries and pensioners of INSS, representing 18.3% of the total number of INSS beneficiaries in that year.

Administrative Services and Human Resource Solutions

We offer our corporate clients several electronic solutions for management of human resources and administrative services, including: payroll processing, employee checking accounts, known as salary accounts, the salary card for employees who do not have accounts at Bradesco and the company card, for the payment of business trips and other company-related expenses. Once employees receive their salaries through this system, they may take advantage of various services, including overdraft protection and access to a broad ATM network. We earn revenues from these services through fees paid by our corporate clients.

Capital Markets and Investment Banking Services

Underwriting Services

We have been among the leaders in domestic debt and equity underwriting in Brazil for more than ten years, for both fixed income and variable income securities. In 2004, we participated in the issuance of notes of Braskem S.A. (R\$1.2 billion); Suzano Bahia Sul Papel e Celulose (R\$500.0 million); Telecomunicações de São Paulo S.A. - Telesp (R\$1.5 billion), Klabin S.A. (R\$314.0 million) and in the issuance of promissory notes by Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações S.A. - Embratel (R\$1.0 billion).

On December, 31, 2005, according to ANBID, we were ranked:

- first in originations of transactions, with R\$4.628 billion in operations with fixed income securities; and
- seventh in placement of securities, with a total of R\$126.9 million in equity transactions and R\$1.628 billion in fixed income operations.

During 2005, we coordinated R\$26.9 billion in equity and debt transactions, representing 46.2% of the issuances registered with the CVM. In 2004, we coordinated public issuances of equity and debt securities in the Brazilian market totaling R\$12.5 billion, corresponding to 59.5% of all transactions registered with the CVM.

In 2005, we coordinated the initial public offerings of Lojas Renner S.A. (R\$890.3 million); EDP - Energias do Brasil S.A. (R\$1.18 billion); OHL Brasil S.A. (R\$431.3 million); Cyrela Brazil Realty S.A. (R\$902.2 million) and Cosan S.A. Indústria e Comércio (R\$885.8 million). We have also participated in the issuance of notes by Braskem S.A. (R\$300.0 million); Camargo Corrêa Cimentos S.A. (R\$360.0 million); Companhia de Eletricidade da Bahia Coelba (R\$540.0 million) and Ultrapar Participações S.A. (R\$300.0 million).

Advisory Services

In 2005, we advised the following companies on structuring of credit receivables fund (*Fundos de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios*, known as FDIC), (i) Furnas Centrais Elétricas II, in the amount of R\$900.0 million, (ii) BGN Life Crédito Consignado (1st and 2nd series), in the amount of R\$400.0 million, (iii) CESP II, in the amount of R\$650.0 million, and (iv) Motorola Industrial, in the amount of R\$538.0 million.

We also coordinated several mergers and acquisitions transactions, such as the tender offer made by Cargill Agricola S.A. for the acquisition of the shares issued by Seara Alimentos S.A. and the acquisition of the share control of Águas Guariroba S.A.

Bradesco has also served as a financial advisor in project finance transactions for greenfield projects, such as the Enercan Project (October, 2001 - December, 2005), Furnas Centrais Eletricas in the Paulistas and Simplicio power generation plants (November - December, 2005) and Itumbiara Project (Since September, 2004).

In 2005, we served as financial advisors to (i) Ceará Steel Project, a Brazilian steelmaker whose shareholders are DongKuk Steel, Danieli and Companhia Vale do Rio Doce in connection with the structuring of the local funding for such project; (ii) Luziânia Consortium which is formed by Furnas Centrais Eletricas S.A., Schahin Engenharia, Queiroz Galvao, CEMIG and Orteng in order to assist them in the auction of certain transmission lines; and (iii) Furnas Centrais Eletricas S.A., in order to assist it in the bidding process for the development of the Simplicio and Paulista power generation projects, in which Furnas has been the winner. We are also providing financial advisory services to Campos Novos Energia Project, a hydroelectric power plant held by CPFL, Votorantim, CEEE and CELESC and to Itumbiara Project, a transmission line held by the Spanish companies of Elecnor, Isolux and Cobra.

Brokerage and Trading Services

Through our wholly-owned subsidiary Bradesco S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários, which we refer to as Bradesco Corretora, we trade futures, options and corporate and Brazilian government securities on behalf of our customers. The clients of Bradesco Corretora include individuals with many assets, large companies and institutional investors. Bradesco Corretora's clients include high net worth individuals, large corporations and institutional investors. Bradesco Corretora also offers investment analysis services, which provide market performance reports, portfolio advice and stock guides.

During 2005, Bradesco Corretora traded more than R\$18.1 billion on BOVESPA and, according to BOVESPA, was ranked twelfth in Brazil in terms of total trading volume.

In addition, during 2005, Bradesco Corretora traded approximately 3.9 million futures, swaps, options and other contracts, with a total value of R\$402.9 billion, on the *Bolsa de Mercadorias e Futuros* (the Brazilian Mercantile and Futures Market, which we call the BM&F). According to the BM&F, in 2005, Bradesco Corretora was ranked 20th in the Brazilian market, in terms of the number of options, futures and swaps contracts executed. In 2004, Bradesco Corretora traded 2.9 million of futures, swaps, options and other contracts, with a total amount of R\$315.8 billion on BM&F and, according to BM&F, was ranked 27th in the Brazilian market.

Bradesco Corretora has twenty one brokers covering retail investors and assisting our branch managers, eight brokers dedicated to Brazilian and foreign institutional investors and nine brokers dedicated to the BM&F. Bradesco Corretora has twelve traders on the floor of BM&F. Our branch managers are charged with the task of marketing the services that Bradesco Corretora offers.

Bradesco Corretora offers its clients the ability to trade securities via the Internet through its ShopInvest service. In 2005, trading through ShopInvest totaled R\$1.8 billion, corresponding, according to BOVESPA, to 2.3% of all transactions carried out through the Internet on BOVESPA and ranking Bradesco Corretora as the 8th largest Internet trader in the Brazilian market. In 2004, negotiations through ShopInvest totaled R\$1.4 billion, corresponding, according to BOVESPA, to 2.8% of all the transactions carried out through the Internet on BOVESPA, ranking Bradesco Corretora as the 5th largest

Internet trader in the Brazilian market. In 2005, Bradesco Corretora achieved the date protection and privacy seal GoodPriv@cy in the Home Broker product Protection Management of Data Transmitted through the Internet (ShopInvest), to enable the peddling of stock in the BOVESPA.

In July 2005, Bradesco Corretora made available to its clients the Direct Treasury Program, which enables the individual client to invest in Federal Public Securities through the Internet by only registering in Bradesco Corretora through its website.

Bradesco Corretora also offers its services as a representative of non-resident investors in transactions carried out in the financial and capital markets, in accordance with the terms of CMN Resolution No. 2,689 which we refer to as Resolution 2,689. For more information regarding Resolution 2,689 see Item 10. Additional Information Exchange Controls.

Administrative, Depositary and Custodial Services

Through our infrastructure and specially trained personnel, we offer our clients several services, such as custody of securities, controllership, receivable funds, DR-depositary receipt, BDR-brazilian depositary receipt, bookkeeping for shares, debentures and quotas of investments funds. These services have received a total of eight ISO 9001:2000 certifications.

As of December 31, 2005:

- Book-entry assets

- our system for registered shares had 164 companies, with a total of 2.4 million shareholders;
- our system for registered debentures had 42 companies with a total market value of R\$35.6 billion;
- our system for registered quotas had 26 investment funds with a market value of R\$1.5 billion; and
- we administered two BDR registered programs, with a market value of R\$127.6 million.

- Custody and Accounting

- our custodial services clients (funds, portfolios, receivables, DR and mutual funds) had total assets in custody of R\$179.3 billion;
- we act as custodian for 8 DR Programs registered, with market value of R\$42.1 billion; and
- R\$236.1 billion is the total net worth of the 658 investment funds and portfolios that used our controllership services.

International Banking

As a private commercial bank, we offer a range of international services, such as exchange transactions, external trade financing, lines of credit, and offshore banking activities. Our overseas network is made up of:

- in New York City, our branch and Bradesco Securities Inc., our subsidiary brokerage firm, which we call Bradesco Securities U.S. ;

- in Cayman Islands, a branch of Bradesco well as our subsidiary, Cidade Capital Markets Ltd., which we called Cidade Capital Markets ;
- in the Bahamas, a branch of Boavista;
- in Argentina, Banco Bradesco Argentina S.A., our subsidiary, which we call Bradesco Argentina ;
- in Luxembourg, Banco Bradesco Luxembourg S.A., our subsidiary, which we call Bradesco Luxembourg ; and
- in Japan, Bradesco Services Co. Ltd., our subsidiary, which we call Bradesco Services Japan.

Our international operations are coordinated by our exchange department and supported by twelve operational units in Brazil, in addition to four additional support units and 3 foreign exchange platforms, located in Brazil's principal exporting and importing centers.

Revenues from Brazilian and Foreign Operations

The table below provides for a breakdown of our revenues (interest income) plus non-interest income arising from our operations in Brazil and overseas for the periods indicated:

	December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	R\$ in million	%	R\$ in million	%	R\$ in million	%
Brazilian operations	R\$35,464	99.0%	R\$37,228	98.0%	R\$48,222	98.7%
Overseas operations	361	1.0	777	2.0	641	1.3%
Total	R\$35,825	100.0%	R\$38,005	100.0%	R\$48,863	100.0%

Foreign Branches and Subsidiaries

Our foreign branches and subsidiaries are principally engaged in sourcing funds in the international markets to provide us with credit lines to extend to our customers, who are generally Brazilian companies seeking external trade financing. Bradesco Luxemburg also provides services to the private banking segment. With the exception of Bradesco Services Japan, our branches also take deposits in foreign currency from corporate and individual clients and extend credit to Brazilian and non-Brazilian clients. The total assets of the foreign branches, excluding transactions between related parties, were R\$14.4 billion as of December 31, 2005.

Our foreign branches periodically issue debt securities. In addition to short-term financing obtained from international banking institutions for foreign trade financing, our foreign branches, together with our head office in Brazil, raised US\$901.0 million during 2005, through public and private placements of medium-term and long-term securities. In 2005 there was a lower demand for loans indexed in foreign currency among Brazilian companies. Thus, in spite of the anxiety of the international capital markets for our securities, we did not access the market that much in 2005 compared to 2004, when we raised funds in the amount of US\$1.46 billion. The access to the international

capital markets, through the issuance of debt securities, diversifies our sources of foreign currency denominated funding. For most of Latin American

companies, our access to funding through such issuances and our ability to diversify our sources of foreign currency denominated funding are, and will continue to be, subject to the domestic and international market conditions and international lender's perception of emerging market risks.

Bradesco Argentina. With a view to expanding our operations in Latin America, in December 1999, we established our subsidiary in Argentina, Bradesco Argentina, with an initial capitalization of R\$54.0 million. Bradesco Argentina's general purpose is to extend financing, largely to Brazilian companies established in Argentina and, to a lesser extent, to Argentinean companies doing business with Brazil. At December 31, 2005, its total assets were R\$49.4 million.

Bradesco Luxemburgo. In April 2002, we acquired the total issued and outstanding shares of Banque Banespa International S.A, in Luxembourg and changed its name to Banco Bradesco Luxembourg S.A. In September 2003, Mercantil Luxembourg was merged into Banco Bradesco Luxembourg S.A., being Banco Bradesco Luxembourg S.A. the surviving entity. On December 31, 2005, the total assets of this subsidiary were R\$947.9 million.

Bradesco Services Japan. In October 2001, we incorporated Bradesco Services Japan to provide specialized services to the Brazilian community in Japan, including remittances to Brazil and advice regarding investments within Brazil. At December 31, 2005, its total assets were R\$1.4 million.

Bradesco Securities U.S. Bradesco Securities U.S., our wholly owned subsidiary, is a broker dealer in the United States. Its focus is on facilitating the purchase and sale of shares, primarily in the form of ADRs. The company is also authorized to deal with bonds, commercial paper and deposit certificates, among other securities, and to provide investment advisory services. Currently, we have more than ninety ADR programs for Brazilian companies that trade on the New York Stock Exchange. On December 31, 2005, it had assets of R\$53.0 million.

Cidade Capital Markets. In February 2002, Bradesco, through BCN, acquired Cidade Capital Markets in Grand Cayman, as part of our acquisition of its parent company Banco Cidade. At December 31, 2005, our subsidiary Cidade Capital Markets had R\$75.5 million in assets.

In 2005, BCN Cayman and Mercantil Cayman were merged into Bradesco Cayman and Boavista Banking Ltd. Nassau and Boavista Grand Cayman have been wind-up.

Banking Operations in the United States

In January 2004, the United States Federal Reserve Bank granted us permission to operate as a financial holding company in the United States. As a result, we are permitted to operate in the United States market, directly or through a subsidiary, and, among other things, may sell insurance, provide underwriting services, assist with private placements, portfolio management and merchant banking services and manage mutual fund portfolios. We have not begun to offer these services in the United States yet, and we can offer no assurances regarding when or whether we will offer such services, or that such operations will be profitable.

Foreign Trade Financing

Our Brazilian foreign trade activities consist primarily of financing export and import transactions.

We provide foreign currency payments on behalf of the importer directly to the exporters, attached to the receipt of a local currency payment by importers. Exporters usually receive an advantage in local currency upon the closing of the export contract, in exchange for an assignment of a foreign currency

receivable due n the contract maturity date. Financings of imports done prior to the shipment of the goods are called *Adiantamento Sobre Contrato de Câmbio*, (Advances on Exchange Contracts, or ACC), whereby the funds obtained are used in the production of the goods that will be exported. Financings done after the shipment of the goods, when the exporter is awaiting payment, are called *Adiantamento Sobre Contrato de Exportação* (Advances on Export Contracts, or ACE).

Other types of financings for exports include pre-payment of exports, BNDES-EXIM on lending, and advance discounts.

Our foreign trade portfolio is funded primarily by credit lines with correspondent banks. We maintain relationships with various North American, European, Asian and Latin American financing institutions for this purpose, relying on our network of approximately 1,000 correspondent banks abroad, 93 of which granted funding facilities to us at the end of 2005.

By December 31, 2005, the costs associated with the financing of exports had reached their lowest levels in recent years, fifteen basis points above LIBOR for the period of 180 days and twenty-five basis points above LIBOR for 360 days. In comparison to 2004, there was a reduction of approximately eighteen base points, demonstrating a substantial improvement in the international market s perception of Brazilian risk.

In addition to traditional credit lines from banks, we had a Commercial Paper program in the United States in the amount of US\$300.0 million, which was liquidated in June 2005.

At December 31, 2005, the balance of our export financing transactions was R\$10.1 billion and the balance of our import financing transactions was R\$1.1 billion. The volume of our foreign exchange contracts for exports reached US\$25.6 billion, a 27.8% increase over 2004. Based on Central Bank information, during 2005, we had a market share for foreign exchange contracts for exports of 20.2% . During 2005, the volume of our foreign exchange contracts for imports reached US\$10.3 billion, a 38.9% increase over 2004. In addition, our market share for foreign exchange contracts for import was 14.5%, based on Central Bank information.

The following table sets forth the composition of our foreign trade portfolio at December 31, 2005:

	December 31, 2005
	(R\$ in million)
Export Financing	
Advances on Exchange Contracts (ACCs)	R\$4,146
Advances on Export Contracts (ACEs)	1,245
Pre-payment of exports	3,202
On-lending of funds via BNDES/EXIM	1,255
Other	219
Total Export Financing	R\$10,067
Import Financing	
Foreign-exchange-denominated import financings	686
Withdrawal discounted from import	414

Total Import Financing	1,100
Total Foreign Trade Portfolio	R\$11,167

Other Foreign Exchange Products

In addition to foreign trade financing, we offer our customers other exchange services and products, such as:

- purchasing and selling of travelers checks and foreign currencies;
- cross border money transfers;
- collecting import receivables;
- cashing checks that are denominated in foreign currency; and
- structuring transactions such as receivables securitizations.

Private Banking Services

Bradesco Private Banking offers its high net worth individual clients (those who have liquid assets in excess of R\$1.0 million), an exclusive range of products and services, including assistance in asset allocation, fiscal and tax succeeding advice.

Asset Management

We manage third-party assets by means of:

- mutual funds;
- individual and corporate investment portfolios;
- pension funds, including assets guaranteeing the technical reserves of Bradesco Vida e Previdência; and
- insurance companies, including assets guaranteeing the technical reserves of Bradesco Seguros.

At December 31, 2005, we had R\$121.2 billion of assets under management, representing (15.0% of Brazilian market share), R\$111.8 billion of which managed by Bradesco Asset Management and R\$9.4 billion in third party funds related to the management, custodial and accounting services of BEM DTVM.

At December 31, 2005, we offered 516 funds and 110 portfolios over 3.4 million investors. We also offer a range of fixed asset, floating rate, money market and other funds. Currently we do not offer investments in highly leveraged funds.

The following tables set forth the distribution of assets among our funds, the number of customers and the number of funds and customer portfolios as of the dates indicated:

	Distribution of Assets⁽¹⁾		
	2003	December 31, 2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Mutual Funds:			
Fixed income	R\$69,784	R\$83,441	R\$104,183
Variable income	2,710	2,812	3,357
Third party share funds	1,294	5,067	5,103
Total	R\$73,788	R\$91,320	R\$112,643
Managed Customer Portfolios			
Fixed income	6,728	5,922	6,340
Variable income	2,305	2,321	1,822
Third party share funds	196	77	377
Total	R\$9,229	R\$8,320	R\$8,539
Total	R\$83,017	R\$99,640	R\$121,182

(1) Calculated in accordance with the criteria used for ANBID Third Party Asset Management Global Banking, which eliminates the effects of double counting.

	As of December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	Amount	Quota holders	Amount	Quota holders	Amount	Quota holders
Mutual Funds	505	2,758,298	507	2,683,514	516	3,392,016
Portfolio	126	415	105	371	110	390
Total	631	2,758,713	612	2,683,885	626	3,392,406

We market our asset management products through our network of branches, our telephone banking services and our Internet-based investment site ShopInvest. We are continuously working to improve the composition of our investments, through intense commercial analysis, as well as diversification of our funds in order to better serve our

clients.

Consortia

In Brazil, persons or entities that wish to acquire certain goods can form a group, known as a consortium, in which the members pool their resources to assist each other with the purchase of certain consumer goods. The purpose of a consortia is to acquire goods, and Brazilian law forbids the formation of consortia for investment purposes.

In January 2003, our subsidiary Bradesco Consórcios initiated the sale of consortium memberships, known as quotas, to our clients. Since May 2004, Bradesco Consorcios has been the leader in the real

estate segment and since December 2004, it has also been the leader in the vehicle segment. On December 31, 2005, Bradesco Consórcios registered total sales of over 220,400 quotas, with a total billed amount of approximately R\$6.3 billion and a net profit income of R\$73.2 million. Bradesco Consórcios acts as the administrator for the consortia, which are formed to purchase real estate and vehicles.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

The diagram below shows the principal elements of our insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment as of December 31, 2005:

The following table sets forth selected financial data for our insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment for the periods indicated:

	As of and for the year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Income statement data			
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	R\$4,959	R\$4,937	R\$5,938
Non-interest income ⁽¹⁾	7,020	7,794	9,374
Non-interest expense	(10,949)	(12,201)	(12,428)
Income before taxes and minority interest ⁽¹⁾	1,030	530	2,884
Tax on income	(364)	(138)	(858)
Income before minority interest ⁽¹⁾	666	392	2,026
Minority interest	(2)	(4)	(9)
Net Income⁽¹⁾	R\$664	R\$388	R\$2,017
Balance sheet data			
Total assets	R\$32,441	R\$40,840	R\$49,670
Selected results of operations data			
Insurance premiums:			
Premiums of life insurance and personal accidents	1,502	1,615	1,787
Health insurance premiums	2,649	3,036	3,518
Automobile, property and casualty insurance premiums	1,998	2,113	2,500
Total	R\$6,149	R\$6,764	R\$7,805
Pension plan income	64	374	377
Interest income from insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	4,959	4,937	5,938
Changes in technical provisions for insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	(3,777)	(4,326)	(3,939)
Insurance claims	(4,333)	(4,822)	(5,501)
Pension plan operating expenses	R\$(637)	R\$(751)	R\$(505)

(1) Includes income from related parties outside the segment.

Insurance

We offer insurance products through a number of different entities, which we refer to, collectively, as Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência. Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência was the largest insurer in Brazil in 2005 based on total revenues and technical provisions, according to information published by SUSEP and ANS. Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência provides a wide range of insurance products to companies and individuals in Brazil. It offers insurance products both on an individual basis and to corporate clients for the purpose of insuring their employees. Its products include health, life, accident, automobile and property and casualty insurance.

Health Insurance

Health insurance insures policyholders for medical expenses. We offer our private health assistance plans through our subsidiary Bradesco Saúde S.A., which we call Bradesco Saúde. At December 31, 2005, Bradesco Saúde had 2.5 million health insurance policyholders and dental plan holders, including both holders who obtained their insurance through their corporate employers and holders who obtained it on an individual basis. Almost 12,000 companies in Brazil have health insurance policies underwritten by Bradesco Saúde, including thirty-one of the country's 100 largest companies.

Bradesco Saúde currently has one of the largest health insurance networks in Brazil. As of December 31, 2005, it included approximately 9,000 laboratories, 9,000 specialized clinics, 14,000 physicians, 3,000 hospitals, 1,000 dental clinics and, 5,500 dentists located throughout the country.

Life Insurance

Bradesco Seguros offers its term life insurance through its subsidiary Bradesco Vida e Previdência, which had, at December 31, 2005, 8.4 million life insurance policyholders.

Automobiles, Property and Liability

We provide automobile, property, shipping, maritime, aviation and liability insurance through our subsidiary Bradesco Auto/RE Companhia de Seguros, which we call Bradesco Auto/RE. Our automobile insurance covers policyholders' losses resulting from vehicle theft, damage to vehicles, personal injury and injury to third parties. Our property and casualty insurance is geared towards (i) individuals, particularly those with residential and/or equipment related risks and (ii) with small and medium sized companies.

We focus on offering our individual customers products with a medium to low premium, but high profitability. For large business groups, Bradesco Auto/RE offers a highly specialized insurance product in accordance with the needs of each business group, including coverage for named, operational, engineering, liability and petroleum-related risks.

At December 31, 2005, Bradesco Auto/Re had 1.2 million automobile and 896,000 property and casualty insurance policyholders. Bradesco Auto/Re insures over one hundred of the largest companies in the country.

Sales of Insurance Products

We sell our insurance products through exclusive brokers in our branch network, as well as through other, non-exclusive brokers throughout Brazil. Bradesco Seguros pays the brokers' fees on a commission basis. At December 31, 2005, 31,455 brokers offered our insurance policies to the public. We also offer certain automobile, health, property and casualty insurance products directly through our website.

Pricing

The costs of medical care, as well as the frequency of claims drive pricing for individual health insurance policies in Brazil. The same factors affect the pricing of group health insurance, although pricing varies depending on the number of insured individuals and the particular geographic region, in accordance with actuarial analysis.

The price determination of automobile insurance is influenced by the frequency and severity level of an individual's claims, and takes into consideration many factors, such as place of use of the vehicle and

its specific characteristics. In accordance with market practice, as of April 2004, we consider the client profile in the price determination of an automobile insurance policies.

The profitability of personal automobile insurance partially depends on the identification and correction of disparity between premium levels and the expected claim costs. The premiums charged for the cover of damages to vehicles reflect the value of the insured automobile and, consequently, the premium levels partially reflect the sales volume of new automobiles. The number of insured automobiles increased 8.0% in 2005 compared to 2004.

Pricing in the property and casualty insurance business is driven by claim frequency and average claim amount, as well as the specific characteristics of the insured party's location. Individual insurance policies take into account a respective individual's risk factors, which are evaluated, in part, by guidelines published by the IRB.

Reinsurance

Brazilian regulations set retention limits on the amount of risks insurance companies may underwrite. According to such regulations, Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência reinsures with the IRB all the risks it underwrites whose insured amounts exceed the retention limits or risks that by technical-actuarial decision, the reinsurance is recommended in order to minimize the risks of our portfolio. In addition, when Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência reinsures risks with IRB, it may assist IRB in entering into reinsurance agreements with the international reinsurers in connection with those risks.

In 2005, Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência reinsured approximately R\$549.0 million in insurance risks with the IRB. Although the reinsurance companies are liable for any risks they reinsure, the insurance companies remain primarily responsible as the direct insurers on all reinsured risks and not only on the amounts reinsured by them.

Pension Plans

We have managed individual and corporate pension plans since 1981 through our wholly-owned subsidiary Bradesco Vida e Previdência, which is now the leading pension plan manager in Brazil as measured by pension plan contributions, investment portfolio and technical provisions, based on information published by the National Association of Private Pension Plans, known as ANAPP.

Bradesco Vida e Previdência offers and manages a range of individual plans, and groups of pension plans. Our largest individual plans in terms of equity are of the defined contribution type, including the *Vida Gerador de Benefícios Livres*, which is known as VGBL, the *Plano Gerador de Benefícios Livres*, which is known as PGBL and *Fundos de Aposentadoria Individual*, which is known as FAPI. FAPIs are normal investment mutual funds but are not subject to withholding tax. VGBLs and PGBLs are pension plans and are also exempt from withholding taxes on income generated by the fund portfolio. Participants in these types of funds are taxed upon redemption of their shares, or reception of benefits.

During the first quarter of 2002, Bradesco Vida e Previdência began selling *Vida Gerador de Benefícios Livres*, which we refer to as VGBL, a pension investment contract that allows holders to redeem accrued policy value monthly over time or in one lump sum after a date chosen by the participant. As of December 31, 2005, Bradesco Vida e Previdência accounted for 44.8% of VGBL and 27.6% of PGBL sales in Brazil, according to ANAPP.

In 2005, Bradesco Vida e Previdência accounted for 37.5% of the supplementary pension plan market and VGBL market based on contributions, and 43.9% of assets under management, according to ANAPP.

Brazilian law currently permits the existence of both open and closed private pension entities. Open private pension entities are those available to all individuals and legal entities who, by means of a regular contribution, wish to subscribe to a benefit plan. Closed private pension entities are those available to discreet groups of people such as employees of a specific company or a group of companies in the same sector, professionals in the same field, or members of a union. Private pension entities grant benefits upon periodic contributions from their members, their respective employers or both.

Our revenues from pension plan management have risen by an average of 25.1% over the past five years, in large part due to increased sales of our services through our branch network.

We manage pension plans and VGBL covering more than 1.6 million participants, 76.9% of whom are members of individual plans, and the remainder of whom are individual members of corporate plans. Corporate plans account for 31.4% of our technical reserves.

Under VGBL, PGBL and FAPI plans, participants are allowed to make contributions either in installments or in lump-sum payments. Participants in pension plans may deduct the amounts contributed to PGBL and FAPI by up to 12.0% of the participant's complete taxable income. According to applicable law, the redemption and the benefits realized are subject to a withholding tax. Companies in Brazil can establish VGBL, PGBL and FAPI plans for the benefit of their employees. As of December 31, 2005, Bradesco Vida e Previdência managed R\$13.529 billion in VGBL, R\$6.614 billion in PGBL plans and R\$329.0 million in FAPI plans.

We are using VGBLs and PGBLs to replace a number of guaranteed-return plans, as guaranteed-return plans pose more risk to us. Guaranteed-return plans guarantee participants a minimum return during the period they make their contributions. The amount of return corresponds to the amount invested at a rate of TR plus a spread of 6.0% per year. To minimize market fluctuations, we hedge our risk arising from these guaranteed-return plans with investments in Brazilian government treasury notes. Conversely, VGBLs and PGBLs do not have such a guarantee.

In accordance with US GAAP, we consider VGBLs, PGBLs and FAPIs to be pension investment contracts.

Bradesco Vida e Previdência also offers pension plans to its corporate customers, most of these plans are tailored to the needs of a specific corporate customer.

Bradesco Vida e Previdência earns revenues primarily by charging:

- monthly service fees based on (i) in the case of funds that guarantee a minimum return, a percentage of the contributions to the plan and the retention of any return on the invested amount in excess of the inflation rate plus 6.0% per annum and (ii) in the case of plans that do not guarantee a minimum return, a percentage of the contributions to the plan and the management fee or part of the fee; and
- from death-benefit plans, fees based on the estimated positive difference between the plan's claim experience and the actuarial hypotheses on which contributions are calculated.

Certificated Savings Plans

Bradesco Capitalização offers our clients certificated savings plans with the option of making either one contribution or monthly payments. Each savings plan has a nominal value from R\$7 to R\$1,000 and earns interest at a rate of TR plus 0.5% per month over the nominal value. From time to time, we have drawings at which some holders of the certificated savings plans win cash prizes of up to R\$2.0 million. The certificated savings plans are redeemable by the holder after twelve months. As of December 31, 2005, we had more than 4.5 million traditional certificated savings plans and more than 8.2 million assignment of raffle right certificated savings plans, in view that the purpose of assignment of raffle right certificated savings plans is to add value to the product of the partner company or even incentive the non-delinquency of its clients, the bonds have reduced effectiveness term and grace period and low unit value of commercialization. As of December 31, 2005, Bradesco Capitalização had issued more than 12.7 million of certificated savings plans, which are held by approximately 2.5 million clients.

Bradesco Capitalização was the first private certificated savings plan company in the country to receive the NBR ISO 9002 Certification, granted by Fundação Vanzolini. In December 2002, we had the above-mentioned certification updated to NBR ISO 9001:2000 Certification regarding our certificated savings plans management and on December 1, 2005 we received once again the certification of the quality system, based on the quality of our internal and management processes. Bradesco Capitalização was the first company in the sector to receive a brAA national rating from Standard & Poor's. Its current rating is brAA+.

Treasury Activities

We have a single treasury for all of our and our subsidiaries activities. Our treasury enters into transactions, including derivative transactions, mainly for hedging purposes (called the macro hedge). It enters into these transactions in accordance with limits set forth by our management, under guidelines established by our risk management area, utilizing a value at risk methodology. For more information about our risk methodology, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks Risk and Risk Management Market Risk.

Distribution Channels

We have the largest private-sector banking network in Brazil. In 2005, as a result of a series of mergers, we closed eighty-three of our branches. Our branch network is complemented by alternative distribution channels such as special banking service posts on the premises of selected companies, ATMs, telephone banking services and Internet banking. In introducing new distribution systems, we have focused on enhancing our security as well as increasing efficiency.

In addition, in order to foster stronger ties with our corporate clients, in 2005 we established an additional 150 banking service posts on the premises of selected corporate clients and 239 banking service posts in 2004, reaching a total of 2,451 banking service posts as of December 31, 2005. We offer the same products and services at these special posts as we offer in our branches.

For information on our international branches as of December 31, 2005, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company Banking Activity International Banking.

We also offer banking services in 5,461 Brazilian post offices and through our correspondent banking offices. For further information about this project, see History Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 Other Acquisitions.

Specialized Distribution of Products and Services

As part of our distribution system, we have five areas that offer a range of different products and services on an individualized basis to companies and individuals throughout all specified segments of our client base. By focusing on specified segments of our client base, we are able to provide different levels of attention according to the profile of each client and, as a result, improve our efficiency in services.

Bradesco Retail

Bradesco Retail provides banking services to the population at large, mainly assisting individuals with monthly incomes of up to R\$4,000, and companies with annual revenues of up to R\$15.0 million, comprising more than 16 million clients carrying out millions of daily transactions at our 2,600 branches and 2,400 other service locations. We reward our biggest clients in this segment by providing them with personalized services.

Bradesco Corporate

Bradesco Corporate was created in 1999 and targets companies which have annual revenues of more than R\$180.0 million per year. We currently have 130 relationship managers offering a range of traditional as well as tailor-made products to these customers.

Bradesco Corporate is ISO 9001:2000 certified for all its corporate structure, and provides exclusive customer service specialists for our corporate customers, we offer international partnership opportunities through UFJ-Japan, BBVA-Spain and BES-Portugal.

We were the first Brazilian bank to carry out an operational agreement through a strategic alliance with UFJ Bank, enabling approximately 300,000 Brazilian residents in Japan to access our banking services from abroad.

Bradesco Corporate also focuses on the management needs of specific clients:

- *Asian Desk* - We offer Asian clients in Brazil financial solutions in connection with their investments in Japan and the rest of Asia; and
- *Euro Desk* - We assist large clients in Spain and in Brazil by exploring synergies for businesses operating in Europe, United States and Latin America.

Bradesco Companies

Bradesco Companies was created in 2002 and is focused on a corporate clientele, with annual revenues of R\$15.0 million to R\$180.0 million, through 66 exclusive branches throughout Brazil.

Bradesco Companies strives to offer excellent business management with respect to loans, investments, foreign commerce, derivatives, cash management and structured transactions.

The Bradesco Companies team has 370 relationship managers, who are in the Certification Program of ANBID, who focus on an average of thirty economic groups each, representing 20,395 companies in various industries.

Bradesco Private Banking

Bradesco Private Banking, currently certified by ISO 9001:2000 as well as by Good Privacy (Data Protection 2002 Edition) granted by International Quality Network, was created to manage our relationship with high net wealth to value their assets, by maximizing results. Therefore, we look for the most appropriate financial solution for each client profile in a personalized concept providing asset allocation assessment, fiscal, tax and estate planning.

Bradesco Prime

Bradesco Prime was created to provide traditional and specialized products and services to individuals with monthly incomes of at least R\$4,000 or investments worth at least R\$50,000.

Bradesco Prime's customers are provided with:

- exclusive facilities specifically designed to provide them with a high degree of comfort and privacy;
- personalized services provided by the relationship managers who manage a small number of portfolios, giving special attention to each client; and
- large range of products and services, such as, Bradesco Prime Checking Account, which is a fidelity program that offers increasing benefits to the clients and promotes the relationship between the clients and Bradesco through the offer of such benefits; the chat on-line, which is a real time financial advisor, besides several investment funds specifically designed for Bradesco Prime clients.

Bradesco Prime has the largest exclusive network for the high net worth individuals, with 195 exclusive branches throughout Brazil, for a customer base of 268,068 individual clients.

We make available to all of Bradesco Prime's clients independent and exclusive internet banking and call center tools, besides the possibility to use Bradesco's branches and ATM machines throughout Brazil.

Some Bradesco Prime branches offer unique services, such as:

- *Agência Prime Digital*, which focuses on client customer service through call centers with expanded schedules (from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, 7 days per week, including holidays); and
- *Agência Prime Cidade de Deus*, the first wireless branch in Latin America, whereby managers, through the use of wireless technology, are able to offer our clients financial services at their place of business.

Our relationship managers are professionals constantly working to meet the financial needs of our clients. All of our Bradesco Prime relationship managers are enrolled in ANBID's certification program.

Branch System

The principal distribution channel for our banking services is our branch network. In addition to offering retail banking services, the branches serve as a distribution network for all of the other products and services we offer to our customers, including our payment processing and collection services, our private banking services and our asset management products. We market our leasing services through channels operated by our branch network, as well as directly through our wholly-owned subsidiary Bradesco Leasing.

Bradesco Corretora and Bradesco Consórcios also market brokerage, trading and consortium services through our branches. Bradesco Vida e Previdência sells its products on a commission basis through 7,827 independent agents nationwide, most of whom are based in our facilities.

We sell our insurance products and pension plans through exclusive brokers based in our network of bank branches, non-exclusive brokers throughout Brazil, all of whom are compensated on a commission basis. We also sell through our website. At December 31, 2005, 31,455 brokers offered our insurance policies to the public. Our certificated savings plans are offered through our branches, the Internet, customer services and external distribution channels.

The table below sets forth the distribution of sales of the indicated products through our branches and outside our branches:

	2003	2004	2005
	(% of total sales, per product)		
Insurance products			
Sales through the branches	37.4%	38.5%	34.9%
Sales outside the branches	62.6	61.5	65.1
Pension plans products			
Sales through the branches	72.1	85.4	83.1
Sales outside the branches	27.9	14.6	16.9
Leasing products			
Sales through the branches	96.6	91.2	78.1
Sales outside the branches	3.4	8.8	21.9
Certificated savings plans			
Sales through the branches	89.8	89.7	90.0
Sales outside the branches	10.2%	10.3%	10.0%

Data processing

We have two data processing centers, with twenty-one large-scale computers and 1,099 medium scale computers. All of our branches and ATMs have telecommunications services capable of exchanging data with any one of the two data processing centers.

Assistance channels (Internet and Telephone Access)

Our clients may access their monthly statements as well as consult their transaction records through a variety of electronic or telephone methods ATMs, *Fone Fácil* and the Internet.

ATM

Our ATM network is distributed in strategic locations throughout the country and consists of 23,036 ATMs (including 21,445 ATMs which operate during the weekends and holidays), which handle an average of 5.4 million on-line and real time transactions per day. In 2005, we installed 2,423 new ATM machines and replaced 1,663

machines by new ones with technology updated.

As of December 2005, we made available to our clients access to Banco24Horas (24-hour bank) Network, which holds 2,748 ATM machines throughout Brazil, for withdrawing transactions, balance and statement consultation.

Internet Services

We offer our clients 612 different services through our website (351 services for individuals and 261 for corporations). During 2005, we reached 6.943 million clients recorded and registered 594.122 million banking transactions through our Internet banking services.

Bradesco ShopInvest enables investment on Stock Exchanges with online quotations, investments, redemptions, calculation simulations, acquisition of certificated savings plans, private pension plans and it also provides information to follow-up the financial market. As of December 31, 2005, we had 1.1 million registered users on ShopInvest and carried out approximately 1.2 million of transactions valued at a total amount of R\$5.8 billion. ShopInvest offers investors the opportunity to invest in twenty-two asset management funds

ShopCredit allows individuals and corporate entities to fund lines of credit and financing. In 2005, ShopCredit registered approximately 16 million transactions valued at R\$338.7 million.

Bradesco Net Empresa, a website for corporate entities, enables the client to make 261 high security banking transactions by means of digital certification and electronic signature. It optimizes the financial management of the company's financial businesses and clients may operate checking and savings accounts, provide for payments, collections, file transfer, among other transactions. As of December 31, 2005, we had registered 361,569 participating companies and 31.3 million transactions were carried out over by Bradesco Net Empresa.

Telephone Service

Fone Fácil Bradesco offers banking information, products and services by phone with convenience, agility and security to all Brazilian states. Fone Facil Bradesco operates 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, including holidays. In 2005, we responded to 273.9 million calls, which have generated over 405.2 million transactions valued at R\$6.4 billion.

Capital Expenditures

For a discussion of our capital expenditures during the last three years, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Capital Expenditures.

Risk Management

Risk Management Area

Our risk management area is fully independent from our management and is responsible for assuring control over and monitoring of market risks, including credit and operational risks. Our risk management area monitors the procedures we have put in place to prevent money laundering.

It also coordinates the actions required to be taken by us to fulfill the regulations issued by the Brazilian Central Bank, regarding the new capital accord (Basel II) and Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is related to the possibility of the loss of income from fluctuating rates caused by mis-matched maturities, currencies and indicators of the institution's asset and liability portfolios.

We measure and manage market risks through methodologies and models, which are consistent with local and international market realities, ensuring that our strategic decisions are implemented quickly and reliably.

We have adopted a conservative policy regarding market risk exposure: Risk limits, what we deem Value at Risk are defined by senior management, and compliance is monitored daily by an area, which is independent from portfolio management. The Value at Risk methodology has an accuracy level of 97.5% and is based upon statistical and economic studies conducted by us which we validate daily using back testing techniques

In addition, we perform a daily sensitivity analysis of positions, which measure the effect of the movement of Brazilian interest rates and foreign exchange coupon curves (interest spread paid above the foreign exchange variation) and the exchange rate on our portfolio.

For further information on how we assess and monitor market risk, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk .

Credit Risk Management

As part of our credit risk management enhancement process, we are working to improve the procedures for gathering and controlling portfolio information, developing new loss estimation models, enhancing and preparing the rating inventories used in the different sectors in which we operate, overseeing credit analysis, granting and settlement processes, monitoring credit concentration and identifying new components offering credit risks and preparing risks mitigation strategies.

We have focused our efforts on the utilization of advanced credit risk models that are used to assess the risks in all the components of the credit process. The credit risk models that we have adopted are in line with the best international practices.

We highlight the following actions and events:

- the Executive Committee of Credit Risk monthly holds a meeting with our management to discuss some of the major facts and decisions referring to credit risk;

- incentives to improve risk-rating models of clients within particular characteristics in the business segments the Bank operate;
- participation in the evaluation of credit risks upon review of products;
- the implementation of the system used to calculate projected and unexpected losses, in addition to the allocation of the corresponding capital;
- a periodical review of projects related to the compliance with best practices and requirements of BIS New Capital Accord, by monitoring actions in progress and identifying new gaps and needs emerged for the improvement of management process, preparing action plans;
- the back testing of models used to assess credit portfolio risks;
- the optimization of the management information systems, designed to meet the requirements of the present customers and department s segmentation approach, with an emphasis on decision making and credit portfolio management;
- follow-up on major risks, such as, periodic monitoring of the major events of default, through individual analysis, based on client s balance evolution and recovery estimates; and
- continuously revising and restructuring our internal processes, embracing roles and responsibilities capacity building, review of organizational structures and information technology demands.

Operational Risk Management

Operational risks are those events which affect our clients or our business operations and which occur as a result of the business interruption, system failure, error, omission, fraud or any other external event.

We manage operational risks based on methodologies designed to allow, among other benefits, a decrease in unsubscribed regulatory capital and potential operational loss events. Such methodologies are aligned with the best practices in the market in operational risk management. Our risk management policies meet the guidelines enacted by the BIS New Capital Accord and the schedule set forth by the Brazilian Central Bank, by means of Notice 12,746, issued in December 2004.

Our goal is to obtain a qualification from the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA), which is a structure that enables a better understanding of an institution s risk.

In addition, a new systemic corporate platform is currently being evaluated by us. This platform will integrate, in a single database, the Operational Risk and Internal Controls Information (quantitative and qualitative portion of risk), and will meet the requirements set forth by the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Management of Internal Controls and Compliance

We are continuously developing policies, systems and internal controls to mitigate potential losses generated by our risk exposure and to strengthen our existing corporate governance policies. We have also adopted additional methodologies and criteria for identification, classification, evaluation and monitoring of risks and controls adopted. Our dedicated staff and our investments in technology and training and recycling courses for our personnel have allowed us to create internal controls and compliance management that is

effective and consistent with international standards. We are currently adjusting these policies in order to comply with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Our Internal Control Area is one of the units of the Risk Management and Compliance Department and is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of technical instructions, criteria and procedures related to internal controls and compliance. It reports directly to our Chief Executive Officer and provides periodic status reports to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Some of the key aspects of our risk management and compliance efforts are:

- implementation of an internal controls system structure based on methodology of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations - COSO and in the twenty-five Internal Control Principles defined by the Basel Committee. This system reinforces the ongoing improvement in the identification process and assessment of controls used to mitigate risks and has assisted our compliance with regulatory requirements including Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- our compliance agents are responsible for the execution of identification activities, classification, evaluation and monitoring of risks and controls, as well as for the elaboration of tests of adherence and plans of action, in accordance with the standards established by the Internal Controls Area.
- implementation of SPB (Brazilian Payment System) management guarantees the efficiency of the system, which transmits electronic message among our banks and other participating institutions. In addition, we have an SPB Systemic Contingency Plan developed to ensure that system failures are kept to a minimum;
- the TED (Online Cash Transfers) validation system is designed to reduce operating risks generated by the unauthorized transfer of funds from the Bradesco Group, providing a greater level of security and reliability in transactions;
- measures to prevent and combat money laundering in conformity with best corporate governance practices and which are based on the policy *Know your Client*. Training and awareness programs are provided to all employees. We are also constantly improving the technology to monitor financial movement in order to prevent our company from becoming involved in transactions which could be, directly or indirectly, related to crimes preceding money laundering, defined in Law 9,613/98; and
- implementation of Information Security Management, represented by a series of measures comprised mainly of controls and a security policy designed to protect customer and corporate information. We have a formal structure, with specific objectives and responsibilities, for defining, maintaining and improving information security in the corporate environment.

Credit

Our credit policy is focused on:

- ensuring the safety, quality and liquidity levels of our assets;
- maintaining flexibility and profitability in our credit operations; and
- minimizing the risks inherent to credit operations.

Our credit policy defines the criteria we use for setting operational limits and extending credit. Credit limits are set by the Executive Credit Committee, which is made up of our vice-presidents, the managing directors responsible for our operational area and our credit director. The Executive Credit Committee updates our credit limits in accordance with changes in our internal policy and the Brazilian market in general. Our Executive Directors also approve the assessment systems that our branches and departments use for each type of loan in assessing credit applications

Our businesses are diversified, non-selective and focused on individuals, companies and economic groups that demonstrate credit worthiness and ability to pay their obligations and, care is taken to ensure that the underlying guarantees are sufficient to support the obligations. In evaluating loans, we consider the reasons, the value and term of the credit granted, besides risk classification the loan would receive, under our classification of risk system. In Brazil, the risk rating system is divided into nine categories ranging from excellent to uncollectible, based on financial and economic considerations such as the credit profile and payment capacity of the borrower. See Regulation and Supervision Bank Regulations Treatment of Overdue Debts.

We have several approval levels for loan requests as for individuals as for legal entities ranging from the branches general managers to our Executive Credit Committee. Our branches have defined limitations on their authority to grant credit based on the size of the branch and guarantee offered at the time of the transaction. However, they have no authorization to approve an application for credit from any borrower who:

- is rated less than acceptable under our internal credit risk classification system;
- does not have an updated record;
- whose personal data reveals any material credit restrictions; or
- who is in default on any of his or her existing credit obligations.

We have credit limits for each type of loan. We pre-approve credit limits to our individual and corporate clients and presently extend credits to the public sector only under very limited circumstances.

In all cases, funds are only granted once the appropriate body has approved the credit line.

We review the credit limits of our large corporate clients every 180 days. Credits extended to other customers, including individuals, small and midsized corporations, are reviewed every ninety days.

If a loan payment is in default, the manager of the branch or department that authorized the credit is responsible for taking the initial steps to determine if the default can be remedied. If the loan remains in default after exhaustion of extra-judicial collection strategies, the manager of the branch or department refers the loan to the Credit Collection Department.

Our credit policy is not static: as part of our risk management process, we continue to refine our credit procedures, including our procedures for collecting data on borrowers, for calculating potential losses and for evaluating applicable ratings. In addition, we are evaluating our institutional credit risk management in the light of the expected recommendations of the new Basel Accord, including:

- restructuring our methodology for calculating expected losses;

- identifying and implementing changes in our processes of disclosure to improve our management of our loan portfolio;
- creating our structure for information management; and
- evaluating the organizational structure of our evaluation practices, including a review of the demands on our technology, and discussing any issues found.

Consumer Credit Operations

Depending on the security required, loans to individuals of up to R\$50,000 are approved at the branch level. If the loan or credit support are not within the limits established for approval at the branch level, the approval of the loan is submitted to the credit department or, if necessary, to a higher level of authority. The following table sets out the limits within which branch managers may approve loans to individuals, depending on the amount and the type of credit support offered:

Decision-making authority	Range of loan approval authority	
	Loan with no real guarantee	Loan with real guarantee
	(R\$ in thousand)	
Manager of very small branch ⁽¹⁾	R\$0 to 5	R\$0 to 10
Manager of small branch ⁽²⁾	0 to 10	0 to 20
Manager of average branch ⁽³⁾	0 to 15	0 to 30
Manager of large branch ⁽⁴⁾	R\$0 to 20	R\$0 to 50

(1) Branch with total deposits up to R\$1,999,999.

(2) Branch with total deposits between R\$2,000,000 and R\$5,999,999.

(3) Branch with total deposits between R\$6,000,000 and R\$14,999,999.

(4) Branch with total deposits above R\$15,000,000.

We use a specialized credit scoring evaluation system to analyze these loans, allowing us to build a level of flexibility into our decision-making process while maintaining consistent credit risk standards.

We provide our branches with tools that allow them to analyze credits for individual clients in a rapid, efficient and standardized manner and to produce the corresponding loan contracts automatically. With these tools, our branches can respond quickly to clients, keep costs low and control the risks inherent to consumer credit in the Brazilian market.

If the branch manager is not authorized to approve the requested loan, the decision is submitted to our credit department and, if necessary, to higher levels of authority. The following table sets out the range within which each decision-making authority approves loans to individuals above R\$50,000, irrespective of the type of credit support:

Decision-making authority	Amount of loan	
	Minimum	Maximum
	(R\$ in thousand)	

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Credit department	R\$51	R\$8,000
Credit director	8,001	10,000
Executive credit committee (Daily Meeting)	10,001	R\$35,000
Executive credit committee (Plenary Meeting)	Over R\$35,001	

Corporate Credit Operations

For corporate customers, depending on the proposed credit support and the size of the relevant branch, loans of up to R\$400,000 are approved at the branch level. If the credit support offered is not within the limits established for approval at the branch level, the approval of the loan is submitted to the Credit Department and higher levels of authority.

The following table sets out the limits within which branch managers may approve corporate loans, depending on the amount and the type of credit support offered:

Range of loan approval authority

	Loans with no real guarantees	Loan with real guarantees
Decision-making authority	(R\$ in thousand)	
Manager of very small branch ⁽¹⁾	R\$0 to 10	R\$0 to 60
Manager of small branch ⁽²⁾	0 to 20	0 to 120
Manager of average branch ⁽³⁾	0 to 30	0 to 240
Manager of large branch ⁽⁴⁾	0 to 50	0 to 400
Manager of Bradesco Company branch ⁽⁵⁾	R\$0 to 100	R\$0 to 400

(1) Branch with total deposits up to R\$1,999,999.

(2) Branch with total deposits between R\$2,000,000 and R\$5,999,999.

(3) Branch with total deposits between R\$6,000,000 and R\$14,999,999.

(4) Branch with total deposits above R\$15,000,000.

(5) Branch with exclusive middle market companies.

The following table sets out the range within which each of our decision-making authorities approves loans for corporate customers above R\$400,000, irrespective of the type of security offered:

	Amount of loan	
	Minimum	Maximum
Decision-making authority	(R\$ in thousand)	
Credit department	R\$401	R\$8,000
Credit director	8,001	10,000
Executive credit committee (Daily Meeting)	10,001	35,000
Executive credit committee (Plenary Meeting)	Over R\$35,001	

In order to authorize a corporate loan, the branch manager, the credit department and the Executive Credit Committee consider five primary factors:

- financial and economic data of the client, assessing the capacity of generating cash, level of indebtedness, cash flow, liquidity, profitability and quality of assets;

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- our evaluation of the trends and prospects of the sector in which it operates based on the macroeconomic context;
- our economic and financial projections of the company's capacity (net income and cash generation) to meet future obligations, based on our research and visits to the company;
- an analysis of company data, based on criteria analogous to those we use for evaluating loans to individuals; and

- qualitative information, regarding the management and marketing aspects of the borrower.

Data Processing Systems

Our principal computer facilities are located in our two operations centers in Osasco and Alphaville (Barueri), in the state of São Paulo. To ensure the continuity of our operations in case of power outages, our operations centers in Osasco and Alphaville each have sufficient energy capacity to operate independently for seventy-two hours. If we have sufficient access to fuel, we have the capacity to provide ourselves with electricity indefinitely.

Funding

Deposit-taking Activities

Our principal source of funding is deposits from Brazilian individuals and businesses. At December 31, 2005, our total deposits were R\$75.4 billion, representing 40.5% of our total liabilities.

We provide the following types of deposit accounts:

- checking accounts;
- deposit accounts for investments;
- savings accounts;
- time deposits;
- interbank deposits from financial institutions; and
- savings integrated to the investments account.

The following table sets forth our total deposits, by type and source, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,			% of total deposits
	2003	2004	2005	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)			
From customers				
Demand deposits	R\$12,912	R\$15,384	R\$16,223	21.5%
Savings deposits	22,140	24,783	26,201	34.7
Time deposits	22,944	28,460	32,837	43.6
From financial institutions	31	20	146	0.2
Total	R\$58,027	R\$68,647	R\$75,407	100.0%

According to regulations of the monetary authority, we must place a percentage of the demand deposits, savings deposits and time deposits we receive from our clients with the Central Bank as compulsory deposits, as follows:

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Demand Deposits and deposit accounts for investments: We are required to deposit 45.0% of the average daily balance of our demand deposits and deposit accounts for investment in excess of R\$44.0 million with the Central Bank on a non-interest-bearing basis;

Savings deposits: We are required to deposit, in an account with the Central Bank, an amount in cash equivalent to 20.0% of the total average balance of our savings account deposits during the prior week. The account bears interest annually at TR plus interest rate of 6.17%; and

Time deposits: We are required to deposit with the Central Bank, in the form of federal securities, 15.0% of the average balance of our time deposits in excess of R\$30.0 million, less an additional R\$300.0 million. The securities bear interest in accordance with market rates.

In addition, we are required to deposit in the Brazilian Central Bank an additional amount equal to (a) 8.0% of the average balance of our time and demand account deposits during the prior week plus (b) 10.0% of the average balance of our saving account deposits during the prior week, to the extent that the percentages in (a) and (b) are applicable to the balance of our deposits exceeding R\$100.0 million. This additional amount is deposited in an account with the Central Bank that bears interest at the SELIC rate.

Present Central Bank regulations require that we:

- allocate a minimum of 25.0% of cash deposits to providing rural credit (if we do not do so, we must deposit the unused amount in a non-interest bearing account with the Central Bank);
- allocate 2.0% of checking deposits received to micro credit transactions; and
- allocate a minimum of 65.0% of the total amount of deposits in savings accounts to finance residential real estate or housing construction. Amounts that can be used to satisfy this requirement include direct residential real estate financings, mortgage notes, charged-off residential real estate or housing construction loans and certain other financings, all as specified in guidance issued by the Central Bank.

Savings deposits in Brazil typically only pay interest on a floating basis of TR plus 0.5% per month, after funds have been left on deposit for at least one calendar month by individuals and not-for-profit entities and ninety days by corporations. Earnings in individual savings accounts are free from income tax.

CDBs pay either a fixed or a floating rate, which is typically a percentage of the interbank interest rate. The breakdown between CDBs at pre-fixed rates and floating rates varies from time to time, depending on the market's interest rate expectations.

Cash deposits, investment deposits, savings accounts deposits, term deposits, mortgage notes, letters of credit and securities issued by us are guaranteed, by the Credit Guarantee Fund, known as FGC, up to R\$20,000 per client, in the event of a bank's liquidation.

We issue CDIs to other financial institutions. Trading in CDIs is restricted to the interbank market. CDIs have a fixed or a floating rate for one day or longer terms.

Other Funding Sources

Our other funding sources include our capital markets operations, import/export operations and onlending.

The following table sets forth the source and amount of our other funding sources as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Funding Sources:			
Import/export financing	R\$6,034	R\$5,340	R\$4,405
Internal funds onlending	7,556	8,357	9,429
Leasing obligations	449	333	368
Capital markets:			
Domestic	27,490	16,532	22,886
Euronotes	3,290	1,619	1,503
Mortgage-backed securities	1,017	674	827
Subordinated notes	4,995	5,973	6,719
Debentures (non-convertible)	-	-	2,625
Securitization of credit card receivables	2,599	2,655	1,776
Commercial paper	1,761	2,920	2,661
Other	187	54	69
Total	R\$55,378	R\$44,457	R\$53,268

Our capital markets operations act as a funding source for us through our transactions with financial institutions, mutual funds, fixed and variable income investment funds and foreign investment funds. In these transactions we sell public and private bonds and securities with an obligation to repurchase them. These transactions usually have short terms.

In order to provide our customers with loans through on lending, including the extension of credit lines for foreign trade financing, we maintain credit relationships with various United States, European, Asian and Latin American financial institutions.

We conduct on-lending operations where we act as the transfer agent for development agency funds, granting credits to third parties, which are in turn funded by development organizations. BNDES, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and the IDB are the principal providers of these funds. The lending criteria, the decision to lend and the credit risk are our responsibility and subject to certain limitations set by the bodies supplying the funds.

Property, Plant and Equipment

As of December 31, 2005, we owned 808 properties and leased 2,288 properties from third parties throughout Brazil, and five properties abroad, all of which we used for the operation of our branches network and performance of our business. We own the building where our headquarters are located in Cidade de Deus, Osasco, São Paulo Brazil. The majority of our lease property is leased under renewable contracts with terms of an average of twelve years.

Seasonality

We believe that seasonality does not materially affect our business.

Competition

We face significant competition in all of our principal areas of operation, as the Brazilian markets for financial and banking services are highly competitive. On December 31, 2005, there were 138 multiple-service banks providing a full range of commercial banking activities, consumer finance, investment banking and other services, 22 commercial banks, 20 investment banks and numerous brokerage firms, leasing, savings and loan and other financial institutions in Brazil. For further information of the risks related to competition, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks relating to Bradesco and the Brazilian Banking Industry The increasingly competitive environment in the Brazilian banking and insurance industries may negatively affect our business prospects.

Public-sector banking institutions also play an important role in the banking industry, the largest segment of the financial system, and operate within the same legal and regulatory framework as the private-sector banks. The largest Brazilian financial institution in terms of assets is Banco do Brasil, which is government-owned. Banco do Brasil's branch network is more extensive than ours. The private commercial banking sector is dominated, in terms of both total loans and total deposits, by four banks: us, Banco Itaú S.A., also known as Banco Itaú, Banco Santander S.A., also known as Banco Santander, and Unibanco, all of which have a strong national presence.

Banking

In the commercial banking sector we compete for individual and corporate customers with other large Brazilian banks. Our primary banking competitors are Banco do Brasil, Banco Itaú, Unibanco and Banco Santander. The Brazilian banking industry has undergone some consolidation in recent years through acquisitions and privatization. For example, in 2003 Banco ABN AMRO Real acquired control of Banco Sudameris, becoming the sixth largest bank in Brazil in terms of assets, according to the Central Bank. In April 2006, Banco Itaú purchased the Brazilian operations of BankBoston. This transaction has increased Banco Itaú's client base by 300,000 and its overall assets by R\$22 billion. This transaction has solidified Banco Itaú's position as the second largest private sector bank in Brazil.

The Brazilian banking industry has also been facing increasing competition from foreign banks in recent years. Besides Banco Santander, certain large United States, European and Asian banks, including Citibank, BankBoston, ABN AMRO and Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, known as HSBC, are currently operating in Brazil. Other foreign banks could enter into the Brazilian market and increase its competitiveness. Foreign banks can also participate in the privatization process.

Commercial banks also face increasing competition from other financial intermediaries that can provide larger companies with access to the capital markets as an alternative to bank loans. Since we are a multiple-service bank, we seek to maintain a competitive position in this respect through our investment banking division.

We currently enjoy certain competitive advantages based upon the fact that we are the largest private-sector Brazilian bank and have the largest branch network among our private-sector competitors. However, in the event one of our competitors or a foreign bank were to acquire one or more large Brazilian banks, our competitive advantage could be diminished, and the structure of the Brazilian banking industry could change considerably. Although we believe we are well positioned to compete in this new environment, such competition may adversely affect our position in the Brazilian financial industry.

Credit Cards

The Brazilian credit card market is highly competitive, with approximately 66.3 million Visa and Mastercard credit cards issued as of December 31, 2005. Our primary competitors are Credicard, Banco do Brasil, Banco Itaú and Unibanco. Management believes that the primary competitive factors in this area are interest rates, annual fees, card distribution network and the relative benefits the cards offer.

Other competition for credit cards exists in the form of post-dated checks, a popular means of term payment in Brazil in which customers pay for merchandise and services with future dated bank checks, effectively allowing payment in installments over a longer term. Because of their convenience and growing acceptance, we believe that credit cards will gradually replace post-dated checks.

Leasing

In general, the Brazilian leasing market is dominated by companies affiliated with vehicle and equipment producers (such as HP and IBM) and large banks (such as Banco Itaú, Banco Safra, ABN AMRO and Banco do Brasil). We currently enjoy certain competitive advantages, as we have the largest branch network among our private sector competitors. In addition, our size allows us to fund our leasing activities at more favorable rates, leading to lower interest rate charges for our customers.

Asset Management

The Brazilian asset management industry has grown significantly in recent years. In 2005, investment funds grew 20.0%, as compared to the previous year, mainly as a result of the significant amount of funds drawn by the Fixed Income and DI Referenced Funds that profited from the country's high interest rates and the development of the FIDC industry that became an excellent funding instrument for companies. There has been an improvement in the regulations governing investment funds as a result of CVM Instruction 409, whose purpose is to increase transparency and information released to the investors. A highlight for the Long/Short, PIBB, Dividends and Small Caps funds. Our main competitors are Banco do Brasil, Banco Itaú, Caixa Econômica Federal and HSBC.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Insurance Sector

Grupo Bradesco de Seguros e Previdência faces increased competition from a number of Brazilian and multinational corporations in all of its insurance operations.

As of December 31, 2005, our primary competitors were Sul América Cia. Nacional Seguros, Itaú Seguros S.A., Unibanco AIG Seguros S.A., Porto Seguro Cia. de Seguros Gerais, Tokio Marine e Mapfre Seguradora S.A, which represent in the aggregate approximately 44.7% of the total premiums generated in the market, pursuant to information from SUSEP and ANS. Although national companies underwrite the majority of the insurance business, we also face competition from local and regional companies primarily in the health insurance segment where they are able to operate at a lower cost or specialize in providing coverage to particular risk groups.

Competition in the Brazilian insurance industry has changed dramatically in the past few years as foreign companies have begun to form joint ventures with Brazilian insurance companies that have expertise in the Brazilian market. For example, in March 2002, the Dutch bank ING acquired an interest in one of the companies of the Sul América Group. The AIG group has been operating in the Brazilian insurance sector

since 1996 through a joint venture with Unibanco. Hartford operates in Brazil through a joint venture with the Icatu Group. AXA, AGF, ACE, Generali, Tokio Marine and other international insurers offer insurance products in Brazil through their own local facilities.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in this area are price, financial stability, name recognition and service. At the branch level, we believe that competition is primarily based on the level of service, including claims handling, the level of automation and the development of long-term relationships with individual agents. We believe that our ability to distribute insurance products through our branch network gives us a competitive advantage over most other insurance companies. Because most of our insurance products are offered through our retail bank branches, we benefit from certain cost savings and marketing synergies compared with our competitors. This cost advantage could become less significant over time, however, as other large private banks begin using their own branch networks to offer insurance products through dedicated agents.

Pension Plan Sector

The monetary stability process that accompanied the implementation of the *real* plan stimulated the pension plan sector, attracting to the Brazilian market new international players, such as Principal, which created Brasilprev in association with Banco do Brasil; Hartford, through a joint venture with the Icatu Group; ING through a partnership with Sul América, MetLife; Nationwide, and others.

In addition to monetary stability, favorable tax treatment and the prospect of a fundamental reform of Brazil's social security system contributed to the increase in competition.

Bradesco Vida e Previdência is currently the leader of the pension plan market, accounting for 43.9% of assets under management in the sector as of December 2005, according to ANAPP.

We believe that the Bradesco brand name, together with our extensive branch network, our pioneer strategy and product innovation, are our competitive advantages.

Certificated Savings Plans

The certificated savings plan market has been competitive since 1994 when exchange rates became more stable and inflation was reduced. As of December 31, 2005, Bradesco Capitalização was second in the industry ranking with 20.5% of the market on technical revenues and 20.3% in technical provisions, according to SUSEP.

Our primary competitors in the certificated savings plans sector are Brasilcap Capitalização S.A., Itaú Capitalização S.A., Icatu Hartford Capitalização S.A, Caixa Capitalização S.A. and Unibanco Companhia de Capitalização. Offering low-cost products with a high number of drawings for prizes, financial stability and safety and brand recognition are the principal competitive factors in this industry.

Regulation and Supervision***Principal Financial Institutions***

As of December 31, 2005, 14 public sector commercial and multiple-service banks controlled by federal and state governments and 146 commercial and multiple-service banks owned by the private sector operated in Brazil. For purposes of Brazilian regulations, insurance companies, private pension plans and certificated savings plan providers are not considered financial institutions.

Public Sector Financial Institutions

The Brazilian federal and state governments control various commercial banks and financial institutions. The primary purpose of these institutions is to foster economic development. Government-owned banking institutions play an important role in the Brazilian banking industry. These institutions hold a significant portion of the banking system's total deposits and total assets and are the major lenders of government funds to industry and agriculture. In the last eight years several public sector multiple-service banks have been privatized and acquired by Brazilian and foreign financial groups.

The primary government-controlled banks include:

- Banco do Brasil, a federal government-controlled bank which provides a full range of banking products to the public and private sectors. Banco do Brasil is the largest multiple-service bank in Brazil and the primary financial agent of the federal government;
- BNDES, a development bank wholly-owned by the federal government, which grants medium- and long-term financing to the Brazilian private sector. BNDES's activities include managing the federal government's privatization program; and
- Caixa Econômica Federal, a multiple-service bank wholly-owned by the federal government, which acts as the principal agent of the government-regulated system for providing housing financing. Caixa Econômica Federal is ranked first among Brazilian banks in terms of savings accounts and housing financing.

Private Sector Financial Institutions

As of December 31, 2005, the Brazilian financial private sector included:

- 146 commercial and multiple-service banks providing a full range of commercial banking, investment banking (including securities underwriting and trading), consumer financing and other services including fund management and real estate finance;
- 20 investment banks engaged primarily in specialized credit operations and securities underwriting and trading; and
- 50 consumer credit companies, 134 securities dealerships, 178 brokerage companies, 45 leasing companies, 5,794 investment funds and mutual funds and 18 savings associations and real estate credit companies.

Principal Regulatory Agencies

The basic institutional framework of the Brazilian financial system was established in 1964 by Law No. 4,595, known as the Banking Reform Law. The Banking Reform Law created the Central Bank and the CMN, the National Monetary Council.

The CMN

The CMN, the highest authority responsible for Brazilian monetary and financial policy, is responsible for the overall supervision of Brazilian monetary, credit, budgetary, fiscal and public debt policies. The CMN is charged with:

- regulating credit operations engaged in by Brazilian financial institutions;
- regulating the issuance of Brazilian currency;
- supervising Brazil's reserves of gold and foreign exchange;
- determining Brazilian saving, foreign exchange and investment policies; and
- regulating the Brazilian capital markets.

The Central Bank

The Central Bank is responsible for:

- implementing the currency and credit policies established by the CMN;
- regulating and supervising public- and private-sector Brazilian financial institutions;
- controlling and monitoring the flow of foreign currency to and from Brazil; and
- overseeing the Brazilian financial markets.

The president of the Central Bank is appointed by the president of Brazil for an indefinite term of office subject to approval by the Brazilian Senate.

The Central Bank supervises financial institutions by:

- setting minimum capital requirements, compulsory reserve requirements and operational limits;
- having the power to authorize corporate documents, capital increases and the establishment or transfer of principal places of business or branches (in Brazil or abroad);
- having the power to authorize shareholder changes of control of financial institutions;
- requiring the submission of annual and semi-annual audited financial statements, quarterly revised financial statements and monthly unaudited financial statements; and
- requiring full disclosure of credit and foreign exchange transactions, import and export transactions and other related economic activities on a daily basis.

The CVM

The CVM, the Brazilian Securities Commission, is responsible for regulating the Brazilian securities markets in accordance with the securities and exchange policies established by the CMN.

The CVM is responsible for the supervision and regulation of variable income mutual funds. In addition, since November 2004, the CVM has had the authority to regulate and supervise fixed income assets funds. For more information, please see Regulation of Asset Management.

Bank Regulations***Principal Limitations and Restrictions on Activities of Financial Institutions***

Under the Banking Reform Law, a financial institution operating in Brazil:

- may not operate without the prior approval of the Central Bank and, in the case of foreign banks, authorization by presidential decree;
- may not invest in the equity of any other company above the regulatory limits;
- may not lend more than 25.0% of its adjusted net worth to any single person or group;
- may not own real estate, except for its own use; and
- may not extend credits to or render guarantees for:
 - any individual that controls the institution or holds, directly or indirectly, more than 10.0% of its share capital;
 - any entity that controls the institution or with which it is under common control, or any officer, director or member of the fiscal council of such entity, or any immediate family member of such individuals;
 - any entity that, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10.0% of its shares (with some exceptions);
 - any entity that it controls or of which it directly or indirectly holds more than 10.0% of the share capital;
 - any entity whose board of executive officers is made up of the same or substantially the same members as its own executive committee; or
 - its executive officers and directors (including their immediate families) or any company controlled by its executive officers and directors or their immediate families or in which any of them, directly or indirectly, holds more than 10.0% of the share capital.

The restrictions with respect to transactions with related parties do not apply to transactions entered into by financial institutions in the interbank market.

Capital Adequacy and Leverage

Brazilian financial institutions are subject to a capital measurement and standards methodology based on a weighted risk asset ratio. The framework of such methodology is similar to the international framework for minimum capital measurements as adopted in the Basel Accord. The Basel Accord requires banks to have a ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets of a minimum of 8.0%. At least half of total capital must consist of Tier I capital. Tier I, or core, capital includes equity capital less certain intangibles. Tier II capital includes asset revaluation reserves, general loan loss reserves and subordinated debt, subject to some limitations. Tier II capital is limited to the amount of Tier I capital.

The requirements imposed by the Central Bank differ from the Basel Accord in a few respects. Among other differences, the Central Bank:

- (a) requires minimum capital of 11.0% of risk-weighted assets;
- (b) does not permit contingency reserves to be considered as capital;
- (c) imposes a deduction from capital corresponding to fixed assets held in excess over limits imposed by the Central Bank;
- (d) requires an additional amount of capital with respect to off-balance sheet interest rate and foreign currency swap transactions as well as with respect to certain credit transactions utilizing third party resources; and
- (e) assigns different risk weights to certain assets and credit conversion amounts, including a risk weighting of 300.0% on tax credits relating to income and social contribution taxes.

For further discussion see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Capital Compliance.

The adjusted net worth of a financial institution is represented by the sum of its Tier I and Tier II capital and is utilized in determining its operational limits.

Financial institutions, excepting credit unions, must keep consolidated accounting registers (for purposes of calculating their capital requirements) of their investments in companies whenever they hold, directly or indirectly, individually or with partners, a controlling participation in such companies. When their participation does not result in control of a company, financial institutions can opt to account for the holding as equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies instead of consolidation.

Under certain conditions and within certain limits, financial institutions are able to include subordinated debt in the determination of their capital requirements for purposes of calculating their operational limits, provided that such subordinated debt complies with the following requirements:

- it must be previously approved by the Central Bank;
- it cannot be secured or guaranteed by the issuer or any of its related parties;
- its payment must be subordinated to the payment of other liabilities of the issuer in case of dissolution;
- it cannot be redeemed by action of the holder;

- it must have a clause allowing postponement of the payment of interest or redemption in case they would cause the issuer to fail to comply with minimum levels of adjusted net worth or other operational requirements;
- it must be nominative;
- when issued abroad, it must contain a clause of choice of venue; and
- it must have a minimum term of five years before redemption or amortization.

Brazilian financial institutions may elect to calculate their capital requirements on either a consolidated or unconsolidated basis.

Reserve Requirements

The Central Bank imposes compulsory reserve and related requirements upon Brazilian financial institutions from time to time. The Central Bank uses reserve requirements as a mechanism to control the liquidity of the Brazilian financial system. Historically, the reserves imposed on demand deposits, savings deposits and time deposits have accounted for substantially all amounts required to be deposited with the Central Bank. For a summary of the current compulsory reserve requirements applicable for demand deposits, savings deposits, and time deposits, see The Company Banking Activity Deposit-taking Activities.

The total consolidated exposure of a financial institution in foreign currencies and gold cannot exceed 30.0% of its adjusted net worth. In addition, if its exposure is greater than 5.0% of its adjusted net worth, the financial institution must hold additional capital at least equivalent to 50.0% of the exposure.

In the past the Central Bank has imposed on other types of transactions certain compulsory deposit requirements that are no longer in effect, and could reimpose these requirements or impose similar restrictions in the future. For more information on Central Bank restrictions see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Bradesco and the Brazilian Banking Industry.

Asset Composition Requirements

Brazilian financial institutions may not allocate more than 25.0% of their adjusted net worth to loans (including guarantees) with the same client (including its parent, affiliates and subsidiaries) or in securities of any one issuer, and may not act as underwriter (excluding best efforts underwriting) of securities issued by any one issuer representing more than 25.0% of their adjusted net worth.

Permanent assets (defined as property and equipment other than commercial leasing operations, unconsolidated investments and deferred assets) of Brazilian financial institutions may not exceed 50.0% of the adjusted net worth.

Repurchase Transactions

Repurchase transactions are subject to operational capital limits based on the financial institution's shareholders equity, as adjusted in accordance with Central Bank regulations. A financial institution may only hold repurchase transactions in an amount up to 30 times its adjusted net worth. Within that limit, repurchase operations involving private securities may not exceed five times the amount of adjusted net worth. Limits on repurchase operations involving securities backed by Brazilian governmental authorities

vary in accordance with the type of security involved in the transaction and the perceived risk of the issuer as established by the Central Bank.

Onlending of Funds Borrowed Abroad

Financial institutions and leasing companies are permitted to borrow foreign currency-denominated funds in the international markets (through direct loans or the issuance of debt securities) in order to on-lend such funds in Brazil. These onlendings take the form of loans denominated in Brazilian currency but indexed to the U.S. dollar. The terms of the on-lending must mirror the terms of the original transaction. The interest rate charged on the underlying foreign loan must also conform to international market practices. In addition to the original cost of the transaction the financial institution may only charge an on-lending commission.

Foreign Currency Position

Transactions in Brazil involving the sale and purchase of foreign currency may only be conducted by institutions authorized by the Central Bank to operate in the foreign exchange market.

For purposes of the exchange control regulations, until March 14, 2005, the Brazilian foreign exchange market was divided into two segments, the commercial rate exchange market (Commercial Market) and the floating rate exchange market (Floating Market). The Commercial Market was reserved primarily for foreign trade transactions and transactions that generally require registration with the Central Bank. The Floating Market applied to all transactions to which the Commercial Market did not apply. Only banks, brokers, dealers and the Central Bank had access to the Commercial Market, whereas the Floating Market was open to all institutions authorized by the Central Bank.

In March 2005 the Central Bank enacted new regulations, effective as from March 14, 2005, regulations which introduced significant changes in the foreign currency exchange regime. These rules were announced by the Central Bank as part of a liberalization program intended to enhance market efficiency and to allow more transparency of the flows of foreign currency into and out of Brazil.

Under the new rules, the previously existing Commercial and Floating Markets were unified under a single foreign currency exchange regime (the Exchange Market), in which all foreign exchange currency transactions are concentrated. The newly unified Exchange Market allows the liquidation in foreign currency of any commitments in reais, which are contracted between individuals and/or legal entities resident in Brazil and individuals or legal entities resident abroad, upon the presentation of the relevant documentation.

Access to the Exchange Market may be granted by the Central Bank to commercial banks, multiple banks, investment banks, development banks, savings and loans entities, financing and investment associations, foreign exchange brokers, securities brokers and dealers, travel agencies and to the means of tourism lodging. Entities, which were authorized to operate in the old Commercial and Floating Markets as of March 4, 2005, have been automatically authorized to operate in the new Exchange Market.

The Central Bank currently does not impose limits on the exchange long positions (i.e., where the aggregate amount of the purchases of foreign currency is greater than the amount of the sales) of banks authorized to operate in the Exchange Market. Since December 2005, the Central Bank ceased to impose limits on the exchange short positions (i.e., when the aggregate amount of purchases of foreign currency is less than the amount of sales) for banks authorized to operate in the Exchange Market.

Interest Rates

As promulgated in 1988, the Brazilian Constitution established a 12.0% per year ceiling on loan interest rates, including bank loan interest rates. This ceiling was not enforced, however, because the Brazilian Congress did not adopt the necessary implementing legislation. In May 2003, the relevant article was revoked pursuant to a constitutional amendment.

Treatment of Overdue Debts

Financial institutions are required to classify their loans into nine categories, ranging from AA to H, on the basis of their risk. These credit classifications are determined in accordance with Central Bank criteria relating to:

- the conditions of the debtor and the guarantor, such as their economic and financial situation, level of indebtedness, capacity for generating profits, cash flow, delay in payments, contingencies and credit limits; and
- the conditions of the transaction, such as its nature and purpose, the type, the level of liquidity, the sufficiency of the collateral and the total amount of the credit.

In the case of corporate borrowers, the nine categories that we use are as follows:

Rating	Our Classification	Our Concept
AA	Excellent	First-tier large company or group, with a long track record, market leadership and excellent economic and financial concept and positioning.
A	Very Good	Large company or group with sound economic and financial position that is active in markets with good prospects and/or potential for expansion.
B	Good	Company or group, regardless of size, with good economic and financial positioning.
C	Acceptable	Company or group with a satisfactory economic and financial situation but with performance subject to economic variations.
D	Fair	Company or group with economic and financial positioning in decline or unsatisfactory accounting information, under risk management.

Collection of doubtful loans are classified according to the loss perspective, as shown below:

Rating	Our Classification
E	Deficient
F	Bad
G	Critical

H

Uncollectible

A loan may be upgraded if it has a credit support or downgraded if in default.

In the case of transactions with individuals, we have a similar nine-category ranking system. We grade the credit based on data including the individual's income, net worth and credit history, as well as other personal data.

Financial institutions must make monthly loan loss provisions to match contingencies. In general, banks review the loan classifications annually. However, a review is made every six months in the case of transactions that are extended to a single client or economic group whose aggregate amount exceeds 5.0% of the financial institution's adjusted net worth. A past due loan is reviewed monthly.

For past due loans, the regulations establish maximum risk classifications, as follows:

Number of Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Classification
15 to 30 days	B
31 to 60 days	C
61 to 90 days	D
91 to 120 days	E
121 to 150 days	F
151 to 180 days	G
More than 180 days	H

(1) The period should be doubled in the case of loans with maturity in excess of thirty-six months.

Financial institutions are required to determine, on a monthly basis, whether any loans must be reclassified as a result of these maximum classifications, and if so, they must adjust their provisions accordingly.

The regulations specify a minimum provision for each category of loan, which is measured as a percentage of the total amount of the credit operation, as follows:

Classification of Loan	Minimum Provision (%)
AA	
A	0.5
B	1.0
C	3.0
D	10.0
E	30.0
F	50.0
G	70.0
H ⁽¹⁾	100.0

(1) Banks must write off any loan six months after their initial classification as an H loan.

Loans of up to R\$50,000 may be classified either by the financial institution's own evaluation method or according to the delay in payments criteria described above.

Financial institutions must make their lending and loan classification policies available to the Central Bank and to their independent accountants. They also have to submit to the Central Bank information relating to their loan portfolio, along with their financial statements. This information must include:

- a breakdown of lending activities and the nature of the borrowers;

- maturities of their loans;
- amounts of rolled-over, written-off and recovered loans;
- loan portfolio diversification in accordance with the loan classification; and
- overdue loans.

Brazilian Clearing System

The Brazilian clearing system was regulated and restructured under legislation enacted in 2001. The 2001 regulation is intended to increase the responsiveness of the system through the adoption of multilateral settlement and the safety and soundness of the system by reducing the risk of systemic default and the credit risk and liquidity of financial institutions.

The systems comprising the Brazilian clearing system are responsible for creating safety mechanisms and rules for controlling risks and contingencies, for loss sharing among market participants and for direct execution of custody positions of agreements and foreclosure of collateral held under custody. In addition, clearing houses and settlement services providers that are considered important to the system are obligated to set aside a portion of their assets as an additional guarantee for the settlement of transactions.

Under the new rules, responsibility for the settlement of a transaction is assigned to the clearinghouses and settlement service providers responsible for it. Once a financial transaction has been submitted for clearing and settlement, it generally becomes the obligation of the relevant clearing house and/or settlement services provider to clear and settle it, and it is no longer subject to the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency on the part of the market participant that submitted it for clearing and settlement.

Financial institutions and other institutions chartered by the Central Bank are also required under the new rules to create mechanisms to identify and avoid liquidity risks, in accordance with certain procedures established by the Central Bank. Under these procedures, institutions are required to:

- maintain and document criteria for measuring liquidity risks and mechanisms for managing them;
- analyze economic and financial data to evaluate the impact of different market scenarios on the institution's liquidity and cash flow;
- prepare reports to enable the institution to monitor liquidity risks;
- identify and evaluate mechanisms for unwinding positions that could threaten the institution economically or financially and for obtaining the resources necessary to carry out such unwinds;
- adopt system controls and test them periodically;
- promptly provide to the institution's management available information and analysis regarding any liquidity risk identified, including any conclusions or remedies adopted; and
- develop contingency plans for handling liquidity crisis situations.

Financial institutions were directly affected by a restructuring of the Brazilian system of payments. Under the old system, in which transactions were processed at the end of the day, institutions could carry a

balance, positive or negative, which is no longer allowed. Payments must now be processed in real time, and amounts over R\$5,000 may be covered by direct electronic transfers between institutions. In case they are covered by checks, an additional bank fee will be charged.

After a period of tests and gradual implementation, the new Brazilian clearing system entered into operation in April 2002. The Central Bank and CVM have the power to regulate and supervise the Brazilian payments and clearing system.

Dissolution of Financial Institutions

In February 2005, the New Brazilian Bankruptcy Law 11,101/05 was enacted, revoking the previous regime under Decree-Law 7,661/45, which had been in effect since 1945. The main goal of the new bankruptcy law is to prevent the liquidation of viable companies, which are incapable of fulfilling their debit obligations. The new bankruptcy law seeks to do that by providing greater levels of flexibility to design reorganization strategies while increasing safeguards for secured creditors. It also seeks to improve creditors' ability to recover through the judiciary system undertaken by means of an agreement between the company and a commission comprised of creditors. The current provisions of the new bankruptcy law are not applicable to financial institutions, and as a result, Law 6,024/74 governing the intervention into, and administrative liquidation of financial institutions is still applicable to us.

Intervention

The Central Bank will intervene in the operations and the management of any financial institution not controlled by the federal government if the institution:

- suffers losses due to bad management which puts creditors at risk;
- has recurrent violations of banking regulations; or
- is insolvent.

Intervention may also be ordered upon the request of a financial institution's management.

Intervention may not exceed twelve months. During the intervention period, the institution's liabilities for overdue obligations, for obligations contracted prior to the intervention, which have not yet matured, and for deposits are suspended.

Administrative Liquidation

The Central Bank will liquidate a financial institution if:

- the institution's economic or financial situation is at risk, particularly when the institution ceases to meet its obligations as they fall due, or upon the occurrence of an event that could indicate a state of bankruptcy;
- management makes a serious violation of banking laws, regulations or rulings;
- the institution suffers a loss which subjects its unprivileged and unsecured creditors to severe risk; or

- if, upon revocation of the authorization to operate, the institution does not initiate ordinary liquidation proceedings within ninety days, or if initiated, the Central Bank determines that the pace of the liquidation may harm the institution's creditors.

As a consequence of administrative liquidation:

- potential or ongoing lawsuits asserting claims over the assets of the institution are suspended;
- the institution's obligations are accelerated;
- the institution may not comply with any liquidated damage clause contained in unilateral contracts;
- interest does not accrue against the institution until its liabilities are paid in full; and
- the statute of limitations with respect to the institution's obligations is tolled.

Temporary Special Administration Regime

The temporary special administration regime, known as RAET, is a less severe form of Central Bank intervention in financial institutions, which allows institutions to continue to operate normally. RAET may be ordered in the case of an institution which:

- enters into recurrent operations which are against economic or financial policies set forth in federal law;
- faces a shortage of assets;
- fails to comply with the compulsory reserves rules;
- has reckless or fraudulent management; or
- has operations or circumstances, which call for an intervention.

Repayment of Creditors in a Liquidation

In the liquidation of a financial institution, employees' wage and indemnities and tax claims have the highest priority of any claims against the bankrupt estate. In November 1995, the Central Bank created the FGC to guarantee the payment of funds deposited with financial institutions in case of intervention, administrative liquidation, bankruptcy, or other state of insolvency. The member entities of the FGC are financial institutions, which take demand, time and savings deposits as well as savings and loans associations. The FGC is funded principally by mandatory contributions from all Brazilian financial institutions that work with customer deposits.

The FGC is a deposit insurance system that guarantees a maximum amount of R\$20,000 of deposit and certain credit instruments held by a customer against a financial institution (or against member financial institutions of the same financial group). The liability of the participating institutions is limited to the amount of their contributions to the FGC, with the exception that in limited circumstances if FGC payments are insufficient to cover insured losses, the participating institutions may be asked for extraordinary contributions and advances. The payment of unsecured credit and customer deposits not payable under the

FGC is subject to the prior payment of all secured credits and other credits to which specific laws may grant special privileges.

Internal Compliance Procedures

All financial institutions must have in place internal policies and procedures to control:

- their activities;
- their financial, operational and management information systems; and
- their compliance with all applicable regulations.

The board of executive officers of the financial institution is responsible for implementing an effective structure of internal controls by defining responsibilities and control procedures and establishing corresponding goals and procedures at all levels of the institution. The board of executive officers is also responsible for verifying compliance with all internal procedures.

We revised our by-laws in December 2003 to include a provision for an internal control and compliance committee, formed by three to six members appointed by our Board of Directors.

Restrictions on Foreign Banks and Foreign Investment

The Brazilian constitution prohibits foreign financial institutions from establishing new branches in Brazil, except when duly authorized by the Brazilian government. A foreign bank duly authorized to operate in Brazil through a branch or a subsidiary is subject to the same rules, regulations and requirements that are applicable to any other Brazilian financial institution.

The Brazilian constitution permits foreign individuals or companies to invest in the voting shares of Brazilian financial institutions only if they have specific authorization from the Brazilian government. However, foreign investors without specific authorization may acquire publicly traded non-voting shares of Brazilian financial institutions or depositary receipts offered abroad representing non-voting shares.

Anti-Money Laundering Regulations and Banking Secrecy

Under Brazilian anti-money laundering law, financial institutions must:

- (a) keep up-to-date records regarding their customers;
- (b) maintain internal controls and records;
- (c) record transactions involving Brazilian and foreign currency, securities, metals or any other asset which may be converted into money;
- (d) keep records of transactions that exceed R\$10,000 in a calendar month or reveal a pattern of activity that suggests a scheme to avoid identification;
- (e) keep records of all check transactions; and

- (f) keep records and inform the Central Bank of any cash deposits or cash withdrawals in amounts above R\$100,000.

The financial institution must review transactions or proposals whose characteristics may indicate the existence of a crime and inform the Central Bank of the proposed or executed transaction. The records referred to in (c), (d) and (e) must be kept for at least five years.

Financial institutions must maintain the secrecy of their banking operations and services provided to their customers. Certain exceptions apply to this obligation, however, such as: the sharing of information on credit history, criminal activity and violation of bank regulations or disclosure of information authorized by interested parties. Bank secrecy may also be breached when necessary for the investigation of any illegal act.

Government and auditors from the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service may also inspect an institution's documents, books and financial registry in certain circumstances.

Change of Independent Accounting Firm

All financial institutions must:

- be audited by an independent accounting firm; and
- replace their independent accounting firm responsible for auditing their financial statements for Brazilian regulatory purposes at least every five consecutive fiscal years. An accounting firm that issues an opinion on the financial statements and thereafter is replaced pursuant to this rule may be rehired three fiscal years after its prior service. On December, 2005, the CMN has suspended for a term of two years the mandatory requirement to replace the independent accounting firm.

Each independent accounting firm must immediately communicate to the Central Bank any event that may materially adversely affect the relevant financial institution's status.

A March 2002 amendment to the Brazilian Corporate Law gave the members of our Board of Directors that are appointed by our preferred shareholders or our minority common shareholders veto rights over the appointment or removal of our independent accounting firm. For more information regarding appointment of directors see Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Organization Voting Rights.

Auditing Requirements

Because we are a financial institution registered with the domestic stock exchanges, we are obligated to have our financial statements audited every six months in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil. Quarterly financial information filed with the CVM is subject to review by our independent accountants.

In January 2003, the CVM approved regulations requiring audited entities to disclose information relating to an independent accounting firm's non-auditing services whenever such services represent more than 5.0% of the external auditors' compensation.

Additionally, the independent auditors must also declare to the audited company's management that their providing these services does not affect the independence and objectivity that is necessary to external auditing services.

In May 2003, the CMN passed new regulations on auditing matters applicable to all Brazilian financial institutions, which were revised in November 2003, January and May 2004 and December 2005. Under these regulations, we are required to appoint a member of our management to be responsible for the follow-up and supervision of compliance with the accounting and auditing requirements set forth in the legislation.

Pursuant to this regulation, financial institutions which have an adjusted net worth in excess of R\$1.0 billion, manage third party assets of at least R\$1.0 billion or have an aggregate amount of third party assets in excess of R\$5.0 billion are also required to create an audit committee made up of independent members. The number of members, the appointment and removal criteria, the term of office and the responsibilities of the audit committee must be set forth in the institutions bylaws. Our audit committee has been fully operational since July 1, 2004. The audit committee is responsible for recommending to management which independent accounting firm to hire, reviewing the financial statements, including the notes thereto, and the auditors opinion prior to public release, evaluating the effectiveness of the auditing services provided and internal compliance procedures, assessing management s compliance with the recommendations made by the independent accounting firm, among other things. Our by-laws were revised in December 2003 to establish the audit committee. In May 2004, our Board of Directors appointed the members of the audit committee and approved its internal regulations. See Item 16D. Exemptions from Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

Effective July 1, 2004, we are required to publish a report of the audit committee along with our semi-annual financial statements. Our audit committee s first report was in connection with our financial statements of the second semester of 2004.

Asset Management Regulation

Asset management is regulated by the CMN and the CVM.

In August 2004, the CVM issued the rule 409/2004 consolidating all previous regulations applicable to fixed income assets funds and variable income mutual funds. Prior to this ruling, fixed income assets funds were regulated by the Central Bank, and variable income mutual funds were regulated by the CVM.

CVM Rule 409/2004 became effective on November 22, 2004. Since then, all new funds created are subject to its rules, while previously existing funds had until January 31, 2005 to enter into compliance with the new regulation.

Pursuant to the provisions of the new CVM rule, our investment funds must keep their assets invested in securities and operational assets that are available in the financial and capital markets.

These securities, operational assets and all other assets which comprise the fund s portfolio (except for interest in investment funds or in Mercosur, must be registered directly with specific custody deposit accounts, opened in the name of the fund. Such accounts must be held within registration and clearance systems authorized by the Central Bank, or within certain custody institutions authorized by the CVM.

In addition to the limitations provided in each financial investment funds charter, financial investment funds are not permitted to have:

- more than 10.0% of their net worth invested in securities of a single issuer, if that issuer is (1) a non-financial institution, a controlling shareholder, a subsidiary or an affiliate thereof, (2) a federal, state, or municipal entity or (3) another investment fund, except for equity investment funds;

- more than 20.0% of their net worth invested in securities issued by a financial institution (including the fund manager), or any of its controlling shareholders, subsidiaries and affiliates;
- in the case of fixed income assets investment funds and the money market, more than 10.0% of their net worth invested in a real estate investment fund, a receivables investment fund and an investment fund that invests in other receivables investment funds.

According to its equity breakdown, the investment funds and the investment funds in quotas are classified as follows:

- **Short term Funds** - These funds invest exclusively in public, federal or private bonds, which are pegged to SELIC (or another interest rate) or to a price index and have a maximum maturity of 375 days and an average portfolio period of less than 60 days. Short-term funds may use derivatives only to hedge their portfolios and can enter into transactions in connection with public federal bonds;
- **Reference Funds** - These funds have (1) at least 80.0% of their net worth invested solely or together in (a) bonds issued by the Brazilian National Treasure and/or the Brazilian Central Bank or (b) fixed income securities of issuers having low credit risk; (2) have at least 95.0% of their portfolio composed of financial assets to directly or indirectly follow the variation of the performance indicator (benchmark) chosen; and (3) may only use derivatives in connection with transactions that attempt to hedge cash positions, up to their limit. Additionally, the name of the fund shall identify its development index based on the financial assets structure of its portfolio.
- **Fixed Income Funds** - These funds have at least 80.0% of their assets portfolios directly related, or synthesized through derivatives of fixed income assets;
- **Stock Funds** - These funds have at least 67.0% of their portfolio invested in shares listed and traded on either over the counter markets or stock exchanges;
- **Exchange Funds** - These funds have at least 80.0% of their portfolio invested in derivatives or other funds comprised of derivatives, which hedge foreign currency prices;
- **Foreign Debt Funds** - These funds have at least 80.0% of their net worth invested in Brazilian foreign debt bonds, and the remaining 20.0% in other loan securities transacted in the international market; and
- **Money market** - It must have an investment policy that involves several risk factors, without the commitment of concentration in any particular factor or in factors different from the other classes provided for in the classifications of the funds above.

Regulation of Brokers and Dealers

Broker and dealer firms are part of the national financial system and are subject to CMN, Central Bank and CVM regulation and supervision. Brokerage firms must be chartered by the Central Bank, and are the only institutions in Brazil authorized to trade on Brazil's stock exchanges and mercantile and futures exchanges. Both brokers and dealers may act as underwriters in the public placement of securities and engage in the brokerage of foreign currency in any exchange market.

Brokers must observe rules of conduct established by the stock exchanges and the BM&F and previously approved by the CVM. They must also select a director responsible for the observance of such rules.

Broker and dealer firms may not:

- with limited exceptions, execute operations that may be qualified as the granting of loans to their clients, including the assignment of rights;
- collect commissions from their constituents related to transactions of securities during the primary distribution;
- acquire assets, including real estate properties, which are not for their own utilization; or
- obtain loans from financial institutions, except for (i) loans for the acquisition of goods for use in connection with the firm's corporate purpose or (ii) loans the amount of which do not exceed two times the firm's net worth.

Broker and dealer firms' employees, managers, partners, controlling and controlled entities may negotiate securities for their own accounts only through the relevant broker and dealer firm.

Regulation of Internet and Electronic Commerce

The Brazilian congress has not enacted any specific legislation regulating electronic commerce. Accordingly, electronic commerce remains subject to existing laws and regulation on ordinary commerce and business transactions.

There are currently several bills dealing with Internet and electronic commerce regulation in the Brazilian congress. The proposed legislation, if enacted, would recognize the legal effect, validity and enforceability of information in the form of electronic messages, allowing parties to enter into an agreement, make an offer or accept one through electronic messages.

CVM approved new regulations limiting Internet brokerage activities, which may be carried out only by registered companies. Brokers' web pages must contain detailed information about their systems, fees, security and order processing. They must also contain information about how the market functions generally and the risks involved with each type of investment offered.

Brokers that carry out transactions over the Internet must guarantee the security and operability of their systems, which must be audited at least on a half-year basis.

Regulation of Operations in Other Jurisdictions

We have branches and subsidiaries in several other jurisdictions, such as New York, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas and Luxembourg. The Central Bank exercises global consolidated supervision over Brazilian financial institutions' branches, subsidiaries and corporate holdings abroad and the prior approval of the Central Bank is necessary to establish any new branch, subsidiary or representative office. In most cases, we had to obtain governmental approvals from local central banks and monetary authorities in such jurisdictions before commencing business. In all cases, we are subject to supervision by local authorities.

Taxation

Tax on Financial Transactions

The *Imposto Sobre Operações Financeiras*, known as IOF, is a tax on foreign exchange, securities, credit and insurance transactions. The Minister of Finance sets the rates of the IOF tax, subject to a 25.0% ceiling set forth by law. The tax is withheld by the financial institution involved.

IOF may be imposed on a variety of foreign exchange transactions, including on the conversion of Brazilian currency into any foreign currency for the purposes of payment of dividends and repatriation of capital invested in our ADSs. Presently, however, the only foreign currency exchange transactions that are subject to the IOF are:

- the conversion into Brazilian currency of foreign loans with a term of less than 90 days, on which the IOF tax is levied at 5.0%; and
- foreign exchange transactions for the acquisition of goods with credit cards, in which case the rate is 2.0% of the amount of the transaction.

The IOF tax may also be levied on issuances of bonds or securities, including transactions carried out on Brazilian stock, futures or commodities exchanges. The rate of the IOF tax with respect to preferred shares and ADSs is currently 0%. The Minister of Finance, however, has the legal authority to increase the rate to a maximum of 1.5% per day of the amount of the taxed transaction, during the period the investor holds the securities, but only to the extent of the gain realized on the transaction and only from the date of its increase or creation.

The IOF tax is levied on all types of loan transactions, including overdraft loans, at a daily rate of 0.0041% of the amount of principal. In those loan transactions in which the principal amount is not determined prior to the transaction, in addition to the principal, the IOF tax is also levied on interest and other charges at the same rate. In any case, the IOF tax is subject to a maximum rate of 1.5% during one year.

The IOF tax is levied on insurance transactions at a rate of:

- 0%, in the case of reinsurance or export credit-related transactions, the international transportation of goods, rural insurance or premiums designated to fund life insurance plans containing life coverage; or
- 2.0% of premiums paid, in the case of private health insurance;
- 2.0% (from September 1, 2005 to August 31, 2006) and 0% (after September 1, 2006) of premiums paid, in case of life insurance and similar policies, for personal and labor accidents, except for policies having premiums intended to pay for life insurance plans with over living coverage that are subject to no rates; and
- 7.0% of premiums paid, in the case of other types of insurance.

IOF is also assessed on gains realized in transactions with terms of less than 30 days consisting of the sale, assignment, repurchase or renewal of fixed-income investments or the redemption of shares of financial investment funds, variable income funds or investment pools. For more information on financial

investment funds and variable income funds see Regulation and Supervision Asset Management Regulation. The maximum rate of IOF payable in such cases is 1.0% per day and decreases with the length of the transaction, reaching zero for transactions with maturities of at least 30 days, except that the rate for the following types of transactions is currently 0%:

- transactions carried out by financial institution and other institutions chartered by the Central Bank as principals;
- transactions carried out by mutual funds or investment pools themselves;
- transactions carried out in the equity markets, including those performed in stock, futures and commodities exchanges and similar entities; and
- redemptions of shares in equity funds.

CPMF

In October 1996, the National Congress enacted a new tax called the Provisional Contribution on Financial Transactions, the CPMF that is levied at a rate of 0.38% and is collected on any checking account entry related to funds kept in Brazil. Despite the temporary nature of the collection of CPMF, its term has been systematically extended. In December 2003, as a consequence of the tax reforms, the Brazilian Congress approved an extension of the CPMF tax regime until December 31, 2007. A proposed constitutional amendment that would change this temporary contribution into a permanent tax is currently under discussion in Congress.

CPMF is collected on any checking account entry relating to funds kept in the country, with certain limited exceptions, creating an incentive for clients to reduce their transactions in the financial system and to limit their use of short-term investments. Financial institutions are exempted from the CPMF on financial transactions entered into in the course of their business. The CPMF rate can be modified at any time by the Brazilian government, but cannot exceed 0.38% .

The following transactions are exempt from the CPMF: (1) transactions carried out in the stock market; and (2) since February 2006, checking account entries for the payment of sale and purchase transactions made pursuant to public offerings registered at CVM by corporations or individuals domiciled in Brazil or abroad with the condition that such transactions have not been conducted in stock exchanges and the issuing company has the authority to trade such securities in the stock exchange.

Since October 1, 2004, the CPMF rate was reduced to 0% for (1) debits made to checking deposit accounts that are exclusively used for investment in fixed and floating income assets, including savings deposit accounts; and (2) for debits made to special cash deposit accounts for low income clients (subject to a limited number of maximum transactions and other conditions established by the CMN and by the Central Bank).

Income Tax and Social Contribution on Profits

The federal taxes that are levied on the companies income include two components, an income tax known as IRPJ and a social contribution tax on net profits, which is known as the Social Contribution Tax. The IRPJ is levied at a rate of 15.0% increased by an additional income tax at a rate of 10.0% . Considering the above, the IRPJ is assessed at a combined rate of 25.0% of adjusted net income. The Social Contribution Tax is assessed at a rate of 9.0% of adjusted net income.

For further information on our income tax expense, see note 16 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Companies are taxed based on their worldwide income rather than on income produced solely in Brazil. As a result, profits, capital gains and other income obtained abroad by Brazilian entities are computed in the determination of their profits. The Brazilian entity is allowed to deduct income tax paid abroad based on the same income (1) according to the terms and conditions of any existing income tax treaty signed between Brazil and the country in which such income was obtained; or (2) up to the amount of Brazilian income taxes imposed on such income since there is reciprocal treatment between Brazil and the country where the profit or gain is obtained, such as the United States of America. Effective January 1, 2002, profits realized by a an offshore entity which is a branch, controlled or affiliated to a Brazilian entity are regarded as available to the Brazilian entity and, as a consequence, are subject to the payment of income tax in Brazil.

The profits or dividends generated and paid by Brazilian entities since January 1, 1996 are not subject to withholding income tax, nor to corporate income tax or individual income tax on the person receiving the dividend either in Brazil or abroad. However, as the payment of dividends is not tax deductible for the corporation distributing them, there is an alternative regime for shareholder compensation called *interest on shareholders' capital*, which allows corporations to deduct any interest paid to shareholders from net profits for tax purposes. This deduction is limited to the product of (a) the variation *pro rata* die of the long-term interest rate disclosed by the Brazilian government, known as *TJLP*; times (b) the corporation's net worth calculated in accordance with Brazilian GAAP, and may not exceed the greater of:

- 50.0% of net income (before taking such distribution and any deductions for income taxes into account) for the year in respect of which the payment is made, as measured in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil; or
- 50.0% of retained earnings for the year prior to the year in respect of which the payment is made, as measured in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Distributions of *interest on shareholders' capital* paid to holders of preferred shares, including payments to the depository bank in respect of preferred shares underlying ADSs, are subject to a Brazilian withholding tax at a rate of 15.0%, except for payments to persons who are exempt from tax in Brazil or to persons situated in tax havens. In the latter case, payments are subject to income tax at a rate of 25.0%. For more information on the taxation of interest on shareholders' capital see Item 10. Additional Information Taxation Brazilian Tax Considerations Distributions of Interest on Shareholders' Capital.

Net operating losses of Brazilian companies can be offset with future taxable income during any year up to 30.0% of annual taxable income.

Gains realized by Brazilian holders on any disposition of preferred shares in Brazil are generally taxed at the following rates:

- 20.0% if the transaction is *day-traded* on a stock exchange; or
- 15.0% for all other transactions.

As of January 1, 2005, gains earned in all transactions carried out on stock, goods, futures and similar markets, except for day-trades (which remain subject to the withholding tax mentioned above), are

subject to a withholding income tax of 0.005% as follows:

- With respect to the futures market, the sum of the daily adjustments, if positive, refined by the closing balance, before or upon its term;
- With respect to the options market, the result, if positive, of the sum of the paid and received premiums for the same day;
- With respect to term contracts, which provide for delivery of assets on a set date, the difference, if positive, between the price on the delivery date and the cash price on the closing date;
- With respect to term contracts having solely a financial component, the amount of the closing as specified by the contract; and
- With respect to the spot market, the amount of the sale of shares, gold or other securities traded on that market.

This taxation system was created in order to make it easier for the fiscal authorities to verify transactions made in the financial and capital markets. Withholding income taxes may be (i) deducted from the income tax levied on net monthly profits; (ii) offset with income tax due in the following months; (iii) offset with the income tax annual declaration of adjustment (if there is any withheld tax accounted for in the balance); or (iv) offset with outstanding withholding income tax due over capital gains from the sale of shares.

Gains realized on any disposition of preferred shares in Brazil by non-Brazilian holders who reside in a jurisdiction that under Brazilian law is deemed to be a tax haven (any country that (i) does not impose income tax, (ii) that imposes income tax at a rate of less than 20.0% or (iii) a country whose corporate law establishes confidentiality regarding the shareholders of corporate entities) are subject to the same rates applicable to Brazilian holders, as described above.

Gains realized on the disposition of preferred shares in Brazil by non-Brazilian holders who are not resident in a tax haven are not subject to Brazilian tax if:

- the proceeds obtained from the disposition of shares are remitted outside Brazil within five business days of the cancellation of the ADSs, which were represented by the shares sold; or
- the foreign investment in the preferred shares is registered in Central Bank under Resolution 2,689.

Otherwise, the same treatment applicable to Brazilian residents will apply.

PIS and COFINS

Two federal taxes are imposed on the gross revenues of corporate entities: the Programa de Integração Social contribution, known as PIS, and the Contribuição para Financiamento de Seguridade Social, known as COFINS.

Nonetheless, many revenues, such as dividends, equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies, revenues from the sale of fixed assets and export revenues paid in foreign currency are not included in the calculation base for PIS and COFINS.

Brazilian laws authorize certain adjustments to the calculation base of those taxes depending on the business segment and on other aspects. In November 1999, the payment basis expanded from revenues to gross revenues.

PIS and COFINS underwent significant changes during the last four years. These changes occurred because the Brazilian government decided to implement a non-cumulative collection system in respect of both taxes, allowing taxpayers to determine their calculation basis by discounting credits that originate from certain transactions. In order to offset these discounts, the rates of both PIS and COFINS were substantially increased. Pursuant to the changes made to PIS and COFINS, as of May 2004, both taxes are applicable to goods and services imported from foreign countries by a company located in Brazil.

As of August 2004, PIS and COFINS rates were eliminated for financial income earned by companies subject to the non-cumulative applicability of these taxes. However, taxes on payments of interest on shareholders' capital, were not eliminated.

Certain economic activities are expressly excluded from the new non-cumulative collection system of both PIS and COFINS. This is the case for financial institutions, which remained subject to the previous legal regime, for both taxes.

PIS is charged based on the total revenue generated by entities and is charged at a rate of 0.65% in the case of financial institutions.

Until January 1999, we were not subject to COFINS. Since February 1, 1999, COFINS has been imposed on our gross revenues at a rate of 3.0%. After September 1, 2003, this tax rate increased to 4.0% for financial institutions. The calculation base for COFINS is the same as that for PIS. From January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999, we were allowed to offset an amount corresponding to one third of the payments of COFINS against the social contribution tax on taxable profits.

Leasing Regulation

The basic legal framework governing leasing transactions is established by Law No. 6,099 of September 12, 1974, as amended, which we call the Leasing Law, and the regulations issued thereunder by the CMN. The Leasing Law sets forth general guidelines for the incorporation of, and the activities permitted to be performed by, leasing companies. The CMN, in its capacity as regulator of the financial system, provides the details of the provisions set forth in the Leasing Law and supervises and controls the transactions conducted by leasing companies. The laws and regulations issued by the Central Bank with respect to financial institutions in general, such as reporting requirements, capital adequacy and leverage, asset composition limits and treatment of doubtful loans, are also applicable to leasing companies to the extent applicable.

Insurance Regulation

The main rule that regulates the Brazilian insurance system is the Decreto-lei No. 73 of November 21, 1966, as amended. Such Rule has created two regulatory agencies, the National Private Insurance Council, which we call the CNSP, and SUSEP. SUSEP is responsible for implementing and overseeing the CNSP's policies and ensuring compliance with such policies by insurance companies, insurance brokers and insured persons. Insurance companies require government approval to operate, as well as specific approval from SUSEP to offer each of their products. Insurance companies may sell policies only through qualified brokers.

Insurance companies must set aside technical reserves, funds and reserves in accordance with CNSP criteria. The investments backing up the technical provision must be diversified. A substantial portion of the assets in which insurance companies can invest in are securities. As a result, insurance companies are major investors in the Brazilian financial markets and are subject to a series of rules and conditions imposed by the CMN regarding the investment of technical reserves.

Insurance companies are prohibited from:

- acting as financial institutions by extending credit and issuing guarantees;
- trading in securities (subject to exceptions); or
- investing outside of Brazil, without specific permission from the relevant authorities.

Insurance companies must operate within certain retention limits approved by SUSEP pursuant to rules established by the CNSP. The rules take into account the economic and financial situation of the insurance companies, the technical conditions of their respective portfolios and the results of their operations with IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A.

A bill to privatize the reinsurance segment is currently being discussed in the Brazilian Congress. The proposed bill provides that during the first two years following the enactment of the bill, 60.0% of the reinsurance business must be transacted with Brazilian reinsurance companies. During the next two years, this percentage would decrease to 40.0%.

The bill also provides for the possibility that SUSEP will assume the supervision of the reinsurance market, which role is currently exercised by IRB. The insurance companies must reinsure an amount with the IRB equal to the amount of their liabilities that exceeds the applicable technical limit on liabilities.

Insurance companies must file unaudited monthly and audited quarterly, semiannual and annual reports with SUSEP.

Insurance companies are exempt from ordinary financial liquidation procedures in case of bankruptcy and instead follow a special procedure administered by SUSEP. Financial liquidation may be either voluntary or compulsory. The Minister of Finance institutes compulsory dissolutions of insurance companies.

There is currently no restriction on foreign investment in insurance companies.

Health Insurance

Private health insurance and health plans are currently regulated by Law No. 9,656, of July 4, 1998, as amended, which we refer to as the Health Insurance Law, which determines the general provisions applicable to health insurance companies and the general terms and conditions of agreements entered into

between health insurance companies and their customers. The Health Insurance Law establishes, among other things:

- mandatory coverage of certain expenses, such as those arising from preexisting conditions;
- the conditions precedent for admission to a plan;
- the geographical area covered by each insurance policy; and
- the pricing criteria plans may use.

The ANS is responsible for regulating and supervising supplemental health services provided by health insurance companies pursuant to directives set forth by the *Conselho de Saúde Suplementar* (the Supplemental Health Council).

Prior to December 31, 2001, insurance companies were able to offer private health assistance plans pursuant to SUSEP regulations and subject to its supervision. Starting in 2002 and pursuant to ANS regulations and subject to its supervision, only operators of private health assistance plans may offer such plans. We created Bradesco Saúde in 1999 to fulfill this requirement.

Private Pension Plans

Open pension plans are subject, for purposes of inspection and control, to the authority of the CNSP and the SUSEP, which are under the regulatory authority of the Ministry of Finance. The CMN, CVM and Central Bank may also issue regulations pertinent to private pension plans, particularly with respect to the assets guaranteeing the technical reserves.

Private pension entities must set aside reserves and technical provisions as collateral for their liabilities.

Open pension plans and insurance companies are allowed to create, trade and operate investment funds with segregated asset since January 1, 2006. Notwithstanding the above, certain provisions of law No. 11,196 of November 21, 2005 will only become effective upon its regulation by SUSESP and CVM. For more information, see Asset Management Regulation .

SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION

We have included the following information for analytical purposes. You should read this information in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Average Balance Sheet and Interest Rate Data

The following table presents the average balances of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, other assets and liabilities accounts, the related interest income and expense amounts and the average real yield/rate for each period. We calculated the average balances using the book balances, which include the related allocated interest.

We show liabilities in two categories: local and foreign currencies. Local currency balances represent liabilities expressed in reais, while foreign currency balances represent liabilities denominated in

foreign currencies, primarily the U.S. dollar. We did not break out asset balances into domestic and international currencies as substantially all of our assets are denominated in reais.

We excluded non-performing loans from Loans in determining average assets and liabilities, and classified them as non-interest-earning assets. Cash received on non-performing loans during the period are included in interest income on loans. We do not consider these amounts significant.

We do not present interest income on a tax-equivalent basis, as Brazilian tax law does not currently provide for tax exemptions for interest earned on investment securities.

Additionally, fees received from various loan commitments are included in interest income on loans. We do not consider these amounts significant.

On December 31

	2003			2004			2005		
	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/rate (%)	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/rate (%)	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/rate (%)
Interest-earning assets (1):	(R\$ in million, except %)								
Loans	R\$51,039	R\$12,176	23.9%	R\$55,230	R\$12,812	23.2%	R\$69,556	R\$17,236	24.6%
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	19,487	3,861	19.8	18,628	2,738	14.7	12,858	2,018	15.7
Trading assets	27,077	5,932	21.9	34,039	5,330	15.7	37,878	7,251	19.1
Available-for-sale securities (2)	3,147	397	12.6	5,682	408	7.2	9,640	1,364	14.1
Securities held to maturity	3,088	482	15.6	4,528	659	14.6	4,235	495	11.7
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	4,651	347	7.5	3,226	161	5.0	9,610	722	7.5
Other interest-earning assets									
Central Bank compulsory deposits	11,988	1,459	12.2	13,070	1,542	11.8	15,151	2,160	14.2
Other assets	985	62	6.3	858	73	8.5	811	61	7.4
Total interest-earning assets	121,462	24,716	20.3	135,261	23,723	17.5	159,739	31,307	19.6

Non-interest-earning assets (3):

Cash and due from banks	2,895	-	-	2,869	-	-	3,515	-
Central Bank compulsory deposits	4,499	-	-	4,261	-	-	4,656	-
Available-for-sale securities	1,625	-	-	1,320	-	-	1,684	-
Non-performing loans	2,172	-	-	1,904	-	-	2,021	-
Allowance for loan losses	(3,919)	-	-	(4,005)	-	-	(4,476)	-
Investment in unconsolidated companies and other investments	177	-	-	502	-	-	493	-
Premises and equipment	2,795	-	-	3,026	-	-	2,427	-
Goodwill	-	-	-	240	-	-	297	-
Intangibles assets	1,064	-	-	1,654	-	-	1,437	-
Other assets	14,102	-	-	15,859	-	-	16,298	-
Total non-interest-earning assets	25,410	-	-	27,630	-	-	28,352	-

Total assets	R\$146,872	R\$24,716	16.8%	R\$162,891	R\$23,723	14.6%	R\$188,091	R\$31,307
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On December 31

	2003			2004			2005		
	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/rate (%)	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/rate (%)	Average balance	Interest	Average yield/rate (%)
Interest-bearing liabilities	(R\$ in million, except %)								
Deposits from banks									
Domestic ⁽³⁾	R\$657	R\$111	16.9%	R\$90	R\$14	15.6%	R\$116	R\$21	18.1%
Total	657	111	16.9	90	14	15.6	116	21	18.1
Savings deposits									
Domestic ⁽³⁾	20,680	2,038	9.9	22,499	1,654	7.4	24,728	2,028	8.2
Total	20,680	2,038	9.9	22,499	1,654	7.4	24,728	2,028	8.2
Time deposits:									
Domestic ⁽³⁾	20,629	4,123	20.0	21,871	3,241	14.8	28,641	4,782	16.7
International ⁽⁴⁾	3,601	112	3.1	3,288	86	2.6	2,361	113	4.8
Total	24,230	4,235	17.5	25,159	3,327	13.2	31,002	4,895	15.7
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	15,486	2,855	18.4	18,070	2,390	13.2	19,139	3,862	20.2
Borrowings:									
Short-term:									
International ⁽⁴⁾	9,219	(387)	(4.2)	8,442	(83)	(1.0)	7,164	(187)	(2.6)
Total	9,219	(387)	(4.2)	8,442	(83)	(1.0)	7,164	(187)	(2.6)
Long-term:									
Domestic ⁽³⁾	7,811	1,275	16.3	9,238	1,464	15.8	13,691	1,916	13.9
International ⁽⁴⁾	8,606	(410)	(4.8)	8,601	153	1.8	7,073	(94)	(1.3)
Total	16,417	865	5.3	17,839	1,617	9.1	20,764	1,822	10.2
Total interest-bearing liabilities	86,689	9,717	11.2	92,099	8,919	9.7	102,913	12,441	11.9

Non-interest-bearing liabilities:

Demand deposits									
Domestic ⁽³⁾	10,876	-	-	13,163	-	-	15,042	-	-
International ⁽⁴⁾	270	-	-	206	-	-	185	-	-
Total	11,146	-	-	13,369	-	-	15,227	-	-

Other non-interest-bearing liabilities .

	36,790	-	-	43,346	-	-	52,537	-	-
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Total non-interest-bearing liabilities

	47,936	-	-	56,715	-	-	67,764	-	-
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Total liabilities	134,625	9,717	7.2	148,814	8,919	6.0	170,677	12,441	-
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Shareholders equity	12,138	-	-	14,012	-	-	17,357	-	-
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Minority interest on consolidated subsidiaries	109	-	-	65	-	-	57	-	-
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Total liabilities and shareholders equity

	R\$146,872	R\$9,717	6.6%	R\$162,891	R\$8,919	5.5%	R\$188,091	R\$12,441	6.0%
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(1) Primarily denominated in reais.

(2) Calculated using the historical average amortized cost. If calculated using the carrying value, the average yield/rate amounts would be 10.7% in 2005, 6.9% in 2004 and 12.3% in 2003.

(3) Denominated in reais.

(4) Denominated in foreign currency, primarily U.S. dollars.

Changes in Interest Income and Expenses Volume and Rate Analysis

The following table shows the effects of changes in our interest income and expense arising from changes in average volumes and average yield/rates for the periods presented. We calculated the changes in volume and interest rate based on the evaluation of average balances during the period and changes in average interest rates on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. We allocated the net change

from the combined effects of volume and rate proportionately to the average volume and rate, in absolute terms, without considering positive and negative effects.

December 31						
2004/2003			2005/2004			
Increase (decrease) due to changes in:						
	Average volume	Average yield/rate	Net change	Average volume	Average yield/rate	Net change
(R\$ in million)						
Interest-earning assets						
Loans	R\$979	R\$(343)	R\$636	R\$3,503	R\$921	R\$4,424
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	(164)	(959)	(1,123)	(895)	175	(720)
Trading assets	1,319	(1,921)	(602)	646	1,275	1,921
Available-for-sale securities	230	(219)	11	399	557	956
Securities held to maturity	211	(34)	177	(41)	(123)	(164)
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	(89)	(97)	(186)	447	114	561
Central Bank compulsory deposits	129	(46)	83	268	350	618
Other assets	(9)	20	11	(4)	(8)	(12)
Total interest-earning assets	2,606	(3,599)	(993)	4,323	3,261	7,584
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Deposits from banks						
Domestic	(89)	(8)	(97)	4	3	7
Total	(89)	(8)	(97)	4	3	7
Savings deposits:						
Domestic	168	(552)	(384)	173	201	374
Total	168	(552)	(384)	173	201	374
Time deposits:						
Domestic	236	(1,118)	(882)	1,093	448	1,541
International	(9)	(17)	(26)	(29)	56	27
Total	227	(1,135)	(908)	1,064	504	1,568

Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	426	(891)	(465)	149	1,323	1,472
Borrowings						
Short-term:						
International	30	274	304	14	(118)	(104)
Total	30	274	304	14	(118)	(104)
Long- term:						
Domestic	227	(38)	189	639	(187)	452
International	-	563	563	(23)	(224)	(247)
Total	227	525	752	616	(411)	205
Total interest-bearing liabilities	R\$989	R\$(1,787)	R\$(798)	R\$2,020	R\$1,502	R\$3,522

Net Interest Margin and Spread

The following table shows the average balance of our interest-earning assets, interest-bearing liabilities and net interest income, and compares the net interest margin and net interest spread for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Average balance of interest-earning assets	R\$121,462	R\$135,261	R\$159,739
Average balance of interest-bearing liabilities	86,689	92,099	102,913
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	R\$14,999	R\$14,804	R\$18,866
Interest rate on the average balance of interest-earning assets	20.3%	17.5%	19.6%
Interest rate on the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities	11.2	9.7	12.1
Net yield on interest earning assets ⁽²⁾	9.1	7.8	7.5
Net interest margin ⁽³⁾	12.3%	10.9%	11.8%

(1) Total interest income less total interest expenses

(2) Difference between the yield on the rates of the average interest-earning assets and the rate of the average interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

Return on Equity and Assets

The table below shows selected financial indices for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except % and per share information)		
Net income	R\$2,302	R\$3,327	R\$6,310
Average total assets	146,872	162,891	188,091
Average shareholders equity	R\$12,138	R\$14,012	R\$17,357
Net income as a percentage of average total assets	1.6%	2.0%	3.4%
Net income as a percentage of average shareholders equity	19.0	23.7	36.4
Average shareholders equity as a percentage of average total assets	8.3%	8.6%	9.2%
Dividends payout ratio per class of shares ⁽¹⁾	0.58	0.40	0.30

(1) Total declared dividends per share divided by net income.

Securities Portfolio

The table below shows our portfolio of trading assets, available-for-sale securities and securities held to maturity as of the dates indicated. The amounts below exclude our investments in unconsolidated companies. For additional information on our equity investees, see note 9 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. The amounts also exclude our compulsory holdings of Brazilian government securities, as required by the Central Bank. For more information on our compulsory holdings, see note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. We state trading assets and available-for-sale securities at market value. See notes 2(e), 2(f), 2(g), 2(h), 4, 5 and 6 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 18 for a further description of our treatment of trading assets and available-for-sale securities and securities held to maturity.

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Trading securities			
Mutual funds	R\$22,929	R\$21,941	R\$21,420
Brazilian government securities	11,389	8,787	17,142
Corporate debt securities	985	1,115	901
Brazilian securities issued abroad	220	554	521
Derivative financial instruments	283	491	518
Bank debt securities	1,055	44	324
Foreign government securities	212	162	122
Total	R\$37,073	R\$33,094	R\$40,948
Trading securities as a percentage of total assets	22.3%	18.7%	19.8%
Available-for-sale securities			
Brazilian government securities	R\$1,694	R\$2,388	R\$6,146
Brazilian securities issued abroad	1,264	3,221	4,313
Corporate debt securities	1,086	1,880	1,744
Bank debt securities	52	246	309
Equity securities in public companies	2,098	2,368	2,198
Total	R\$6,194	R\$10,103	R\$14,710
Available-for-sale securities as a percentage of total assets	3.7%	5.7%	7.1%
Held to maturity securities:			
Brazilian government securities	R\$3,085	R\$3,152	R\$3,137
Brazilian securities issued abroad ⁽¹⁾	180	976	909
Financial Institution securities	-	53	44
Foreign government securities	-	19	31
Total	R\$3,265	R\$4,200	R\$4,121
Held to maturity securities as a percentage of total assets	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%

(1) See note 6 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 18.

Maturity Distribution

The following table sets forth the maturity dates and weighted average yield, as of December 31, 2005, of our trading securities, available-for-sale securities and securities held to maturity.

As of December 31, 2005 we held no tax-exempt securities in our portfolio.

December 31, 2005

	Due in 1 year or less		Due after 1 year to 5 years		Due after 5 years to 10 years		Due after 10 years		Unspecified Maturity	Total
	Average yield		Average yield		Average yield		Average yield		Average yield	Average yield
(R\$ in million, except %)										
Trading bonds and securities ⁽¹⁾:										
Brazilian government securities	R\$8,254	13.3%	R\$8,225	14.5%	R\$528	18.9%	R\$135	18.0%	- -	R\$17,142 14.1%
Fixed rate	4,059	8.2	4,305	10.5	-	-	-	-	- -	8,364 9.9
Floating rate	4,195	18.3	3,920	19.0	528	18.9	135	18.0	- -	8,778 18.9
Brazilian sovereign bonds issued abroad	42	(11.7)	188	(0.9)	94	(0.6)	197	(0.9)	- -	521 (1.8)
Floating rate bills of exchange	42	(11.7)	188	(0.9)	94	(0.6)	197	(0.9)	- -	521 (1.8)
Foreign government securities	121	(8.8)	1	(20.0)	-	-	-	-	- -	122 (8.9)
Floating rate bills of exchange	121	(8.8)	1	(20.0)	-	-	-	-	- -	122 (8.9)
Bonds issued by non-financial institutions	408	5.3	146	1.2	347	2.5	-	-	- -	901 3.3
Floating rate	408	5.3	146	1.2	347	2.5	-	-	- -	901 3.3
Bonds issued by financial institutions	-	-	210	1.0	12	1.0	102	1.0	- -	324 1.0
Floating rate	-	-	210	1.0	12	1.0	102	1.0	- -	324 1.0
Mutual Funds ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R\$21,420 -	21,420
Floating rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,408 -	21,408
Floating rate bills of exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 -	12
Derivative financial instruments ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518 -	518

Floating rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	-	518	
Total trading bonds and securities	R\$8,825	-	R\$8,770	-	R\$981	-	R\$434	-	R\$21,938	-	R\$40,948	
Available-for-sale securities at market value ⁽²⁾:												
Brazilian government securities	R\$263	18.8	R\$2,696	11.4	R\$654	18.7	R\$2,533	18.0	-	-	R\$6,146	14.4
Fixed rate	14	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17.1
Floating rate	249	18.8	2,696	11.4	654	18.7	2,533	18.0	-	-	6,132	14.4
Brazilian sovereign bonds issued abroad	-	-	1,325	3.6	1,229	1.3	1,759	3.0	-	-	4,313	2.9
Floating rate bills of exchange	-	-	1,325	3.6	1,229	1.3	1,759	3.0	-	-	4,313	2.9
Bonds issued by non-financial institutions	87	6.2	206	3.8	1,360	(0.4)	91	3.5	-	-	1,744	2.9
Floating rate	83	6.7	196	4.0	454	0.5	91	3.5	-	-	824	6.7
Floating rate bills of exchange	4	(3.8)	10	0.2%	906	(0.9)	-	-	-	-	920	(0.9)
Bonds issued by financial institutions	2	(1.4)	-	-	179	(3.8)	128	-	-	-	309	1.4
Floating rate	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.0
Floating rate bills of exchange	1	(3.8)	-	-	179	(3.8)	128	-	-	-	308	1.4
Securities portfolio (open companies) ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R\$2,198	-	2,198	
Total available-for-sale securities	R\$352	-	R\$4,227	-	R\$3,422	-	R\$4,511	-	R\$2,198	-	R\$14,710	
Total securities held to maturity, at amortized cost:												
Brazilian government securities	R\$1,043	12.0	-	-	-	-	R\$2,094	(0.8)	-	-	R\$3,137	(2.0)
Floating rate	1,043	12.0	-	-	-	-	2,094	(0.8)	-	-	3,137	(2.0)
Foreign governmental	31	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5.2

securities

Floating rate bills of exchange	31	5.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5.2%
Bonds issued by financial institutions	-	-	-	-	R\$44	(3.8)	-	-	-	44	(3.8)
Floating rate bills of exchange	-	-	-	-	44	(3.8)	-	-	-	44	(3.8)
Brazilian sovereign bonds issued abroad	-	-	-	-	869	2.4	40	(1.3)	-	909	(3.8)
Floating rate bills of exchange	-	-	-	-	869	2.4%	40	(1.3)%	-	909	(3.8)
Total securities held to maturity	R\$1,074	-	-	-	913	-	2,134	-	-	4,121	
Total	R\$10,251	-	R\$12,997	-	R\$5,316	-	R\$7,079	-	R\$24,136	-	R\$59,779

(1) At market value.

(2) Investments in mutual funds are redeemable at any time in accordance with our liquidity needs Average yield is not stated, as future yields are not quantifiable These trading securities were excluded from the total yield computation.

The following table shows our securities portfolio by currency as of the dates indicated:

	At fair value		Amortized Cost	Total
	Trading	Available for sale	Securities held to maturity	
December 31, 2005:	(R\$ in million)			
Indexed to <i>reais</i>	R\$40,293	R\$9,169	R\$3,137	R\$52,599
Denominated in foreign currency ⁽¹⁾	655	5,541	984	7,180
December 31, 2004:				
Indexed to <i>reais</i>	31,974	5,660	3,112	40,746
Indexed to foreign currency ⁽¹⁾	952	4,431	1,029	6,412
Denominated in foreign currency ⁽¹⁾	168	12	59	239
December 31, 2003:				
Indexed to <i>reais</i>	35,344	3,716	2,718	41,778
Indexed to foreign currency ⁽¹⁾	929	609	367	1,905
Denominated in foreign currency ⁽¹⁾	R\$800	R\$1,869	R\$180	R\$2,849

(1) Predominantly U.S. dollars.

Central Bank Compulsory Deposits

We are required to either maintain deposits with the Central Bank or purchase and keep Brazilian government securities as compulsory deposits.

The following table sets forth the amounts of these deposits as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	R\$	% of total compulsory deposits	R\$	% of total compulsory deposits	R\$	% of total compulsory deposits
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Total deposits:						
Non-interest earning ⁽¹⁾	R\$4,577	27.4%	R\$5,045	25.0%	R\$5,269	24.3%
Interest-earning ⁽²⁾	12,113	72.6	15,164	75.0	16,417	75.7
Total	R\$16,690	100.0%	R\$20,209	100.0%	R\$21,686	100.0%

-
- (1) Primarily demand deposits
 - (2) Primarily time and savings deposits

Credit Operations

The following table summarizes our outstanding loans by category of transaction. Substantially all of our loans are with borrowers domiciled in Brazil and are denominated in reais. The majority of our loans are denominated in reais and indexed to fixed or variable interest rates. A smaller portion of them are denominated in or indexed to the U.S. dollar and subject to fixed interest rates.

	December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)				
Type of credit operations					
Commercial					
Industrial and others	R\$18,142	R\$20,157	R\$21,156	R\$23,343	R\$28,690
Import financing	1,475	1,291	673	1,242	1,100
Export financing	5,160	7,863	8,375	8,181	10,067
Leasing	1,667	1,506	1,364	1,626	2,491
Real estate construction financing	543	427	415	449	523
Individuals					
Overdraft	1,199	1,033	1,134	1,301	1,572
Residential mortgage loans	1,246	1,200	1,097	921	832
Other financing ⁽¹⁾	6,985	8,269	10,231	14,981	24,565
Credit card	973	1,164	1,373	1,289	1,830
Rural credit	2,959	3,922	4,404	6,034	6,369
Foreign currency loans	2,388	3,151	2,429	1,588	1,900
Public Sector	-	-	-	15	49
Non-performing loans	2,257	2,341	2,144	2,206	2,701
Allowance for loan losses	(2,941)	(3,455)	(3,846)	(4,063)	(4,964)
Loans, net	R\$42,053	R\$48,869	R\$50,949	R\$59,113	R\$77,725

(1) Constituted primarily by loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

The types of credit operations presented above are as follows:

Commercial - commercial loans include loans to corporate customers, including small businesses, as well as the financing of imports for corporate customers. We also provide advances to corporate exporters under trade exchange contracts, which are typically short- and medium-term loans.

Real estate construction financing - real estate construction financing consists primarily of mortgage loans to construction companies, which generally have medium-term maturities.

Leasing - leasing contracts consist primarily of leases of equipment and automobiles to both corporate and individual borrowers.

Individuals - loans to individuals include mortgage loans to individuals for the purchase of their own residences, which generally have long-term maturities, credit cards and lines of credit provided to individuals under pre-approved credit limits as a result of overdrafts on their deposit accounts. We offer individuals personal loans for various other purposes, classified as other financing, of which more than 98.0% consists, at each date in the table above, of loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

Rural credit - rural credit consists of loans to borrowers who operate in rural businesses, including farming, production, livestock and reforestation.

Public sector - public sector credit operations are loans to Brazilian federal, state and municipal governments or agencies.

Non-performing loans - we classify all loans that are sixty days or more overdue as non-performing once the credits are classified as non-performing loans we stop accruing interest over them.

Impairment - clients with significant loans whose profile indicates that they may have difficulty making their payments, or that their credit rating has declined, presenting probable losses for us. These loans are classified as impaired and are subject to review in accordance with SFAS 114, Accounting for Impairment of a Loan by a Creditor, as amended by SFAS 118. We estimate the value of impaired loans based on:

- the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate;
- the observable market value of the loan; or
- for collateral dependent loans, the fair value of the underlying collateral.

Through the allowance for loan losses we establish a valuation allowance for the difference between the carrying value of the impaired loan and its estimated value, as determined above. We periodically adjust the allowance for loan losses based on an analysis of the loan portfolio.

We provision up to 100.0% of the outstanding amount of those loans, which are classified as non performing instead of impaired. We provision these sums up to 180 days before payments under such loans become due depending on the credit rating of the debtor.

Loans with small outstanding balances, such as overdraft loans, credit cards, residential mortgages and consumer credit, are considered in the aggregate for the purpose of evaluating the risk of default based on our prior experiences and future perspectives. Loans with larger outstanding balances are evaluated based on the risk characteristics of each borrower.

Charge-offs

Loans are charged off when they are between 180 and 360 days overdue, depending on their initial risk classification. Generally, the charge-off takes place after 360 days. However, the charge-off might be postponed for longer-term loans (that will mature after thirty-six months), until they are up to 540 days overdue.

We generally carry overdue loans as non-performing loans before charging them off. Under our previous policies, we carried overdue loans for only 240 days before charging them off. As a result of the adoption of the new policies, the amount of our non-performing loans increased by an amount equal to the amount of loans, which were 240 to 360 days in arrears. In addition, since the allowance for loan losses related to any loan remains on our books until the loan is charged off, our allowance for loan losses also increased when we implemented the new policy. Because the amount of the allowance for each non-performing loan more than 240 days overdue equals the value of that loan, the amount of this increase also equaled the amount of loans, which were 240 to 360 days in arrears.

There were no changes made to our loan classification system. For more information on our categorization of loans, see Regulation and Supervision Bank Regulations Treatment of Overdue Debts and Classification of Loan Operations Portfolio.

Maturities and Interest Rates of Loans

The following tables show the distribution of maturities of our loans by type, as well as the composition of our loan portfolio by interest rate and maturity as of the dates indicated:

December 31, 2005

Type of loan	Due within 30 days or less	Due in 31 to 90 days	Due in 91 to 180 days	Due in 181 to 360 days	Due in 1 to 3 years	Due after 3 years	No stated maturity ⁽¹⁾	Total loans, gross	Allowance for losses	Total
(R\$ in million)										
Commercial Industrial and others	R\$7,168	R\$7,692	R\$3,502	R\$3,164	R\$5,265	R\$1,654	R\$1,027	R\$29,472	R\$(1,885)	R\$27,587
Import financing	178	337	264	223	98	-	-	1,100	(24)	1,483
Export financing	1,696	1,939	1,792	1,332	2,368	940	82	10,149	(123)	10,026
Real estate construction financing	5	10	33	80	329	66	10	533	(56)	472
Leasing	137	274	358	591	1,051	64	43	2,518	(105)	2,413
Individuals Overdraft	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	372	1,760	(242)	1,518
Residential mortgage loans	36	41	49	73	213	410	89	911	(137)	774
Other financings ⁽²⁾	2,172	3,819	4,281	5,863	7,849	386	1,502	25,872	(1,832)	24,040
Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,014	2,014	(249)	1,765
Rural credit	431	262	816	1,386	1,186	2,268	62	6,411	(304)	6,107
Foreign currency loans	77	228	526	496	552	2	19	1,900	(7)	1,893
Public Sector	-	1	1	3	11	33	-	49	-	49
Total	R\$13,288	R\$14,603	R\$11,622	R\$13,211	R\$18,922	R\$5,823	R\$5,220	R\$82,689	R\$(4,964)	R\$77,725

(1) Primarily composed of non-performing credit cards and loans.

(2) Primarily composed of loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing

	December 31, 2005							
	Due within 30 days or less	Due in 31 to 90 days	Due in 91 to 180 days	Due in 181 to 360 days	Due in 1 to 3 years	Due after 3 years	No stated maturity	Total loans, gross
	(R\$ in million)							
Types of loans to customer by maturity								
Floating or adjustable rates ⁽¹⁾	R\$4,653	R\$3,310	R\$4,396	R\$5,060	R\$7,753	R\$4,472	R\$2,701	R\$32,345
Fixed rates	8,635	11,293	7,226	8,151	11,169	1,351	2,519	50,344
Total	R\$13,288	R\$14,603	R\$11,622	R\$13,211	R\$18,922	R\$5,823	R\$5,220	R\$82,689

(1) Includes non-performing loans.

Credit Approval Process

For a description of our credit approval process, see The Company Risk Management Credit.

Indexation

The majority of our entire portfolio of loans is denominated in reais. However, a portion of our portfolio is indexed to foreign currencies, predominantly the U.S. dollar. Our loans indexed to the U.S. dollar consist of on lending of Eurobond funds and export and import financing. In many cases our clients hold derivative instruments to minimize exchange rate variation risk.

Non-performing Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table presents a summary of our non-performing loans (comprised entirely of non-accrual loans) together with certain asset quality ratios, at the dates indicated. We aggregate small balance homogeneous loans, such as overdrafts, consumer installment loans and credit card financing, for the purpose of measuring impairment. We assess larger balance loans based on the risk characteristics of each individual borrower. We do not have any material restructured loans.

	December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ million, except %)				
Non-performing loans	R\$2,257	R\$2,341	R\$2,144	R\$2,206	R\$2,701
Foreclosed assets, net of reserves	192	257	194	229	166
Total non-performing loans and foreclosed assets	2,449	2,598	2,338	2,435	2,867
Allowance for loan losses	2,941	3,455	3,846	4,063	4,964
Total loans	R\$44,994	R\$52,324	R\$54,795	R\$63,176	R\$82,689
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	5.0%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%
Non-performing loans and foreclosed assets as a percentage of total loans	5.4	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.5
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.0
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans	130.3	147.6	179.4	184.2	183.8
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans and foreclosed assets	120.1	133.0	164.5	166.9	173.1
Net charge-offs for the period as a percentage of the average balance of loans (including non-performing loans)	2.7%	3.9%	3.1%	2.1%	1.3%

We do not have a significant amount of foreign loans. The majority of our assets are denominated in *reais*.

Outstanding Foreign Loans

The aggregate amount of our outstanding cross-border loans does not exceed 1.0% of our total assets. Therefore, we do not believe that such information is material to an understanding of the risks associated with our loan portfolio.

Additionally, our deposit base is primarily comprised of Brazilian residents and the amount of deposits in our branches outside Brazil is less than 10.0% of our total deposits and is therefore not considered significant.

Loans by Economic Activity

The following table summarizes our loans by borrowers' economic activity as of the dates indicated. This table does not include non-performing loans.

	December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	Loan portfolio	% of loan portfolio	Loan portfolio	% of loan portfolio	Loan portfolio	% of loan portfolio
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Industrial:						
Food, beverages and tobacco	R\$3,066	5.8%	R\$3,366	5.5%	R\$4,065	5.1%
Electric and electronic, and communication equipment	532	1.0	1,088	1.8	964	1.2
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	1,416	2.7	1,738	2.8	2,100	2.6
Civil construction	854	1.6	894	1.5	1,214	1.5
Basic metal industries	2,805	5.3	1,623	2.7	1,693	2.1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	977	1.9	1,046	1.7	1,241	1.5
Manufacturing of machinery and equipment	929	1.8	1,307	2.1	1,268	1.6
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,609	3.0	1,337	2.2	1,440	1.8
Automotive	2,074	3.9	2,484	4.1	2,749	3.4
Non-metallic minerals	225	0.4	302	0.5	398	0.5
Rubber and plastic	616	1.2	764	1.3	906	1.1
Information technology and office equipment	33	0.1	55	0.1	25	-
Wood and wood products, including furniture	458	0.9	578	1.0	617	0.8
Extractive	386	0.7	266	0.4	855	1.1
Petrochemicals	204	0.4	448	0.7	307	0.4
Others	2,257	4.3	846	1.4	3,050	3.8
Subtotal	18,441	35.0	18,142	29.8	22,892	28.5
Individuals:						
Consumer loans	12,738	24.2	17,571	28.8	27,967	35.0
Residential mortgage loans	1,097	2.1	921	1.5	832	1.0
Lease financing	56	0.1	44	0.1	55	0.1

Subtotal	13,891	26.4	18,536	30.4	28,854	36.1
Real Estate Construction	415	0.8	449	0.7	523	0.7
Commercial						
Retail	3,295	6.3	5,632	9.3	7,014	8.8
Wholesale	3,593	6.8	3,428	5.6	4,228	5.3
Lodging and catering services	193	0.4	225	0.4	302	0.4
Subtotal	7,081	13.5	9,285	15.3	11,544	14.5
Financial services:						
Financial institutions	552	1.0	969	1.6	762	1.0
Insurance companies and private pension plans	8	-	16	-	26	-
Subtotal	560	1.0	985	1.6	788	1.0
Services						
Telecommunications	1,917	3.6	1,462	2.4	1,423	1.8
Service providers	1,370	2.6	1,358	2.2	1,625	2.0
Transportation	1,999	3.8	2,717	4.5	3,435	4.3
Real estate	731	1.4	496	0.8	566	0.7
Health and social services	413	0.8	467	0.8	572	0.7
Leisure	374	0.7	332	0.5	423	0.5
Education	208	0.4	245	0.4	320	0.4
Public administration and defense	2	-	11	-	16	-
Other	845	1.6	451	0.7	638	0.8
Subtotal	7,859	14.9	7,539	12.3	9,018	11.2
Agriculture, breeding, forestry and fishing	4,404	8.4	6,034	9.9	6,369	8.0
Total	R\$52,651	100.0%	R\$60,970	100.0%	R\$79,988	100.0%

Classification of Loan Operations Portfolio

The following table shows our loan portfolio's classification by risk category as of December 31, 2005, where AA represents minimum credit risk and H represents extremely high credit risk. At December 31, 2005, approximately 93.9% of our loan portfolio was classified between AA and C, representing loans on full accrual basis.

Risk Level	Loans	Non-Performing Loans	Allowance for loan losses
	(R\$ in million)		
AA	R\$15,969	-	-
A	41,548	-	R\$208
B	6,099	-	79
C	14,063	-	1,254
D	1,048	R\$482	395
E	161	332	241
F	249	266	346
G	213	236	418
H	638	1,385	2,023
Total	R\$79,988	R\$2,701	R\$4,964

Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table states the allowance for loan losses by economic activity for the periods indicated:

	December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)				
Balance at the beginning of the period	R\$2,345	R\$2,941	R\$3,455	R\$3,846	R\$4,063
Charge-off from assets					
Commercial					
Industrial and others	(657)	(751)	(1,006)	(853)	(604)
Import financing	(22)	(5)	(14)	(5)	-
Export financing	-	(6)	(28)	(13)	(8)
Construction	(67)	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
Leasing	(29)	(31)	(85)	(31)	(23)
Individuals					
Overdraft	(9)	(287)	(284)	(278)	(177)
Real Estate	(185)	(26)	(72)	(135)	(26)
Other financing ⁽¹⁾	(88)	(900)	(290)	(207)	(572)
Credit card	(4)	(162)	(163)	(287)	(153)
Agricultural	(341)	(145)	(109)	(8)	(39)

Foreign currency loans	(12)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Total charge-off from assets	(1,414)	(2,320)	(2,058)	(1,824)	(1,603)
Recoveries					
Commercial					
Industrial and others	52	69	144	286	308
Import financing	-	2	-	1	-
Export financing	-	1	-	-	-
Construction	3	1	-	-	-
Leasing	16	17	18	4	42
Individuals					
Overdraft	17	83	48	54	38
Residential mortgage loans	76	5	2	69	31
Other financing ⁽¹⁾	38	97	193	175	208

	December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)				
Credit card	33	15	7	7	10
Agricultural	5	1	3	5	36
Foreign currency loans	7	-	-	11	8
Total recoveries	247	291	415	612	681
Net charge-offs	(1,167)	(2,029)	(1,643)	(1,212)	(922)
Provision for loan losses	1,763	2,543	2,034	1,429	1,823
Balance at the end of the period	R\$2,941	R\$3,455	R\$3,846	R\$4,063	R\$4,964
Net charge-offs during the period as a percentage of average loans outstanding(including non-performing loans)	2.7%	3.9%	3.1%	2.1%	1.3%

(1) Primarily composed of vehicle financing and consumer loans

Based on information available regarding our debtors, we believe that our aggregate allowance for loan losses is sufficient to cover probable losses in our loan operations portfolio.

The following table sets forth our provision for loan losses, charge-offs and recoveries included in results of operations for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,			% Change	
	2003	2004	2005	2004/2003	2005/2004
	(R\$ in million except %)				
Provision for loan losses expenses	R\$2,034	R\$1,429	R\$1,823	(29.7)%	27.6%
Loan Charge-offs	(2,058)	(1,824)	(1,603)	(11.4)	(12.1)
Loan recoveries	415	612	681	47.5	11.3
Net Charge-offs	R\$(1,643)	R\$(1,212)	R\$(922)	(26.2)%	(23.9)%
Provision for loan losses ⁽¹⁾	3.8%	2.5%	2.5%	-	-

(1) Provision as a percentage of average loans outstanding.

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan losses

The tables below set forth the allocation of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated. The allowance amount allocated and the loan category are stated as a percentage of total loans.

December 31, 2001

Type of loans	Allocated allowance	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans	Loan category as a percentage of total loans	Loan category as a percentage of total loans
		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
(R\$ in million, except percentages)					
Commercial					
Industrial and others	R\$1,671	3.9%	3.7%	42.6%	41.9%
Import financing	45	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.3
Export financing	30	0.1	0.1	12.1	11.5
Construction	27	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
Leasing	123	0.3	0.3	3.9	3.8
Individuals					
Overdraft	92	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.1
Real estate	155	0.4	0.3	2.9	3.1
Other financing ⁽³⁾	374	0.9	0.8	16.1	17.5
Credit card	27	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.5
Agricultural	339	0.8	0.7	6.9	6.7
Foreign currency loans	58	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.3
Total	R\$2,941	7.0%	6.5%	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Excludes non-performing loans.

(2) Includes non-performing loans.

(3) Primarily includes loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

December 31, 2002

	Allocated allowance	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans	Loan category as a percentage of total loans	Loan category as a percentage of total loans
		(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)

(R\$ in million, except %)**Type of loans**

Commercial					
Industrial and others	R\$1,450	2.9%	2.8%	40.3%	40.2%
Import financing	42	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.5
Export financing	95	0.2	0.2	15.7	15.1
Construction	53	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9
Leasing	142	0.3	0.3	3.0	3.0
Individuals					
Overdraft	155	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.2
Real Estate	202	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.6
Other financing ⁽³⁾	898	1.8	1.6	16.5	17.5
Credit card	82	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.4
Agricultural	261	0.5	0.5	7.9	7.6
Foreign currency loans	75	0.2	0.1	6.3	6.0
Total	R\$3,455	7.0%	6.6%	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Excludes non-performing loans.

(2) Includes non-performing loans.

(3) Primarily includes loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

December 31, 2003

Type of loans	Allowance Allocated	Allowance allocated as a percentage of total loans (1)	Allowance allocated as a percentage of total loans (2)	Loan category as a percentage of total loans (1)	Loan category as a percentage of total loans (2)
(R\$ in million, except %)					
Commercial					
Industrial and others	R\$1,738	3.3%	3.2%	40.1%	40.0%
Import financing	57	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3
Export financing	83	0.2	0.1	15.9	15.3
Construction	32	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8
Leasing	115	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.6
Individuals					
Overdraft	179	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.4
Real Estate	253	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.3
Other financing ⁽³⁾	974	1.9	1.8	19.4	20.0
Credit card	121	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.7
Agricultural	269	0.5	0.5	8.4	8.1
Foreign currency loans	25	-	-	4.6	4.5
Total	R\$3,846	7.3%	7.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Excludes non-performing loans.

(2) Includes non-performing loans.

(3) Primarily includes loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

December 31, 2004

Allocated allowance	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans (1)	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans (2)	Loan category as a percentage of total loans (1)	Loan category as a percentage of total loans (2)
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---

(R\$ in million, except %)

Type of loans

Commercial					
Industrial and others	R\$1,600	2.6%	2.5%	38.3%	38.1%
Import financing	45	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.0
Export financing	122	0.2	0.2	13.4	13.1
Construction	23	-	-	0.7	0.7
Leasing	53	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.6
Individuals					
Overdraft	191	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.3
Real Estate	111	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.7
Other financing ⁽³⁾	1,415	2.3	2.2	24.6	25.0
Credit card	188	0.3	0.3	2.1	2.4
Agricultural	302	0.5	0.5	9.9	9.6
Foreign currency loans	13	-	-	2.6	2.5
Total	R\$4,063	6.7%	6.4%	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Excludes non-performing loans.

(2) Includes non-performing loans.

(3) Primarily includes loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

December 31, 2005

Type of loans	Allocated allowance	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans (1)	Allocated allowance as a percentage of total loans (2)	Loan category as a percentage of total loans (1)	Loan category as a percentage of total loans (2)
(R\$ in million, except %)					
Commercial					
Industrial and others	R\$1,885	2.3%	2.3%	35.9%	35.6%
Import financing	24	-	-	1.4	1.3
Export financing	123	0.2	0.1	12.5	12.3
Construction	56	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
Leasing	105	0.1	0.1	3.1	3.0
Individuals					
Overdraft	242	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.1
Real estate	137	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1
Other financing ⁽³⁾	1,832	2.3	2.2	30.7	31.4
Credit card	249	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.5
Agricultural	304	0.4	0.4	8.0	7.8
Foreign currency loans	7	-	-	2.4	2.3
Total	R\$4,964	6.2%	6.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(1) Excludes non-performing loans.

(2) Includes non-performing loans.

(3) Primarily includes loans for the acquisition of vehicles and direct consumer financing.

Average Deposit Balances and Interest Rates

The following table shows the average balances of deposits as well as the average interest rate paid on deposits for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Domestic deposits						
Non-interest-bearing deposits						
Demand deposits	R\$10,876	-	R\$13,163	-	R\$15,042	-
Interest-bearing deposits						
Deposits from banks	657	16.9%	90	15.6%	116	18.1%
Savings deposits	20,680	9.9	22,499	7.4	24,728	8.2
Time deposits	20,629	20.0	21,871	14.8	28,641	16.7
Total interest-bearing deposits	41,966	14.9	44,460	11.0	53,485	12.8
Total domestic deposits	52,842	11.8	57,623	8.5	68,527	10.0
International deposits ⁽¹⁾:						
Non-interest-bearing deposits						
Demand deposits	270	-	206	-	185	-
Interest-bearing deposits						
Time deposits	3,601	3.1	3,288	2.6	2,361	4.8
Total interest-bearing deposits	3,601	3.1	3,288	2.6	2,361	4.8
Total international deposits	3,871	2.9	3,494	2.5	2,546	4.4
Total deposits	R\$56,713	11.2%	R\$61,117	8.2%	R\$71,073	9.8%

(1) Denominated in currencies other than *reais*, primarily U.S. dollars.

Maturity of Deposits

The following table shows the distribution of our deposits by maturity at the date indicated:

	December 31, 2005				
	Due in 3 months or less	Due after 3 months to 6 months	Due after 6 months to 1 year	Due after 1 year	Total
	(R\$ in million)				
Domestic deposits					
Non-interest-bearing deposits					
Demand deposits ⁽¹⁾	R\$16,026	-	-	-	R\$16,026
Interest-bearing deposits					
Deposits from banks	128	R\$2	R\$16	-	146
Savings deposits ⁽¹⁾	26,201	-	-	-	26,201
Time deposits	6,041	2,061	1,680	R\$20,652	30,434
Total interest-bearing deposits	32,370	2,063	1,696	20,652	56,781
Total domestic deposits	48,396	2,063	1,696	20,652	72,807
International deposits ⁽²⁾:					
Non-interest-bearing deposits					
Demand deposits	197	-	-	-	197
Interest-bearing deposits					
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time deposits	1,813	189	214	187	2,403
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,813	189	214	187	2,403
Total international deposits	2,010	189	214	187	2,600
Total deposits	R\$50,406	R\$2,252	R\$1,910	R\$20,839	R\$75,407

(1) Demand deposits and savings deposits are classified as due in three months or less, without taking into account the average turnaround history.

(2) Denominated in currencies other than *reais*, primarily U.S. dollars.

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The following table sets forth information regarding the maturity of outstanding time deposits with balances greater than US\$100,000 (or its equivalent), by maturity, as of the date indicated:

	December 31, 2005	
	Domestic Currency	International Currency
	(R\$ in million)	
Maturity within 3 months	R\$5,152	R\$1,798
Maturity after 3 months but within 6 months	1,622	185
Maturity after 6 months but within 12 months	789	213
Maturity after 12 months	10,228	185
Total deposits in excess of US\$100,000	R\$17,791	R\$2,381

Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase and Short-term Borrowings.

Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase and short-term borrowings totaled R\$29,952 million on December 31, 2005, R\$24,804 million on December 31, 2004 and R\$35,285 million on December 31, 2003. The principal categories of short-term borrowings are import and export financing and commercial paper.

The following table summarizes the federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase and short-term borrowings for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase			
Amount outstanding	R\$27,490	R\$16,532	R\$22,886
Maximum amount outstanding during the period	27,490	26,596	23,882
Weighted average interest rate at period end	15.1%	14.1%	18.1%
Average amount outstanding during period	15,486	18,070	19,139
Weighted average real interest rate	18.4%	13.2%	20.2%
Import and export financing			
Amount outstanding	6,034	5,340	4,405
Maximum amount outstanding during the period	8,114	6,777	4,405
Weighted average interest rate at period end	1.7%	1.9%	5.3%
Average amount outstanding during period	7,187	5,765	4,587
Weighted average real interest rate	(6.7)%	(4.3)%	(8.9)%
Commercial paper			
Amount outstanding	1,761	2,920	2,661
Maximum amount outstanding during the period	2,530	3,518	2,944
Weighted average interest rate at period end	0.4%	1.6%	4.5%
Average amount outstanding during period	2,032	2,673	2,577
Weighted average real interest rate	4.7%	6.1%	8.7%
Other	-	12	-
Total	R\$35,285	R\$24,804	R\$29,952

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

You should read this discussion in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this annual report.

Overview***Brazilian Economic Conditions***

Our results of operations are directly affected by economic conditions in Brazil. Economic conditions directly impact our customers' ability to pay their financial obligations on time, which affects our provisioning for loan losses and our balance of outstanding loans. In addition, the impact of economic

conditions on exchange rates affects our net interest income, since part of our financial assets and liabilities are denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, primarily U.S. dollars.

After a period in which Brazil's economy suffered from the combined effects of regional economic crises and political uncertainty relating to the Brazilian presidential elections in 2002, the Brazilian economy began to improve. In 2003, investor confidence increased, primarily because the new administration largely continued the macroeconomic policies of the previous government, including its focus on fiscal responsibility, and the *real* appreciated 18.2% against the U.S. dollar. However, overall economic growth fell, as GDP contracted by 0.2% during 2003, compared to growth of 1.5% in 2002. High interest rates, especially during the first half of the year, acted to constrain economic growth. The Central Bank increased the basic interest rate from 25.0% on January 1, 2003 to 26.5% on February 19, 2003 and maintained it at that level until June 18, 2003. Beginning on June 18, 2003, the Central Bank gradually decreased it to 16.5% as of December 31, 2003.

During 2004, the Brazilian economy continued to recover despite uncertainties in the global markets, particularly in the U.S. economy and the rising international price for petroleum, which continued to dampen growth. The increasing price of basic commodities in Brazil contributed to a growing rate of inflation, from 7.7% in 2003 to 12.1% in 2004. The Brazilian economy withstood these factors and continued to recover in large part due to the strengths of its export economy.

During 2004, GDP grew 4.9% from 2003 and the *real* appreciated 8.1% against the U.S. dollar, reaching R\$2.6544 per U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2004, as compared with R\$2.8892 per U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2003. As a result of the rising inflationary pressures on the Brazilian economy, the Central Bank reduced the base interest rate from 16.5% to 16.0% in April 2004, but it began raising the interest rate later in the year, eventually arriving at an interest rate of 17.75% by December 2004.

In 2005, the Brazilian economy continued to improve, mainly in the fourth quarter. GDP grew by 2.3%, and the *real* appreciated to R\$2.3407 per U.S. dollar on December 31, 2005 compared to R\$2.6544 on December 31, 2004, an appreciation of 11.8%, during 2005. The Central Bank increased the base interest rate in the first half of 2005, from 17.75% to 19.75%, but began decreasing the interest rate later in that year, eventually arriving at an interest rate of 18.0% in December 31, 2005.

The Brazilian economy has continued to show signs of improvement during the first five months of 2006. During the first quarter of 2006, GDP increased by 3.4% over the same period in 2005. The *real* appreciated to R\$2.3005 per U.S. dollar at May 31, 2006, compared with R\$2.3407 at December 31, 2005 being the highest exchange rate during this period R\$2.3711 per U.S. dollar and the lowest R\$2.0586 per U.S. dollar. During the first five months of 2006, the Central Bank lowered the base interest rate from 18.0% to 15.25%. Inflation for the first five months of 2006 was 0.61%. On June 20, 2006, the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate was R\$2.2506.

The following table shows selected financial information for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Inflation (IGP-DI)	7.7%	12.1%	1.2%
Appreciation of the <i>real</i> against U.S. dollar	(18.2)%	(8.1)%	(11.8)%
Period-end exchange rate US\$1.00	R\$2.8892	R\$2.6544	R\$2.3407
Average exchange rate US\$1.00	R\$3.0964	R\$2.9150	R\$2.4311

(1) The average exchange rate is the sum of the closing exchange rates at the end of each month in the period divided by the number of months in the period.

Sources: FGV and the Central Bank.

The following table shows the change in real GDP and average interbank interest rates for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Change in real GDP ⁽¹⁾	(0.2)%	4.9%	2.3%
Average base interest rates ⁽²⁾	23.3	16.2	19.0
Average interbank interest rates ⁽³⁾	23.3%	16.2%	19.0%

(1) Calculated by dividing the change in real GDP during a year by the real GDP of the previous year.

(2) Calculated in accordance with Central Bank methodology (based on nominal rates).

(3) Calculated in accordance with Clearing and Custody Chamber (CETIP) methodology (based on nominal rates).

Sources: The Central Bank, the Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute and CETIP.

The interbank interest rate has been relatively similar to, and is sometimes lower than, the average base interest rate over the past three years, primarily due to the relatively high level of funds available in the Brazilian banking industry and increased competition between banks. These factors move the interbank interest rate towards the base interest rate as banks seek to use their funds available and remain competitive with each other.

Effects of Interest Rates and Devaluation, Appreciation on Net Interest Income

During periods of high interest rates, such as the first half of 2003 and in July-December of 2004, our interest income increased due to increasing interest rates on our interest-bearing assets. At the same time, our interest expense increased as interest rates on our interest-bearing liabilities also rose. Changes in volumes of interest-earning assets and interest bearing liabilities also produce changes in interest income and interest expense. For example, an increase in our interest income attributable to an increase in interest rates may be offset by a decrease in the volume of our outstanding loans.

In addition, when the *real* is devalued, as occurred during certain periods from 1998 through 2002, we incur (i) losses on our liabilities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, such as our U.S. dollar-denominated long-term debt and foreign currency loans, as the cost in *reais* of the related interest expense increases and (ii) gains in our assets denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, such as our dollar-indexed securities and loans, as the income from such assets as measured in *reais* increases.

Conversely, when the *real* appreciates against the U.S. dollar, as occurred in 2003 and in 2004, we incur losses on our monetary assets denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies and record gains on our liabilities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies.

In 2004, our interest income decreased by 4.0% and our interest expenses decreased by 8.2% as compared to 2003, our average interest rates, mainly CDI, decreased from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004. These effects were partially offset by the increase in the average balance of our transactions.

In 2005, the *real* continued to appreciate against the U.S. dollar. The Brazilian economy continued to improve, as evidenced by the decrease in unemployment and an increase in overall personal disposable income. During 2005, our interest income increased by 32.0% as compared to 2004, from R\$23,723 million in 2004 to R\$31,307 million in 2005, and our interest expenses increased by 39.5%, from R\$8,919 million in 2004 to R\$12,441 million in 2005. This increase in interest income and expenses resulted both from increases in our average interest rates, mainly the CDI, which increased from 16.2% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2005, and in the average balance of our interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

The following table shows our foreign-currency-denominated and foreign-currency-indexed assets and liabilities at the dates indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	R\$599	R\$380	R\$139
Interest earning deposits in other banks	4,069	4,751	3,218
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4,503	1,011	640
Brazilian Central Bank compulsory deposits	502	211	7
Trading securities, at fair value	1,729	1,120	655
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	2,478	4,443	5,541
Securities held to maturity	547	1,088	984
Net loans	13,201	11,089	12,634
Other assets	1,195	1,306	930
Total assets	28,823	25,399	24,748
Off-balance sheet accounts notional value			
Derivatives long position			
Futures	7,014	3,171	4,404
Forwards	20	302	812
Options	4	-	-
Swaps	3,350	534	147
Total	R\$39,211	R\$29,406	R\$30,111
	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Liabilities			
Deposits	R\$4,207	R\$2,443	R\$2,600
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	3,406	924	579
Short-term borrowings	7,795	8,272	7,066
Long-term borrowings	9,283	6,837	6,462
Others	1,124	1,672	2,159

Total liabilities	25,815	20,148	18,866
Off-balance sheet accounts	notional value		
Derivatives short position			
Futures	8,718	6,742	5,709
Forward ard	550	275	369
Options	148	47	-
Swap	2,904	2,636	9,659
Total	R\$38,135	R\$29,848	R\$34,603
Net exposure	R\$1,076	R\$(442)	R\$(4,492)

The excess of our foreign currency denominated and indexed assets as compared to foreign currency denominated and indexed liabilities, adjusted according to derivatives instruments as well as the higher interest rates earned on foreign-currency-denominated and -indexed assets compared to our foreign-currency-denominated and -indexed liabilities, led to net financial gains on our net foreign currency asset position in 2003.

In 2004 and 2005, the excess of our foreign-currency-denominated and -indexed liabilities over foreign-currency-denominated and -indexed assets, adjusted according to derivative financial instruments, led to net financial gains as a result of the *real* appreciation during that period.

We used swaps, futures contracts and other hedging instruments in order to minimize the potential impact on us of currency changes. For more information on our use of derivatives for hedging purposes, see notes 2(e), 2(f) and 22(b) to the consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Effects of Devaluation and Interest Rates on Lending and Treasury Activities

Generally, downturns in the Brazilian economy result in higher volumes of overdue loans. As a result, during such periods, we must increase our provisions for loan losses.

Due to the downturn of the economy in 2003, our provisions for loan losses were R\$2,034 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. Our provisions for loan losses declined to R\$1,429 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 due to the improved economy that year and increased to R\$1,823 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, in line with the increase in the average balance of our loan portfolio. This overall decrease during the 2003-2005 period also reflected an improvement in our methods of evaluating potential credits.

Our balance of outstanding loans grew from R\$63,176 million on December 31, 2004 to R\$82,689 million on December 31, 2005. This 30.9% increase in our lending activities was largely a result of ongoing marketing efforts, increasing confidence on the part of borrowers, and strengthening domestic and international markets. As demand for credit has increased, we have also increased our investments in trading securities measured at fair value from R\$33,094 million on December 31, 2004 to R\$40,948 million on December 31, 2005. This increase was driven by the increase in our portfolio of trading securities as a result of increased sales of our pension investment contracts VGBL and PGBL.

Taxes

Our income tax expense consists of two federal taxes: (1) the IRPJ, which is assessed at a rate of 15.0% of adjusted net income increased by an additional income tax at a rate of 10.0%; and (2) the Social Contribution Tax, which is assessed at a rate of 9.0% of adjusted net income.

Brazilian corporations may pay shareholders interest on shareholders' capital as an alternative form of making dividend distributions, and may take a deduction against taxable income for such payments. We aim to maximize the amount of dividends we pay in the form of interest on shareholders' equity. For further information on our tax expenses, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Taxation and Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Organization Allocation of Net Income and Distribution of Dividends and Taxation - Distributions of Interest on Shareholders' Capital.

Impact of Recent Material Acquisitions on our Future Financial Performance

We have made the following significant acquisitions during the past three years:

- In January 2003, we entered into an agreement to acquire 100.0% of the shares of BBV Banco, now Banco Alvorada. Upon completion of the transaction in June 2003, BBV Banco became our wholly-owned subsidiary and in September 2003, all of the branches, assets and liabilities of BBV Banco were transferred to Banco Bradesco.
- In November 2003, we entered into an agreement to acquire 100.0% of the shares of the Zogbi Institutions. Upon completion of the transaction in February 2004, the Zogbi Institutions became our wholly-owned subsidiaries.
- In February 2004, we acquired control of BEM at auction for a purchase price of R\$78.0 million. In October 2004, the assets, liabilities and branches of BEM were transferred to us at their book value.
- In March 2005, we acquired the minority participation interest held by third parties in the capital stock of Bradesco Seguros S.A. through the exchange of the Bradesco Seguros shares held by third parties for our shares. Upon the completion of this transaction, Bradesco Seguros became our wholly owned subsidiary and the minority shareholders of Bradesco Seguros became the holders of 363,271 shares of our capital stock. The total amount of this transaction was R\$12.0 million.
- In April 2005, through our subsidiary Finasa Promotora de Vendas, we acquired the personal loans and consumer credit distribution network of Banco Morada, one of the main suppliers of individual loans in the State of Rio de Janeiro for a total purchase price of R\$80.0 million.
- In July 2005, Banco Bradesco acquired 50.0% of the total issued and outstanding capital stock of Leadercard, the company responsible for the agency and management of the private label credit card of Leader Magazine, for a total amount of R\$47.0 million. Leader Magazine is a retail chain with its operations focused on the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo. Leader Card is one of the five biggest own credit cards in Brazil, with over 2.3 million holders.
- In December 2005, we became the controlling shareholder of Banco do Estado do Ceará - BEC and its subsidiary BEC DTVM, through an auction held by the Brazilian Government, for a total purchase price of R\$700.0 million. The closing of the transaction occurred on January 2006. In 2006, we will start to consolidate BEC's results in our financial statements.
- In March 2006, we entered into certain agreements with American Express Company and certain of its affiliates to acquire the operations of American Express in Brazil. The agreements provide for the transfer to us of the American Express Brazilian subsidiaries operating in the credit card and related businesses, such as insurance brokerage, business travel, retail foreign exchange services and direct consumer financing operations for a total amount of R\$ 1.04 billion.

We believe that the above acquisitions and related transfers of assets and liabilities led to an increase in our revenues, expenses and income. However, we do not separately account for these acquisitions, and the acquired operations have been integrated into our operations. Accordingly, we cannot quantify the financial impact of these acquisitions. Similarly, we expect that each of the acquisitions and the related transfers of assets and liabilities will increase our future revenues and expenses. The amount of such potential increases is uncertain, and we therefore cannot estimate with confidence the impact of these transactions on our future financial performance. For more information, see Item 4. Information of the Company The Company History Recent Acquisitions and Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004.

With the exception of the acquisition of BBV Banco, now Banco Alvorada, none of our acquisitions made since January 2003 has been significant as measured in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are described in note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. The following discussion describes the areas that require the most judgment or involve a higher degree of complexity in the application of the accounting policies that currently affect our financial condition and results of operations. The accounting estimates we make in these contexts involve making assumptions about highly uncertain matters. In each case, other estimates or changes in the estimates between periods could have had a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations, as shown in our financial statements.

Allowance for loan losses

We periodically adjust our allowance for loan losses based on an analysis of our loan portfolio, including our estimate of the probable losses on our loan and lease portfolio at the end of each reporting period.

The determination of the amount of the allowance for loan and leasing losses by its nature requires us to make judgments and assumptions regarding our loan portfolio, both on a portfolio and individual basis. When we review our 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 loan losses include:

- general Brazilian economic conditions and conditions in the relevant industry of the borrower;
- past experience with the relevant debtor or sector of the economy, 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.

We use models to assist us in analyzing our loan portfolio and in determining what allowance for loan losses to make. Although we frequently revise and improve our models, they are by their nature dependent on our judgment and on the information and estimates that we receive. In addition, the volatility of the Brazilian economy may lead to greater uncertainty in our models than would be expected in more stable macroeconomic environments. Accordingly, our allowance for loan losses may not be indicative of future charge-offs.

Our allowance for loan losses is based on our risk classification of each client and/or operation and in portfolio delinquency rates. Assuming a 1.0% increase in expected losses to our loan portfolio, as of December 31, 2005, our loan losses would increase by approximately R\$21.0 million. This sensitivity analysis is hypothetical, and is meant to illustrate the impact that the delinquencies, and therefore the risk rating, have on the determination of the allowance for loan losses. It is not an expectation of future losses or

of changes in the amount of losses in the future. Given the procedures that we follow in order to determine the risk classification of our clients and products, we believe that our current risk classifications and estimates of severity of losses are appropriate for our loan portfolio.

For additional information regarding our practices related to the allowance for loan losses, see Item 4. Information on the Company-Selected Statistical Information-Credit Operations-Non-performing loans and -Allowance for loan losses.

Valuation of Derivatives and Securities

Financial instruments reported at fair value in our financial statements consist primarily of securities classified as trading and available-for-sale and other trading assets, including derivatives. Fair value is defined as the value at which a position could be closed out or sold in a transaction with a willing and knowledgeable party.

When quoted market prices are not available, we use models to estimate fair value. The factors used in these models include dealer quotes, pricing models, the prices of instruments with similar characteristics and discounted cash flows. Model-based pricing also uses information on interest rates, foreign exchange rates and option volatilities when relevant and available. We note that quoted market price may be affected by the volume of securities traded and may not reflect control premiums in transactions for equity securities with shareholders with significant holdings. Nonetheless, we believe that quoted market prices are the best indicator of fair value.

The determination of fair value when quoted market prices are not available involves management judgment, as models are dependent on our judgment regarding what weight to give different factors and the quality of the information we receive. For example, market data to rely upon when estimating the impact of holding a large or mature position are often limited. Similarly, we utilize our judgment in estimating prices when no external parameters exist. If we make incorrect assumptions, or the model itself makes incorrect assumptions or correlations, the amount of revenue or loss recorded for a specific asset or liability may be exaggerated. Judgment is also required to determine whether a decline in fair value below the amortized cost of an available-for-sale security or a security held to maturity is other than temporary, such that it requires that we write down the amortized cost basis and reflect the reduction as an expense. In evaluating whether a decline is other than temporary, management exercises discretion in deciding the historical period to be considered and how severe a loss may be.

These valuation methods could expose us to materially different results, should the models used or underlying assumptions be inaccurate.

Classification of Securities

The classification of securities under trading, available-for-sale or held to maturity is based on management's intention to hold or trade such securities at the time of acquisition. The accounting treatment of the securities we hold thus depends on whether we classify them at acquisition as trading, available-for-sale or held to maturity. Changes in circumstances may modify our strategy with respect to a specific security, requiring transfers among the three categories indicated above.

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 deferred tax benefits and income tax payable. Our

assessment of the possibility that a deferred tax benefit could be realized is subjective and involves assessments and assumptions that are inherently uncertain in nature. The realization of deferred tax benefits is subject to changes in future tax rates and developments in our tax planning 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.

We constantly monitor and evaluate the impact on our liability of new tax laws as well as new developments that could affect the assessments and assumptions underlying our analysis of the possibility of realizing deferred tax benefits.

For additional information regarding our income tax, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Taxation Income Tax and Social Contribution on Profits. Our accounting policy with respect to income tax recognition is discussed in note 2(q) of our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Use of Estimates

In presenting the financial statements our management also makes estimates and assumptions relating to the calculation of insurance technical reserves, the selection of useful lives for certain assets and the determination of whether a specific asset or group of assets would be impaired. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting for Unusual and Unique Transactions

Accounting for unusual and unique transactions for which no specific literature exists requires significant judgment in identifying the key terms of the transaction, determining which situations in the literature may be considered analogous, drawing conclusions as to whether the treatments applied in analogous situations are appropriate and, finally, determining which possible alternative treatment is the most appropriate method of accounting for the transaction.

Certain of our transactions, such as those involving products and transactions unique to the Brazilian market, require management to apply significant judgment in determining the appropriate accounting treatment for each such transaction.

Commitments and Contingencies

We have contractual obligations to make certain payments to third parties, in accordance with the amounts presented in the table below:

Payments due as of December 31, 2005

Contractual Obligations	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	(R\$ in million)				
Time deposits	R\$11,998	R\$19,537	R\$1,226	R\$76	R\$32,837
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	12,826	9,291	769	-	22,886
Long-term debt	4,672	6,662	2,097	9,885	23,316
Other obligations ⁽¹⁾	42,056	14,619	265	672	57,612
Total	R\$71,552	R\$50,109	R\$4,357	R\$10,633	R\$136,651

(1) Includes reserves for insurance claims, pension plans and pension investment contracts.

Off-balance Sheet Financial Guarantees

As part of our credit operations, we enter into credit-related transactions with our customers, for the purpose of attending to their financing needs. These transactions are not recorded on our balance sheet in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The following table summarizes these off-balance sheet financial arrangements as of December 31, 2005:

	Payments due as of December 31, 2005				
Contract Obligations	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	(R\$ in million)				
Financial guarantees	R\$2,674	R\$1,972	R\$1,652	R\$3,332	R\$9,630
Letters of credit	137	-	-	-	137
Total	R\$2,811	R\$1,972	R\$1,652	R\$3,332	R\$9,767

We grant financial guarantees of our clients' performance of obligations to third parties. We have the right to seek reimbursement from our clients for any amount we shall have to pay under such a guarantee. Additionally, we may hold in cash or other highly liquid collateral for to guarantee these obligations. The agreements are subject to the same credit evaluation performed on the execution of loans.

Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by us to guarantee the performance of a customer's obligations to a third party. We issue commercial letters of credit to facilitate foreign trade transactions and to support public and private borrowing agreements including commercial paper, bond financing and similar transactions. These

instruments are short-term commitments to pay a third-party beneficiary under certain contractual conditions. Letters of credit are subject to the same credit evaluations as other extensions of credit.

We expect many of these guarantees to expire without the need to advance any cash. Therefore, in the ordinary course of business, we expect that these transactions will have virtually no impact on our liquidity.

Results by Segment

We operate and manage our business through two principal operating segments: the banking segment and the insurance, pension funds and certificated savings plans segment. Our segments are managed based on types of products and services offered and their related client bases. We evaluate the

performance of our segments based on net income, net interest income, and non-interest income and expense.

The sum of amounts presented by segment may not equal amounts reported on a consolidated basis due to amounts attributable to other immaterial segments and to adjustments, reclassifications and eliminations for inter-company transactions.

In our banking segment, we offer a range of banking products and services to our customers, including deposit taking and lending operations, credit and debit card services and capital markets services, through our broad distribution network. For a description of the banking segment's operations, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company Banking Activity.

In our insurance, pension funds and certificated savings plans segment, we offer a range of products and services to our customers, including health, life, accident, automobile and property insurance, individual and corporate pension plans, and certificated savings plans, through our broad distribution network. For a description of the operations of the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans.

Results of Operations for Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2004

The following tables show the principal components of our net income for 2005 and 2004, on a company-wide basis and by segment:

	Consolidated		
	2004	2005	Percentage change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Net interest income	R\$14,804	R\$18,866	27.4%
Provision for loan losses	(1,429)	(1,823)	27.6
Non-interest income	14,282	17,556	22.9
Non-interest expense	(23,717)	(25,847)	9.0
Income before income taxes and minority interests	3,940	8,752	122.1
Income tax and social contribution	(601)	(2,431)	304.5
Income before minority interest	3,339	6,321	89.3
Minority interest	(12)	(11)	(8.3)
Net income	R\$3,327	R\$6,310	89.7%

Banking

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change
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(R\$ in million , except %)

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Net interest income	R\$9,861	R\$12,892	30.7%	4,937	R\$5,938	20.3%
Provision for loan losses	(1,429)	(1,823)	27.6	-	-	-
Non-interest income	6,370	8,177	28.4	7,794	9,374	20.3
Non-interest expense	(11,418)	(13,418)	17.5	(12,201)	(12,428)	1.9
Income before income taxes and minority interests	3,384	5,828	72.2	530	2,884	444.2

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Income tax and social contribution	(457)	(1,570)	243.5	(138)	(858)	521.7
Income before minority interest	2,927	4,258	45.5	392	2,026	416.8
Minority interest	(8)	(2)	(75.0)	(4)	(9)	125.0
Net income	R\$2,919	R\$4,256	45.8%	R\$388	R\$2,017	419.8%

Net Interest Income

The following table shows the principal components of our net interest income before provision for loan losses for 2004 and 2005, on a company-wide basis and by segment:

	Consolidated			Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change
(R\$ in million, except %)									
Interest income	R\$23,723	R\$31,307	32.0%	R\$18,793	R\$25,334	34.8%	R\$4,937	R\$5,938	20.3%
Interest expense	(8,919)	(12,441)	39.5%	(8,932)	(12,442)	39.3%	-	-	-
Net interest income	R\$14,804	R\$18,866	27.4%	R\$9,861	R\$12,892	30.7%	R\$4,937	R\$5,938	20.3%

The following table shows, on a company-wide basis and by segment, how much of the increase in our net interest income was attributable to changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and how much was attributable to changes in average interest rates (including the effects of the appreciation of the *real*) in each case for the year 2005 as compared to the year 2004:

	Consolidated	Banking	Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans
	2005/2004		
	Increase (decrease)		

		(R\$ in million)	
Due to changes in average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities	R\$2,303	R\$1,305	R\$1,162
Due to changes in average interest rates	1,759	1,726	(161)
Net change	R\$4,062	R\$3,031	R\$1,001

Banking

The R\$3,031 million increase in net interest income in the banking segment in 2005 as compared to 2004 resulted from a 15.0% increase in the average volume of interest-earning assets, compared to an increase of 12.6% in the average volume of interest-bearing liabilities, which in turn produced an increase of R\$1,305 million in net interest income. This increase resulted primarily from a 25.9% increase in average volume of loan transactions and a 118.0% increase in deposits with financial institutions, which in turn were partially offset by a 23.0% increase in the average volume of time deposits and a 9.9% increase in the average volume of savings deposits.

The increase of the basic interest rate from 16.2% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2005 resulted in an increase of R\$1,726 million in our net interest income in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets. Our net interest margin in the banking segment increased from 9.4% in 2004 to 10.6% in 2005.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

The R\$1,001 million increase in net interest income in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment in 2005 as compared to 2004 was primarily due to an increase in the average volume of interest-earning assets, which led to an increase of R\$1,162 million in our interest income, this increase was partially offset by a R\$161.0 million decrease, mainly due to the 12.4% decrease of the IGPM in 2004 and 1.2% in 2005. The IGPM is the rate that remunerates the *Notas do Tesouro Nacional* (NTN-C), which are the Brazilian government securities that we use as basis for most part of our provisions. The changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets (which increased by 31.4%) led to an increase in interest income of R\$1,162 million. These increases were primarily due to a 227.2% increase in our average balance of available-for-sale securities and a 1,278.0% increase in the interest-bearing deposits in other banks, which was driven by an increase in funds from sales of our pension investment contracts VGBL and PGBL.

Our net interest margin in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment decreased from 16.5% in 2004 to 15.1% in 2005.

Interest Income

The following tables show, on a company-wide basis and by segment, the average balance of the principal components of our average interest-earning assets and the average interest rates earned in 2004 and 2005:

	Consolidated		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in millions, except %)		
Average balance of interest-earning assets:			
Loans	R\$55,230	R\$69,556	25.9%
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	18,628	12,858	(31.0)
Trading securities	34,039	37,878	11.3
Available-for-sale securities	5,682	9,640	69.7
Securities held to maturity	4,528	4,235	(6.5)
Interest bearing deposits in other banks	3,226	9,610	197.9
Central Bank compulsory deposits	13,070	15,151	15.9
Other interest-earning assets	858	811	(5.5)
Total	R\$135,261	R\$159,739	18.1%
Average interest rate earned	17.5%	19.6%	

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change
(R\$ in million, except %)						
Average balance of interest-earning assets:						
Loans	R\$55,230	R\$69,556	25.9%	-	-	-
Federal funds sold and securities purchased						
under agreements to resell	18,628	14,463	(22.4)	-	-	-
Trading securities	9,036	9,697	7.3	R\$25,003	R\$27,361	9.4%
Available-for-sale securities	3,860	3,679	(4.7)	1,822	5,961	227.2
Securities held to maturity	1,616	1,076	(33.4)	2,912	3,159	8.5
Interest bearing deposits in other banks	3,088	6,731	118.0	209	2,880	1,278.0
Central Bank compulsory deposits	13,070	15,151	15.9	-	-	-
Other interest-earning assets	858	811	(5.5)	-	-	-
Total	R\$105,386	R\$121,164	15.0%	R\$29,946	R\$39,361	31.4%
Average interest rate	17.8%	20.9%		16.5%	15.1%	

For further information about average interest rates by type of assets, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheet and Interest Rate Data.

The following table shows, on a company-wide basis and by segment, how much of the increase in our interest income was attributable to changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets, and how much was attributable to changes in average interest rates (including the effects of the appreciation of the *real*), in each case for the year 2005 as compared to the year 2004:

	Consolidated	Banking	Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans
2005/2004			
Increase (decrease) (R\$ in million)			
Due to changes in average volume of interest-earning assets	R\$4,323	R\$3,441	R\$1,162
Due to changes in average interest rates	3,261	3,100	(161)

Net change	R\$7,584	R\$6,541	R\$1,001
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Banking

Interest income in the banking segment increased by R\$6,541 million in 2005, an increase of 34.8% compared to 2004, primarily due to an increase in interest income from loan transactions and trading and available-for-sale securities.

The 81.7% increase in interest income from trading securities, from R\$1,340 million in 2004 to R\$2,435 million in 2005 and the 571.7% increase in interest income from available-for-sale securities, from R\$145.0 million in 2004 to R\$974.0 million in 2005, was largely attributable to the increase in the average interest rates from 16.2% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2005. This increase in interest income was partially offset by an increase in exchange losses in 2005 as compared to 2004 on our dollar-denominated securities as a result of the greater appreciation of the *real* against the dollar from 8.1% in 2004 to 11.8% in 2005. When the *real* appreciates, our interest income denominated in *reais*

from dollar-denominated assets decreases, and as a consequence, the appreciation of the *real* in 2005 negatively impacted our interest income.

The increase in our interest income was due to a 34.5% increase in interest income from loans, from R\$12,812 million in 2004 to R\$17,236 million in 2005, due primarily to a 25.9% increase in the average balance of loans from R\$55,230 million in 2004 to R\$69,556 million in 2005. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in personal loans, mainly in the Automobile and Personal Credit areas, driven by the execution of operational agreements with retail companies and the improvement of the Brazilian economy with a decrease in unemployment rates and an increase in personal disposable income, which was partially offset by the appreciation of the *real* against the dollar in 11.8% in 2005, as compared to 8.1% in 2004, which negatively impacted our transactions made in or indexed to foreign currencies.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Interest income in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment increased by R\$1,001 million in 2005, a 20.3% increase from 2004, due primarily to a 31.4% increase in the average volume of the interest-earning assets, which resulted in a R\$1,162 million increase in income. This increase was primarily due to a 227.2% increase in the average balance of our available-for-sale securities and a 1,278.0% increase in interest-bearing deposits in other banks, which was driven by an increase in funds from sales of our pension investment contracts VGBL and PGBL, related to increased sales of these products in 2005.

Interest Expense

The following table shows the principal components of our average interest-bearing liabilities and the average interest rates paid on those liabilities in 2004 and 2005, all of which are in the banking segment:

	Consolidated		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Average balance of interest-bearing liabilities:			
Savings deposits	R\$22,499	R\$24,728	9.9%
Time deposits	25,159	31,002	23.2
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	18,070	19,139	5.9
Short-term borrowings	8,442	7,164	(15.1)
Long-term debt borrowings	17,839	20,764	16.4
Deposits from banks	90	116	28.9
Total	R\$92,099	R\$102,913	11.7%
Average interest rate paid:	9.7%	12.1%	

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change
(R\$ in million, except %)						
Average balance of interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings deposits	R\$22,502	R\$24,728	9.9%	-	-	-
Time deposits	25,230	31,039	23.0	-	-	-
Federal funds purchased and securities sold						
under agreements to repurchase	18,070	19,957	10.4	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings	8,442	7,164	(15.1)	-	-	-
Long-term debt borrowings	17,839	20,764	16.4	-	-	-
Deposits from financial institutions	90	116	28.9	-	-	-
Total	R\$92,173	R\$103,768	12.6%	-	-	-
Average interest rate paid	9.7%	12.0%		-	-	-

For further information on average interest rates by type of liability, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheet and Interest Rate Data.

The following table shows, on a company-wide basis and by segment, how much of the increase in our interest expense was attributable to changes in the average volume of interest-bearing liabilities and how much was attributable to changes in average interest rates (including the effects of the appreciation of the *real*), in each case, for 2005 as compared to 2004:

	Consolidated	Banking	Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans
	2005/2004 Increase(decrease) (R\$ in million)		
Due to changes in average volume of interest-bearing liabilities	R\$2,020	R\$2,136	-
Due to changes in average interest rates	1,502	1,374	-
Net change	R\$3,522	R\$3,510	-

Banking

The 39.3% increase in our interest expense in the banking segment for 2005 compared to 2004 was due primarily to higher balances of time deposits and federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase and secondarily to an increase in average interest rates.

The increase of our interest expense was due to a 46.6% increase in our interest expenses on time deposits from R\$3,340 million in 2004 to R\$4,895 million in 2005. This increase was mainly due to a 23.0% increase in the average balance of our time deposit transactions from R\$25,230 million in 2004 to R\$31,039 million in

2005 and to an increase in average interest rates from 16.2% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2005. The increase in our time deposits was primarily due to the interests paid over such deposits in 2005, which was partially offset by the change by the institutional investors to other funding sources, mainly the issuance of debentures.

Interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase increased 61.6% in 2005, from R\$2,390 million in 2004 to R\$3,862 million in 2005. This increase was primarily due to an increase in average interest rates of 16.2% in 2004 to 19.0% in 2005, as well as a 10.4% increase in the average balance of funding sources.

Provision for Loan Losses

The following table shows changes in our allowance for loan losses, provision for loan losses, loan charge-offs and loan recoveries for the years ended 2004 and 2005, as well as our provisions-to-loans ratio (provisions as a percentage of the average balance of our loans):

	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Allowance for loan losses at the beginning of the year	R\$3,846	R\$4,063	5.6%
Provisions for loan losses	1,429	1,823	27.6
Loan charge-offs	(1,824)	(1,603)	(12.1)
Loan recoveries	612	681	11.3
Allowance for loan losses at the end of the year	4,063	4,964	22.2%
Ratio of provision for loan losses to average loans outstanding	2.5%	2.5%	

The allowance for loan losses increased 22.2% from R\$4,063 million as of December 31, 2004 to R\$4,964 million as of December 31, 2005, due primarily to a 25.9% increase in our average balance of outstanding loans.

The Brazilian economic environment improved in 2005, impacting the results of our credit portfolio. Accordingly, the allowance for loan losses decreased as a percentage of loans from 6.4% in 2004 to 6.0% in 2005.

The Brazilian economy performed well during 2005, largely due to the implementation of fiscal austerity policies by the Federal Government. As a result, our level of annual loan losses, calculated as the value of loan charge-offs as a percentage of the total average balance of outstanding loans, decreased from 3.2% in 2004 to 2.2% in 2005. Similarly, recoveries of non-performing loans increased by 11.3% as compared to 2004, and loan charge-offs decreased by 12.1% in 2005 as compared to 2004. Overall, during 2005 the provision for loan losses increased by 27.6% as compared to 2004, in line with the increase in the volume of our transactions.

Our borrowers' ability to perform their obligations in light of the improving Brazilian economy, as well as our own increased selectivity in granting loans, is reflected in improvements in the risk classifications of our loan portfolio. The percentage of loans that we classify in the four lowest risk classifications was 93.9% on December 31, 2005, an increase from 92.6% from December 31, 2004. The percentage of loans that we classify in the two lowest risk classifications increased from 68.9% of the total at year-end 2004, to 69.6% at year-end 2005, reflecting the improvement in the overall quality of the portfolio.

We believe that our current allowance for loan losses is sufficient to cover known and estimated future loan losses in our portfolio. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Credit Operations Charge-offs and Non-performing Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses.

We believe that the amount of, and changes in, our allowance for loan losses, viewed as a percentage of the total portfolio, are consistent with our historical experience with delinquency ratios, charge-offs and net losses.

In 2005, our loan portfolio growth strategy continued to focus on extending personal loans such as automobile financing to individuals, because such loans historically have had a better rate of return than loans to companies, although such loans do have higher average rates of default. Our strategy is reflected in the growth of our other financings account, which includes loans only to individuals, which increased by 64.0% in 2005 and increased as a percentage of our total credit portfolio from 25.0% in 2004 to 31.3% in 2005.

The expansion of loans to individuals was due mainly to our strategy of increasing our presence in the retail market, through our efforts to estimate the organic growth of our portfolio, acquire credit portfolios and enter into certain operational agreements.

Shifts in the quality of our loan portfolio played a more significant role in determining our allocation of allowances for loan losses than any criteria change or trend in non-performing loans.

Among our commercial loans, the ones that presented a better performance in 2005 were those that were oriented towards foreign trade, mainly export transactions and transactions entered into by our branches and offices abroad. In the corporate segment, loans classified as industrial and other loans increased by 22.4%, but such loans as a percentage of our loan portfolio decreased to 35.6% from 38.1% in 2004. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in loans granted to large corporations as a consequence of the fluctuation of the *real*/U.S. dollar exchange rate.

For a description of the Central Bank's regulation of lending operations, see Item 4. Information on the Company - Regulation and Supervision -Treatment of Overdue Debts and note 2(j) to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Non-interest Income

The following tables show, on a company-wide basis and by segment, the principal components of our non-interest income for 2004 and 2005.

	Consolidated		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Fee and commission income	R\$4,310	R\$5,137	19.2%
Trading gains	1,236	2,428	96.4
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities	433	747	72.5
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	269	294	9.3
Equity in the earnings of unconsolidated companies	66	186	181.8
Insurance premiums	6,764	7,805	15.4
Pension plans	374	377	0.8
Other non-interest income	830	582	(29.9)
Total	R\$14,282	R\$17,556	22.9%

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Fee and commission income	R\$3,885	R\$4,687	20.6%	R\$312	R\$416	33.3%
Trading gains (losses)	1,248	2,392	91.7	(12)	36	-
Net realized gains on available-for-sale securities	168	428	154.8	252	318	26.2
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	269	294	9.3	-	-	-
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated companies	32	169	428.1	33	17	(48.5)
Insurance premiums	-	-	-	6,764	7,805	15.4
Pension plans	-	-	-	374	377	0.8
Other non-interest income	768	207	(73.0)	71	405	470.4
Total	R\$6,370	R\$8,177	28.4%	R\$7,794	R\$9,374	20.3%

Banking

Non-interest income in the banking segment increased 28.4% in 2005 compared to 2004, from R\$6,370 million in 2004 to R\$8,177 million in 2005, due principally to an increase in income from trading securities and an increase in fee income.

Income from trading securities increased 91.7% from R\$1,248 million in 2004 to R\$2,392 million in 2005, due primarily to an increase in income from derivative instruments used to hedge our investments abroad. Fee income increased by 20.6%, from R\$3,885 million in 2004 to R\$4,687 million in 2005, due primarily to an increase in the average volume of transactions and growth in our client base.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Non-interest income in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment increased 20.3% in 2005 as compared to 2004, due principally to an increase in income from insurance premiums.

Income from insurance premiums increased by 15.4%, from R\$6,764 million in 2004 to R\$7,805 million in 2005, due primarily to an increase in the volume of automobile, life and health insurance policies sold.

Non-interest Expense

The following tables show, on a company-wide and per segment basis, the principal components of our non-interest expense for 2004 and 2005:

	Consolidated		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Salaries and benefits	R\$(4,864)	R\$(5,198)	6.9%
Administrative expenses	(4,057)	(4,447)	9.6
Amortization of intangible assets	(278)	(302)	8.6
Insurance claims	(4,822)	(5,501)	14.1
Changes in provisions for insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	(4,326)	(3,939)	(8.9)
Pension plan operating expenses	(751)	(505)	(32.8)
Insurance and pension plan selling expenses	(907)	(1,041)	14.8
Depreciation and amortization	(789)	(712)	(9.8)
Other non-interest expense	(2,923)	(4,202)	43.8
Total	R\$(23,717)	R\$(25,847)	9.0%

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2004	2005	Percentage Change	2004	2005	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Salaries and benefits	R\$(4,325)	R\$(4,812)	11.3%	R\$(480)	R\$(359)	(25.2)%
Administrative expenses	(3,722)	(4,152)	11.6	(455)	(464)	2.0
Amortization of intangible assets	(274)	(297)	8.4	(4)	(5)	25.0
Insurance claims incurred but not reported	-	-	-	(4,822)	(5,501)	14.1
Changes in provisions for insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	-	-	-	(4,326)	(3,939)	(8.9)
Pension plan operating expenses	-	-	-	(751)	(505)	(32.8)
Insurance and pension plan selling expenses	-	-	-	(907)	(1,055)	16.3
Depreciation and amortization	(728)	(630)	(13.5)	(56)	(80)	42.9
Other non-interest expense	(2,369)	(3,527)	48.9	(400)	(520)	30.0
Total	R\$(11,418)	R\$(13,418)	17.5%	R\$(12,201)	R\$(12,428)	1.9%

Banking

Non-interest expense in the banking segment increased by 17.5% in 2005 compared to 2004, due primarily to increases in salaries and benefits and administrative expenses. Expenses from salaries and benefits increased by 11.3%, from R\$4,325 million in 2004 to R\$4,812 million in 2005, partially due to the effect of a bargaining agreement with labor unions, which provided for increased employee benefits and greater expenses associated with our employee profit sharing program.

Administrative expenses increased by 11.6%, from R\$3,722 million in 2004 to R\$4,152 million in 2005, due primarily to higher costs for services from third parties, mainly because of the increase in the volume of our banking business and increased investments in improved technology.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Non-interest expense in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment increased 1.9% in 2005 compared to 2004, due primarily to an increase in insurance claims and provisions for claims incurred but not reported, which was partially offset by a reduction in expenses for the variation in allowances for insurance, certificated savings plans and pension plans. Insurance claims increased by 14.1%, from R\$4,822 million in 2004 to R\$5,501 million in 2005, largely due to an increase in payments of claims under automobile, life and health insurance policies.

The expense for the variation in allowances for insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans decreased by 8.9% in 2005, from R\$4,326 million in 2004 to R\$3,939 million in 2005, due mainly to increases in redemptions of several pension plans products.

Income Tax

Income tax in Brazil is comprised of federal income taxes and the Social Contribution Tax on adjusted income. See -Taxes. The combined rate of these two taxes has been 34.0% since February 2000.

Income tax expense increased by 304.5% in 2005 from R\$601.0 million in 2004 to R\$2,431 million in 2005 due principally to the income from our transactions to hedge our offshore investments. Income tax

expense as a percentage of our income before income taxes, adjusted for nontaxable income of unconsolidated companies, increased to 28.4% in 2005 from 15.5% in 2004. The increase was due primarily to the increase in taxable income in 2005.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, net income for 2005 increased 89.7%, from R\$3,327 million in 2004 to R\$6,310 million in 2005.

Results of Operations for Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared with December 31, 2003

The following tables show the principal components of our net income for 2004 and 2003 on a company-wide basis and by segment:

	Consolidated		
	2003	2004	Percentage change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Net interest income	R\$14,999	R\$14,804	(1.3)%
Provision for loan losses expenses	(2,034)	(1,429)	(29.7)
Non-interest income	11,109	14,282	28.6
Non-interest expense	(21,418)	(23,717)	10.7
Income before income taxes and minority interests	2,656	3,940	48.3
Income tax and social contribution	(346)	(601)	73.7
Income before minority interest	2,310	3,339	44.5
Minority interest	(8)	(12)	50.0
Net income	R\$2,302	R\$3,327	44.5%

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Net interest income	R\$10,034	R\$9,861	(1.7)%	R\$4,959	R\$4,937	(0.4)
Provision for loan losses expenses	(2,034)	(1,429)	(29.7)	-	-	-
Non-interest income	4,041	6,370	57.6	7,020	7,794	11.0
Non-interest expense	(10,424)	(11,418)	9.5	(10,949)	(12,201)	11.4
Income before income taxes and minority interests	1,617	3,384	109.3	1,030	530	(48.5)
Income tax and social contribution	24	(457)		(364)	(138)	(62.1)
Income before minority interest	1,641	2,927	78.4	666	392	(41.1)
Minority interest	(6)	(8)	33.3	(2)	(4)	100.0
Net income	R\$1,635	R\$2,919	78.5%	R\$664	R\$388	(41.6)%

Net Interest Income

The following table shows the principal components of our net interest income before provision for loan losses for 2003 and 2004, on a company-wide basis and by segment:

	Consolidated			Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated savings plans		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)								
Interest income	R\$24,716	R\$23,723	(4.0)%	R\$19,768	R\$18,793	(4.9)%	R\$4,959	R\$4,937	(0.4)%
Interest expense	(9,717)	(8,919)	(8.2)	(9,734)	(8,932)	(8.2)	-	-	-
Net interest income	R\$14,999	R\$14,804	(1.3)%	R\$10,034	R\$9,861	(1.7)%	R\$4,959	R\$4,937	(0.4)%

The following table shows, on a company-wide basis and by segment, how much of our net interest income was attributable to changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and how much was attributable to changes in average interest rates (including the effects of the appreciation of the *real*), in each case

for the year 2004 as compared to the year 2003:

	Consolidated	Banking	Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans
	2004/2003		
	Increase (decrease) (R\$ in million)		
Due to changes in average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities	R\$1,617	R\$ (114)	R\$1,549
Due to changes in average interest rates	(1,812)	(59)	(1,571)
Net change	(R\$195)	R\$(173)	R\$(22)

Banking

The R\$173.0 million decrease in net interest income in the banking segment in 2004 when compared to 2003 was due to a 6.2% increase in the average volume of interest-bearing liabilities compared to a 5.7% increase in the average volume of interest-earning assets, which caused a R\$114.0 million decrease in net financial revenues. This decrease was due mainly to the increase of 16.7% in federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell, an 8.7% increase in our average balance of long-term debt and a 3.8% increase in our time deposits, which was partially offset by an 8.2% increase in the average volume of the loan portfolio, resulting from increases in loans to individuals, mainly personal loan and vehicle financing.

The reduction in the basic interest rate from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004, resulted in a reduction of R\$59.0 million in net financial revenues in 2004 compared to 2003.

Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets. Our net interest margin in the banking segment fell from a rate of 10.1% in 2003 to a rate of 9.4% in 2004.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

The R\$22.0 million decrease from 2003 to 2004 in net interest income in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment was due primarily to a decrease in average interest rates in 2004, which was partially offset by an increase in the average volume of interest earning assets. The basic interest rate decreased from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004, resulting in a reduction of R\$1,571 million in net financial expenses in 2004 compared to 2003, while a 36.9% increase in the average volume of interest-earning assets led to a R\$1,549 million increase in interest income. These increases were due primarily to a 40.4% increase in our average balance of trading securities, made possible by an increase in funds available from sales of our VGBL and PGBL pension investment contracts.

Our net interest margin in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment decreased from 22.7% in 2003 to 16.5% in 2004.

Interest Income

The following tables show, on a company-wide basis and by segment, the average balance of the principal components of our average interest-earning assets and the average interest rates earned in 2003 and 2004:

	Consolidated		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Average balance of interest-earning assets:			
Loans	R\$51,039	R\$55,230	8.2%
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	19,487	18,628	(4.4)
Trading securities	27,077	34,039	25.7
Available-for-sale securities	3,147	5,682	80.6
Securities held to maturity	3,088	4,528	46.6
Interest bearing deposits in other banks	4,651	3,226	(30.6)

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Central bank compulsory deposits	11,988	13,070	9.0
Other interest-earning assets	985	858	(12.9)
Total	R\$121,462	R\$135,261	11.4%
Average interest rate earned	20.3%	17.5%	

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change
(R\$ in million, except %)						
Average balance of interest-earning assets:						
Loans	R\$51,039	R\$55,230	8.2%	-	-	-
Federal funds sold and securities purchased						
under agreements to resell	19,487	18,628	(4.4)	-	-	-
Trading securities	9,274	9,036	(2.6)	17,803	25,003	40.4
Available-for-sale securities	1,687	3,860	128.8	1,460	1,822	24.8
Securities held to maturity	680	1,616	137.6	2,408	2,912	20.9
Interest bearing deposits in other banks	4,526	3,088	(31.8)	202	209	3.5
Central bank compulsory deposits	11,988	13,070	9.0	-	-	-
Other interest-earning assets	985	858	(12.9)	-	-	-
Total	R\$99,666	R\$105,386	5.7%	R\$21,873	R\$29,946	36.9%
Average interest rate earned	19.8%	17.8%		22.7%	16.5%	

For further information about average interest rates by type of assets, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheet and Interest Rate Data.

The following table shows, on a company-wide basis and by segment, how much of the decrease in our interest income was attributable to changes in the average volume of interest-earning assets, and how much was attributable to changes in average interest rates (including the effects of the appreciation of the *real*), in each case for the year 2004 as compared to the year 2003:

	Consolidated	Banking	Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans
	2004/2003		
	Increase (decrease) (R\$ in million)		

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Due to changes in average volume of interest-earning assets	R\$2,606	R\$883	R\$1,549
Due to changes in average interest rates	(3,599)	(1,858)	(1,571)
Net change	R\$(993)	R\$(975)	R\$(22)

Banking

Interest income in the banking segment decreased by R\$975.0 million in 2004, a 4.9% decrease compared to 2003, due primarily to a decrease in interest income from securities repurchase agreements and trading securities, which was partially offset by increase in interest from loan transactions.

Interest income from repurchase agreements fell from R\$3,861 million in 2003 to R\$2,738 million in 2004, due primarily to the decrease in average interest rates from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004, and secondarily to the decrease of 4.4% in the average volume of our transactions.

The 27.3% decrease in interest income arising from trading securities, from R\$1,842 million in 2003 to R\$1,340 million in 2004, was largely attributable to the reduction in average interest rates from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004 and was partially offset by lower foreign exchange losses in 2004 compared to 2003, as a result of the lower appreciation of the real against the US dollar of 8.1% in 2004 compared to 18.2% in 2003. When the *real* appreciates, our interest income from such assets as measured in *real* decreases, as a result of the lower rate of appreciation in 2004, our losses (measured in reais) from this effect were lower than in 2003.

Our interest income from loan operations increased by 5.2% from R\$12,176 million in 2003 to R\$12,812 million in 2004, due mainly to an 8.2% increase in the average loan balances, from R\$51,039 million in 2003 to R\$55,230 million in 2004 and secondarily to a reduction in foreign exchange losses resulting from the lower appreciation of the real against the U.S. dollar in 2004 as compared to 2003. The income increasing effects of these factors were partially offset by a decrease in average interest rates from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004. The increase in average loan balances was mainly due to the increase in transactions with individuals, personal loans and vehicle financing, in which interest rates are higher.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Interest income from insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans decreased by R\$22.0 million in 2004, representing a 0.4% decrease from 2003, due primarily to the reduction in average interest rates in 2004, which was partially offset by an increase in our average volume of interest-bearing assets. The change in the average balance of interest-bearing assets caused an increase of R\$1,549 million in interest income. This increase was caused mainly by an increase of 40.4% in our average balance of trading securities due basically to the increase in funds coming from our VGBL and PGBL pension plans, resulting from high sales of these products in 2004.

Interest Expense

The following tables show, on a company-wide basis and by segment, the principal components of our average interest-bearing liabilities and the average interest rates paid on those liabilities in 2003 and 2004:

	Consolidated					
	2003	2004	Percentage Change			
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Average balance of interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings deposits	R\$20,680	R\$22,499	8.8%			
Time deposits	24,230	25,159	3.8			
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	15,486	18,070	16.7			
Short-term borrowings	9,219	8,442	(8.4)			
Long-term borrowings	16,417	17,839	8.7			
Deposits from financial institutions	657	90	(86.3)			
Total	R\$86,689	R\$92,099	6.2%			
Average interest rate paid:	11.2%	9.7%				
	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Average balance of interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings deposits	R\$20,698	R\$22,502	8.7%	-	-	-
Time deposits	24,298	25,230	3.8	-	-	-
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	15,486	18,070	16.7	-	-	-
Short-term borrowings	9,219	8,442	(8.4)	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	16,417	17,839	8.7	-	-	-
Deposits from financial institutions	657	90	(86.3)	-	-	-
Total	R\$86,775	R\$92,173	6.2%	-	-	-
Average interest rate paid:	11.2%	9.7%		-	-	-

For further information on average interest rates by type of liability, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Average Balance Sheet and Interest Rate Data.

The following table shows, on a company wide basis and by segment, how much of the decrease in our interest expense was attributable to changes in the average volume of interest-bearing liabilities and how much was attributable to changes in average interest rates (including the effects of the appreciation of the *real*), in each case for the year 2004 as compared to the year 2003:

	Consolidated	Banking	Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans
	2004/2003 Increase (decrease) (R\$ in million)		
Due to changes in average volume of interest bearing liabilities	R\$989	R\$997	-
Due to changes in average interest rates	(1,787)	(1,799)	-
Net change	R\$(798)	R\$(802)	-

Banking

The 8.2% decrease in our interest expense in our banking segment for 2004 compared to 2003, was primarily attributable to a decrease in our interest expense on our time deposit liabilities, partially offset by an increase in our interest expense on our long-term debt.

The decrease in our financial expenses was due to the decrease of 21.4% in our financial expenses on time deposit transactions, from R\$4,250 million in 2003 to R\$3,340 million in 2004. This variation was primarily due to the drop in the average interest rates from 23.3% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004, which was partially offset by a 3.8% increase, from R\$24,298 million in 2003 to R\$25,230 million in 2004, in our average balance of our time deposits. The increase in the volume of our time deposit transactions was due basically to increase demand from institutional investors.

We recorded financial revenue related to our short-term borrowings, mainly represented by short-term international financing facilities, denominated in foreign currency, in 2003 and 2004 as a result of foreign exchange gains due to the 18.2% and 8.1% appreciation of the real against the U.S. dollar in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Interest expense on our long-term debt increased 86.9%, from R\$865.0 million during 2003 to R\$1,617 million during 2004. This increase resulted primarily from a increase of R\$563.0 million in interest expense on our long-term international financing facilities, denominated in foreign currency, which in turn was largely due to a lower appreciation of the real against the U.S. dollar in 2004 compared to 2003.

Provision for Loan Losses

The following table shows changes in our allowance for loan losses, provisions for loan losses, loans recovered and loan charge-offs and recoveries for 2003 and 2004, as well as our provisions to loans ratio (provisions as a percentage of the average balance of our loans):

	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Allowance for loan losses at the beginning of the year	R\$3,455	R\$3,846	11.3%
Provision for loan losses	2,034	1,429	(29.7)
Loan charge-offs	(2,058)	(1,824)	(11.4)
Loan recoveries	415	612	47.5
Allowance for loan losses at the end of the year	R\$3,846	R\$4,063	5.6%
Ratio of provision for loan losses in relation to the average balance of outstanding loans	3.8%	2.5%	

The allowance for loan losses increased 5.6% from R\$3,846 million as of December 31, 2003 to R\$4,063 million as of December 31, 2004, due primarily to a 8.2% increase in our average balance of outstanding loans.

As a result of improvements in Brazil's economic situation in late 2004, the allowance for loan losses decreased as a percentage of loans from 7.0% in 2003 to 6.4% in 2004.

Our level of annual loan losses, defined as the value of loan charge-offs as a percentage of the total average value of outstanding loans at the end of the year, decreased from 3.9% in 2003 to 3.2% in 2004. Similarly, recoveries of troubled loans increased by 47.5% as compared to 2003, and loan charge-offs fell by 11.4% in 2004, as the rate of loan defaults decreased. Overall, during 2004, the provision for loan losses decreased by 29.7% as compared to 2003.

Our borrowers' ability to perform their obligations in light of the improving Brazilian economy as well as our own increased selectivity in granting loans was reflected in improvements in the risk classifications of our loan portfolio. The percentage of loans in our four lowest risk classifications, none of which are considered non-performing, was 92.6% at December 31, 2004, an increase from 92.0% at December 31, 2003. Loans in the two lowest risk classification categories increased from 68.1% of the total at year-end 2003 to 68.9% of the total at year-end 2004, reflecting the improvement in the overall quality of the portfolio.

We believe that our current allowance for loan losses is sufficient to cover future losses in our portfolio. For further information, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Credit Operations Charge-offs and Non Performing Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses .

We believe that the amount of, and changes in our allowance for loan losses, viewed as the total portfolio percentage, are consistent with our historical experience with delinquency ratios and charge-offs.

Our growth strategy for our loan portfolio in 2004 focused on extending loans specifically oriented toward individuals, such as personal loans and automobile financing. Historically, we have experienced better rates of return and more stable risk levels on loans to individuals than on commercial loans, despite

having a higher default rate. Such strategy is reflected in the growth of the item other financing, which includes loans specifically oriented toward individuals, which increased by 44.0% in 2004 and grew as a percentage of the total loan portfolio, from 20.0% in 2003 to 25.0% in 2004.

The expansion of transactions with individuals was due mainly to efforts to stimulate organic portfolio growth, distributed among all business segments specializing in services for individual clients.

The acquisition of Banco Zogbi, which took place in 2004, complemented the expansion plan, increasing our share of the personal loan segment for lower income clients.

Changes in the quality of our loan portfolio played more significant role in determining our allocation of allowances for loan losses than any change of criteria or trends in non-performing loans.

The best-performing economic sectors in 2004, were those oriented toward foreign trade. Despite the appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar, exporters were assisted by favorable foreign exchange rates, as US dollar depreciated against Euro.

The strength of export-based sectors of the economy was also reflected in the growth of agriculture related loans in our portfolio, which increased from 8.1% of the total in 2003 to 9.6% in 2004. This led to an additional allowance of R\$33.0 million for questionable borrowers in this segment, representing 2.3% of the provision for loan losses in the period.

In the corporate segment, we increased by 9.9% the balance of loans classified as industrial and other, the largest segment of our loan operation portfolio, having a slight share reduction on the total of loan operations, reaching 38.1%, against 40.0% in 2003. The slight relative reduction in the level of loan operations in this classification was influenced by the increase in loans granted to individuals, mainly consumer and automobile loans, which increased its share in our total loan operations from 20.0% in 2003 to 25.0% in 2004.

For a description of the Central Bank's regulation of lending operations, see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Treatment of Overdue Debts and note 2(j) to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Non-interest Income

The following tables show, on a company-wide basis and by segment, the principal components of our non-interest income for 2003 and 2004.

	Consolidated		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Fee and commission income	R\$3,463	R\$4,310	24.5%
Trading gains	45	1,236	2,646.7
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	738	433	(41.3)
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	198	269	35.9
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies	60	66	10.0
Insurance premiums	6,149	6,764	10.0
Pension plans	64	374	484.4
Other non-interest income	392	830	111.7
Total	R\$11,109	R\$14,282	28.6%

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Fee income	R\$3,225	R\$3,885	20.5%	R\$191	R\$312	63.4%
Trading gains (losses)	154	1,248	710.4	(108)	(12)	(88.9)
Net realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	167	168	0.6	570	252	(55.8)
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	198	269	35.9	-	-	-
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated companies	101	32	(68.3)	(41)	33	-
Insurance premiums	-	-	-	6,149	6,764	10.0
Pension Plans	-	-	-	64	374	484.4
Other non-interest income	196	768	291.8	195	71	(63.6)
Total	R\$4,041	R\$6,370	57.6%	R\$7,020	R\$7,794	11.0%

Banking

Non-interest income in the banking segment increased 57.6% in 2004 compared to 2003, due principally to growth in income from securities trading activities and to the increase in fee and commission income.

Income from securities trading increased by 710.4% in 2004 compared to 2003, from R\$154.0 million in 2003 to R\$1,248 million in 2004, due mainly to a reduction in foreign exchange losses, as a consequence of the lower appreciation of the real against the U.S. dollar, as well as increases in revenue from derivative financial instruments. Fee and commission income increased by 20.5%, from R\$3,225 million in 2003 to R\$3,885 million in 2004, due mainly to the increase in volume of transactions generating fees and commissions, as well as to the increase in the client base. Among these, fees and

commissions related to management of funds and checking accounts represented most of the increase due partially to the higher volume of these transactions.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Non-interest income in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment increased 11.0% in 2004 compared to 2003, due principally to increases in revenues from insurance premiums and pension plans.

Insurance premiums increased by 10.0% in 2004 compared to 2003, from R\$6,149 million in 2003 to R\$6,764 million in 2004, due mainly to the increase in the volume of automobile and health insurance policies sold which in turn was due to an increasing number of insurance transactions performed through the Internet.

Non-interest Expense

The following tables show, on a company-wide basis and by segment, the principal components of our non-interest expense for 2003 and 2004:

	Consolidated		Percentage Change
	2003	2004	
	(R\$ in millions, except %)		
Salaries and benefits	R\$ (4,677)	R\$ (4,864)	4.0%
Administrative expenses	(3,909)	(4,057)	3.8
Amortization of intangible assets	(266)	(278)	4.5
Insurance claims	(4,333)	(4,822)	11.3
Changes in provisions for insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	(3,777)	(4,326)	14.5
Pension plan operating expenses	(637)	(751)	17.9
Insurance and pension plan selling expenses	(762)	(907)	19.0
Depreciation and amortization	(744)	(789)	6.0
Other non-interest expense	(2,313)	(2,923)	26.4
Total	R\$(21,418)	R\$(23,717)	10.7%

	Banking			Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans		
	2003	2004	Percentage Change	2003	2004	Percentage Change
	(R\$ in million, except %)					
Salaries and benefits	R\$(4,189)	R\$ (4,325)	3.2%	R\$ (462)	R\$ (480)	3.9%
Administrative expenses	(3,555)	(3,722)	4.7	(484)	(455)	(6.0)
Amortization of intangible assets	(256)	(274)	7.0	(10)	(4)	(60.0)
Insurance claims	-	-	-	(4,333)	(4,822)	11.3
Changes in provisions for insurance, pension plans, certificated savings plans and pension investment contracts	-	-	-	(3,777)	(4,326)	14.5
Pension plan operating expenses	-	-	-	(637)	(751)	17.9
Insurance and pension plan selling expenses	-	-	-	(762)	(907)	19.0
Depreciation and amortization	(675)	(728)	7.9	(67)	(56)	(16.4)
Other non-interest expense	(1,749)	(2,369)	35.4	(417)	(400)	(4.1)
Total	R\$(10,424)	R\$(11,418)	9.5%	R\$(10,949)	R\$(12,201)	11.4%

Banking

Non-interest expense in the banking segment increased 9.5% in 2004 compared to 2003, due primarily to increases in salaries and benefits and administrative expenses. Salaries and benefits expenses increased by 3.2%, from R\$4,189 million in 2003 to R\$4,325 million in 2004, due in part to the salary increases under our collective bargaining agreement, and in part to the consolidation of the banks BBV Banco, Zogbi and BEM in our financial statements, all of which were partially offset by the realization of synergies from the mergers of various companies into Bradesco in recent years.

Administrative expenses increased by 4.7%, from R\$3,555 million in 2003 to R\$3,722 million in 2004, basically due to the consolidation in our financial statements of the banks BBV Banco, Zogbi and BEM.

Insurance, Pension Plans and Certificated Savings Plans

Non-interest expense in the insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans segment increased 11.4% in 2004 compared to 2003, due primarily to an increase in insurance claims, and provisions for casualties incurred but not reported and changes in allowances for insurance, pension plans and certificated savings plans and pension investment agreements. Insurance claims and provisions for claims incurred but not reported increased by 11.3%, from R\$4,333 million in 2003 to R\$4,822 million in 2004, partially due to the increase in claims in the automobile and health insurance segments, due primarily to the increase in the number of insurance policies.

The expense for changes of allowance for pension plans and certificated savings plans increased by 14.5% in 2004 from R\$3,777 million in 2003 to R\$4,326 million in 2004, resulting from the constitution of a R\$324.0 million allowance in the health insurance segment, basically to permit an adjustment in premium levels for insureds over 60 years old.

Income Tax

Income tax in Brazil is comprised of federal income taxes and the Social Contribution Tax on adjusted income. See Taxes. The combined rate of these two taxes has been 34.0% since February 2000.

Our income tax expense increased 73.7%, from R\$346.0 million in 2003 to R\$601.0 million in 2004. Our income tax expense, as a percentage of our income before income taxes, adjusted for income in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated companies, rose to 15.5% in 2004 compared to 13.3% in 2003. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the taxable income in 2004.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, net income for 2004 grew by 44.5%, from R\$2,302 million in 2003 to R\$3,327 million in 2004.

Asset and Liability Management

Our general policy on asset and liability management is to:

- manage interest rate, liquidity, foreign exchange and maturity risks in order to maximize our net income from financial operations and our return on assets and equity, in light of our internal risk management policies; and
- maintain adequate levels of liquidity and capital.

As part of our asset and liability management we seek to avoid material mismatches between assets and liabilities by matching, to the extent possible, the maturity, currency and interest rate structure of the loans we extend to the terms of the transactions under which we fund such loans. Subject to our policy constraints, from time to time we take mismatched positions as to interest rates, maturities and, in more limited circumstances, foreign currencies, when we believe such positions are justified in view of market conditions and prospects.

We monitor our asset and liability position in accordance with Central Bank requirements and guidelines. The treasury committee of our senior management meets on a weekly basis to:

- present and discuss the transactions conducted by us during the previous week;
- present the exposure in each of item of our portfolio, to factors such as fixed rates, floating rates, foreign currency and exchange rates;
- establish exposure limits based on our evaluation of the risks presented by our currency, term and interest rate gap positions and current market volatility levels;
- establish asset allocation and funding policies; and
- decide on the maturity terms of our assets and obligations.

In making such decisions, our senior management evaluates not only our exposure limits for each market segment and product, but also market volatility levels and the extent to which we are exposed to market risk through interest, maturity, liquidity and currency mismatches. It also considers other potential

risks as well as the liquidity of the market, our institutional needs and perceived opportunities for gain. The committee holds extraordinary meetings as needed in response to unexpected macroeconomic changes.

In addition, we have two credit committees which help carry out our asset and liability management:

- the executive credit committee, which is made up of members of our senior management and which meets on a weekly basis, analyzes credits of over R\$20.0 million and determines the general policies that will guide our asset and liability management until its next meeting; and
- the daily credit committee, which meets on a daily basis and is responsible for analysis of credits of up to R\$20.0 million.

In addition, our senior managers receive daily reports on our unmatched and open positions, while the treasury committee assesses our risk position weekly.

Liquidity and Funding

Central Bank requirements for compulsory deposits determine our minimum liquidity levels. We review our asset and liability management policies from time to time to ensure that we have sufficient liquidity available to honor withdrawals of deposits, repay other liabilities at maturity, extend loans or other forms of credit to our customers and meet our own working capital needs.

Our treasury department acts as a support center for our different business segments by managing our funding and liquidity positions and executing our investment objectives in accordance with our asset and liability management policies. It is also responsible for setting the rates for our different products, including exchange and interbanking transactions. The treasury department covers any funding shortfall through borrowing in the interbank market. It seeks to maximize efficient use of our deposit base by investing any surpluses in liquid instruments in the interbank market.

We have used our excess liquidity to invest in Government bonds and expect to continue doing so, subject to regulatory requirements and investment considerations.

Our principal sources of financing are:

- demand, savings, time and interbank deposits; and
- short and long-term borrowings, part of which are denominated in foreign currencies.

The following table shows the average balance and average real interest rates of our sources of funding (interest-bearing as well as non-interest bearing) in the periods indicated:

	2003			2004			2005	
	Average balance	% of total	Average rate	Average balance	% of total	Average rate	Average balance	% of total
(R\$ in million, except %)								
Deposits from banks	R\$657	0.5%	16.9%	R\$90	0.1%	15.6%	R\$116	0.1%
Savings deposits	20,680	15.4	9.9	22,499	15.1	7.4	24,728	14.5
Time deposits	24,230	18.0	17.5	25,159	16.9	13.2	31,002	18.1
Interest-bearing liabilities:								
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	15,486	11.5	18.4	18,070	12.1	13.2	19,139	11.2
Short-term borrowings	9,219	6.8	(4.2)	8,442	5.7	(1.0)	7,164	4.2
Long-term borrowings	16,417	12.2	5.3	17,839	12.0	9.1	20,764	12.2
Total interest-bearing liabilities	86,689	64.4	11.2%	92,099	61.9	9.7%	102,913	60.3
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:								
Demand deposits	11,146	8.3		13,369	9.0		15,227	8.9
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities ⁽¹⁾	36,790	27.3		43,346	29.1		52,537	30.8
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	47,936	35.6		56,715	38.1		67,764	39.7
Total liabilities	R\$134,625	100.0%		R\$148,814	100.0%		R\$170,677	100.0%

(1) Other non-interest-bearing liabilities, whose primary components are technical reserves for insurance losses, provision for pension plans, provision for certificated savings plans, provision for pension plan investment agreements and provision for contingent liabilities, are not a source of funding.

Deposits are our most important source of funding, accounting for 42.2% of average total liabilities in 2003, compared to 41.1% in 2004 and 41.6% in 2005. In 2003, the average balance of deposits grew by 12.4%, but deposits decreased as a percentage of the average balance of liabilities, largely due to greater growth rates in other sources of our funding, including federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the average balance of which increased by 60.1% during 2003, and long-term debt, the average balance of which increased by 32.2% during 2003. During 2004 our average deposits grew by 7.8% but declined slightly as a percentage of the average balance of total liabilities, due to the greater increases in the average balances of other funding sources, such as an 8.7% increase in the average balance of long-term borrowings, a 16.7% increase in the average balance of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase and a 17.8% increase in other non-interest

liabilities. In 2005, the average balance of our deposits increased by 16.3% compared to 2004, but remained stable as a percentage of total liabilities, due to the increase in other funding sources, in particular, the 16.4% increase in our liabilities for long-term borrowings and 21.2% increase in other non interest bearing liabilities.

Short and long-term borrowings, our second-most-important source of funding, accounted for 19.0% of total average liabilities in 2003, compared to 17.7% in 2004 and 16.4% in 2005. Although our average balance of short and long-term borrowings increased in 2004 and 2005, it decreased as a percentage of total liabilities, mainly due to the increase in other funding sources.

The following table shows our sources of funding and liquidity at December 31, 2005:

	December 31, 2005	
	(R\$ in million)	% of total
Deposits from banks	R\$146	0.1%
Savings deposits	26,201	14.1
Time deposits	32,837	17.6
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	22,886	12.3
Short-term borrowings	7,066	3.8
Long-term borrowings	23,316	12.5
Total interest-bearing liabilities	112,452	60.4
Demand deposits	16,223	8.7
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	57,612	30.9
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	73,835	39.6
Total liabilities	R\$186,287	100.0%

Deposits

Deposits accounted for approximately 40.5% of total liabilities at December 31, 2005. Our deposits consist primarily of *real* denominated, interest-bearing time and savings deposits and *real*-denominated, non-interest-bearing demand deposits. The increase in the average balances of our time, savings and demand deposits from December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2005 was due, primarily to the increase in our client base and secondarily to an increase in the average amount deposited per account of institutional investors. At December 31, 2004, we had approximately 15.7 million checking accounts and 34.6 million savings accounts, compared to approximately 16.5 million checking accounts and 35.1 million savings accounts at December 31, 2005. For additional information regarding our deposits, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Maturity of Deposits.

Short-term Borrowings

Our short-term borrowings in foreign currencies consist primarily of lines obtained from correspondent banks for import and export financings, as well as issuances of bonds and certificates of deposit. We have consistently had access to short-term borrowings on market terms.

We do not have any unused credit lines, credit facilities or portions thereof due to the fact that we do not maintain any pre-approved credit lines with other financial institutions.

Our credit facilities could be impacted by various factors, including downgrades in our rating, fluctuations in Brazilian exchange rates and base interest rates, increased rates of inflation, currency devaluations, and adverse developments in the Brazilian and world economies. For a further discussion of risks that could have an adverse effect on our credit facilities, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Relating to Brazil and Risks Relating to Bradesco and the Brazilian Banking Industry.

At December 31, 2005, we had short-term (up to 360 days) borrowings totaling R\$7,066 million, a decrease of R\$1,206 million from December 31, 2004. Our short-term borrowings decreased as demand for import and export financings, which we fund through short-term borrowings, fell from R\$5,340 million at

December 31, 2004 to R\$4,405 million at December 31, 2005. The decrease was largely due to the appreciation of the *real* during 2005. Our balance of U.S. dollar-denominated and indexed commercial paper decreased by 8.9%, from R\$2,920 million at December 31, 2004 to R\$2,661 million at December 31, 2005, due to the decrease in our commercial paper financings and the appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2005.

At December 31, 2004, we had short-term (up to 360 days) borrowings totaling R\$8,272 million, an increase of R\$477.0 million from December 31, 2003. Our short-term borrowings decreased as demand for import and export financings, which we financed through short-term borrowings, decreased from R\$6,034 million at December 31, 2003 to R\$5,340 million at December 31, 2004. Our balance of U.S. dollar-denominated and indexed commercial paper increased 65.8%, from R\$1,761 million at December 31, 2003 to R\$2,920 million at December 31, 2004, due to the increase in funding, which was offset by the appreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar in 2004.

Substantially all of our foreign trade finance credit lines from correspondent banks are U.S. dollar-denominated. We have historically funded a substantial portion of our foreign-currency trade loans from foreign-currency credit lines with foreign correspondent banks.

For additional information on our short-term borrowings, see Item 4. Information on the Company Selected Statistical Information Short-term Borrowings and Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk - Sensitivity Analysis.

Long-term Borrowings

We classify as long-term all borrowings not classified as short-term. Long-term borrowings consist primarily of funds borrowed for local onlendings, in which we borrow from Brazilian governmental agencies and entities to make loans to Brazilian entities for investments in facilities and equipment, as well as our subordinated notes, Euronotes and foreign currency loans.

At December 31, 2005, we had R\$23,316 million in long-term outstanding borrowings, an increase of R\$3,663 million from December 31, 2004. The increase in our long-term outstanding borrowings was primarily attributable to (1) a R\$2,625 million increase in our outstanding balance of debentures; (2) a R\$1,072 million increase in borrowings for local onlendings; and (3) a R\$746.0 million increase in the balance of our subordinated debt, due mainly to the new issuance of perpetual notes with a fixed interest rate. The increase in our long-term borrowings was partially offset by the early redemption of R\$879.0 million of our outstanding notes issued pursuant to the securitization of money orders and credit card receivables. Upon the above-mentioned redemption, the total outstanding balance of such notes was R\$1,776 million as of December 31, 2005.

At December 31, 2004, we had R\$19,653 million in long-term outstanding borrowings, a decrease of R\$440.0 million from December 31, 2003. The decrease in our long-term outstanding borrowings was primarily attributable to a R\$1,671 million decrease in our outstanding balance of Euronotes resulting from repayments, which was partially offset by a R\$801.0 million increase in borrowings for local onlendings and by a new issuance of approximately R\$800.0 million of subordinated debt in the international capital markets in April 2004. This subordinated debt has a ten-year maturity and bears interest at a fixed rate.

Also included in our long-term borrowings are medium and long-term securities, including through our medium-term note program. This program permits us to issue up to US\$2.5 billion (or its equivalent in other currencies) of medium-term notes through our branches in Grand Cayman and New York and through our headquarters in Brazil. The program provides that the notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations and rank on the same level as all our present and future unsecured and unsubordinated external debt. Notes issued under the program have maturities of two years or more from their date of issuance and bear interest at a fixed rate. We may offer the notes issued under the program for sale to qualified institutional buyers in the United States under the Securities Act or to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in accordance with Regulation S of the Securities Act.

We had US\$500.0 million of notes under our medium-term notes program outstanding at December 31, 2004, and US\$674.6 million outstanding at December 31, 2005. Of these securities US\$274.6 million were issued during 2005 and US\$300.0 million in 2004. Although the program permits us to issue up to an aggregate of US\$2.5 billion of medium-term notes, our ability to issue the remaining balance under the program will depend on the existence of demand for such notes.

In August 2003, we issued two series of notes due in 2010, in an aggregate amount of US\$400.0 million, and in July 2004 we issued a new series of notes due in 2012, in an aggregate amount of US\$100.0 million. The notes are secured by future flows of payment orders we receive from abroad. In August 2005, we redeemed in advance one of the series issued in 2003 in the amount of US\$200.0 million. The series that remained outstanding on December 31, 2005 bears interest at a fixed interest rate.

In June 2005, we issued US\$300.0 million in non-cumulative junior subordinated perpetual bonds, on which we pay interest at a fixed rate on a quarterly basis.

We use the proceeds of our long-term debt issuances for general on-lending purposes, principally to our Brazilian clients. The difference between the interest we pay on our borrowings and the interest we charge our clients, known as the spread, is related to the term of the loans, our assessment of the client risk, and the general condition of the Brazilian economy. With the exception of our local onlendings, there are no regulatory restrictions on the use of our borrowings.

For additional information on our long-term debt, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk Sensitivity Analysis and note 14 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Compulsory Deposits with the Central Bank

The Central Bank requires us, as a financial institution, either to deposit a determined amount of funds with the Central Bank or to purchase and hold Brazilian federal treasury securities. We cannot use these compulsory deposits for any other purpose. The Central Bank determines the interest to be paid on these deposits, if any. For more information on compulsory deposit requirements, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company Banking Activity Deposit-taking Activities.

We had compulsory deposits at the amount of R\$21,686 million at December 31, 2005, a 7.3% increase from December 31, 2004, due to the increase the volume of our deposits. At December 31, 2004, the balance of our compulsory deposits was R\$20,209 million, a 21.1% increase from December 31, 2003, primarily due to an increase in the volume of deposits.

Sources of Additional Liquidity

We do not maintain unused pre-approved credit lines, but we believe that our strong presence in the Brazilian market and our reputation in international credit markets would enable us to obtain funds on market terms if necessary. Although our medium-term notes program is not a guaranteed pre-approved credit line and our ability to issue notes under the program at any given time depends on whether there is demand for such notes, as a general matter the program can facilitate our access to international credit markets, in which we can borrow funds at a lower interest rate and for longer tenors than in the Brazilian market. Furthermore, we may access the international capital markets to raise longer-term resources, under our existing program of notes guaranteed by future cash flows from payment orders that we receive from abroad.

Finally, in some limited circumstances we may obtain emergency funds from the Central Bank through a transaction referred to as *redesconto*. A *redesconto* is a loan from the Central Bank to a financial institution, which loan is guaranteed by federal government securities owned by the financial institution. The amount of federal government securities held by the financial institution as trading securities limits the amount of the *redesconto* transaction. We have never obtained funds from the Central Bank through *redesconto* transactions for liquidity purposes. At December 31, 2005, we had R\$ 17,142 million in federal government securities as trading securities that could be used for this purpose.

Cash Flow

During 2003, 2004 and 2005, the primary influence on our cash flow was the changes in the Brazilian economic environment. The following table shows the principal variations in cash outflows during the periods indicated:

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	2003	2004	2005
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	R\$ (7,995)	R\$13,496	R\$4,207
Net cash used in investing activities	(344)	(15,815)	(20,423)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	17,817	(3,285)	13,909
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	R\$9,478	R\$(5,604)	R\$(2,307)

2003

During 2003, we experienced a net increase of R\$9,478 million in cash and cash equivalents, due to the R\$17,817 million provided by our financing activities, which was partially offset by the R\$7,995 million used in our operating activities and the R\$344.0 million used in our investment activities.

The cash used in our investing activities in 2003 resulted primarily from the use of R\$3,968 million to acquire available-for-sale securities and of R\$1,220 million in the acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents received. These were partially offset by R\$4,647 million generated from the sale of available-for-sale securities.

The cash generated from our financing activities in 2003 resulted primarily from a R\$18,781 million net increase in purchases of federal funds and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, reflecting our shift during 2003 to using more liquid securities, as well as a R\$6,009 million increase in long-term borrowings, net of repayments. This was partially offset by the impact of a R\$3,556 million net reduction in deposits, excluding the acquisition of BBV Banco, and a R\$2,742 million decrease in our short-term borrowings, pursuant to our liquidation of borrowing and financing operations.

2004

During 2004, we experienced a net decrease of R\$5,604 million in cash and cash equivalents, due to the R\$15,815 million used in our investing activities and R\$3,285 million used in our financing activities, which was partially offset by the R\$13,496 million provided by our operating activities.

The cash used in our investing activities in 2004 resulted primarily from the use of R\$7,567 million to acquire available-for-sale securities and from the use of R\$9,287 million in our loan activities, as well as a R\$2,023 million net increase in compulsory deposits, mainly due to the increase in the volume of deposits, which was offset by R\$3,290 million of cash generated by the sale of available-for-sale securities.

The cash generated from our financing activities in 2004 resulted primarily from a R\$11,328 million net decrease in purchases of federal funds and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, reflecting our shift during 2004 to other funding sources, as well as R\$1,273 million paid as dividends and interest on shareholders capital. This was offset by the impact of a R\$9,395 million net increase in deposits.

2005

During 2005, we experienced a net decrease of R\$2,307 million in cash and cash equivalents due to the R\$20,423 million used in our investing activities, which was partially offset by the R\$13,909 million provided by our financing activities and R\$4,207 million provided by our operating activities.

The cash used in our investing activities in 2005 resulted primarily from the use of R\$4,435 million to acquire available-for-sale securities and of R\$20,169 million in our loan activities that was offset by the R\$5,034 million income from the sale of available-for-sale securities.

The cash generated from our financing activities in 2005 of R\$6,354 million resulted primarily from a net increase of transactions involving federal funds and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, a R\$6,397 million net increase in the volume of deposits, mainly time deposits, and a R\$3,531 million increase in long-term borrowings, net of repayments. This was partially offset by a R\$1,559 million payment of dividends and interest on shareholders capital and by a R\$1,302 million decrease in our short-term borrowings, pursuant to our liquidation of borrowing and financing operations.

Capital Compliance

The Basel I Accord requires banks to have a ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets of a minimum of 8.0% . At least half of total capital must consist of Tier I capital. Tier I, or core capital, includes equity capital less certain intangibles. Tier II capital includes asset revaluation reserves, general loan loss reserves and subordinated debt, subject to some limitations.

Brazilian banking regulations differ from Basel Accord requirements in several ways. Brazilian banking regulations:

- require a minimum ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets of 11.0%;
- do not permit general loan loss reserves to be considered as capital;
- specify different risk-weighted categories;
- impose a deduction from capital corresponding to fixed assets held in excess over limits imposed by the Central Bank; and
- limit the issuance of subordinated notes to 50.0% of Tier I capital.

Prior to July 31, 2000, capital adequacy requirements could be calculated on either a consolidated or unconsolidated basis. Since July 31, 2000, we have measured our capital compliance on a consolidated basis, in accordance with Central Bank rules. See Item 4. Information on the Company - Regulation and Supervision - Principal Limitations and Restrictions on Activities of Financial Institutions for a more detailed discussion of Brazilian capital adequacy requirements.

The following table shows our capital positions as a percentage of total risk weighted assets, as well as our minimum capital requirements under Brazilian law, for the dates indicated. The table and the following information are based on accounting practices adopted in Brazil:

	At December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million, except %)		
Capital - Tier I	12.7%	11.7%	11.5%
Capital - Tier II	4.5	4.4	3.7%

Total Capital	17.2%	16.1%	15.2%
Available regulatory capital	R\$18,473	R\$20,907	R\$25,658
Minimum regulatory capital required	11,803	14,306	18,532

Excess over minimum regulatory capital required	R\$6,670	R\$6,601	R\$7,126
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The increase in our available authorized capital from R\$20,907 million at December 31, 2004 to R\$25,658 million at December 31, 2005 million was mainly due to (i) our issuance of R\$628.0 million in subordinated notes, (ii) a capital increase of R\$737.0 million, (iii) a positive adjustment of R\$50.0 million relating to unrealized profits in investments classified as available-for-sale and (iv) profit capitalization of R\$3,633 million after payment of interest on shareholders' capital. These factors were partially offset by the effects of a R\$14.0 million decrease in our minority shareholder participation as a result of the acquisition of the participation interest of the minority shareholders of Bradesco Seguros and of R\$225.0 million from the repurchase of shares for deposit in our treasury account.

The increase in our available regulatory capital from R\$18,473 million at December 31, 2003 to R\$20,907 million at December 31, 2004, was due primarily to our issuance of R\$849.0 million in subordinated notes and the capitalization of R\$1,735 million of profits. These factors were partially offset by the effects of a R\$42.0 million decrease in our minority shareholder participation, due to the sale of our entire interest in the company Sete Quedas Empreendimentos Imobiliários e Participações Ltda. and to the negative adjustment of R\$20.0 million related to unrealized losses in investments classified as available for sale and of R\$49.0 million from the repurchase of shares for deposit in our treasury account.

The excess of our capitalization over the minimum regulatory capital required was R\$7,126 million at December 31, 2005, as compared to R\$6,601 million in 2004.

As of December 31 of each of 2003, 2004 and 2005, we were in compliance with all minimum capital requirements imposed by the Central Bank. For a description of our capital requirements and Central Bank capital adequacy regulations see Item 4. Information on the Company Regulation and Supervision Principal Limitations and Restrictions on Activities of Financial Institutions.

In the previous years we maintained a significant position in short-term, highly liquid instruments, which in general have a zero or low risk weighting, thereby eliminating or significantly reducing the need to maintain capital against these assets. This position reflects the restrictive credit environment that prevailed in Brazil during 2002-2003. If we were to increase significantly our loan portfolio, we would be required to maintain capital against these assets which, depending on the capital position at that time, could reduce our capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Management of interest rate sensitivity is a key component of our asset and liability policy. Interest rate sensitivity is the relationship between market interest rates and net interest revenue due to the maturity or repricing characteristics of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. For any given period, the pricing structure is considered balanced when an equal amount of these assets or liabilities matures or reprices in that period. Any mismatch of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities is known as a gap position. A negative gap denotes liability sensitivity and normally means that a decline in interest rates would have a negative effect on net interest income. Conversely, a positive gap denotes asset sensitivity and normally means that a decline in interest rates would have a positive effect on net interest income. These relationships can change significantly from day to day as a result of both market forces and management decisions.

Our interest rate sensitivity strategy takes into account:

- rates of return;

- the underlying degree of risk; and
- liquidity requirements, including minimum regulatory banking reserves, mandatory liquidity ratios, withdrawal and maturity of deposits, capital costs and additional demand for funds.

We monitor our maturity mismatches and positions and manage them within established limits. Our Treasury committee reviews our positions at least weekly and changes our positions as market outlooks change.

The following table shows the maturities of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at December 31, 2005 and may not reflect interest rate gap positions at other times. In addition, variations in interest rate sensitivity may exist within the repricing periods presented due to differing repricing dates. Variations may also arise among the different currencies in which interest rate positions are held.

At December 31, 2005

	Up to 30 days	31 days	90 days	91 days	180 days	181 days	365 days	1 year	3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Interest-earning assets:	(R\$ in million, except %)										
Deposits from banks	R\$5,276	R\$763		R\$1,399	R\$1,799		R\$3,032		R\$ 850		R\$ 13,119
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	10,093	39		14		-		-		839	10,985
Central bank compulsory deposits	11,176		-		-	383		1,407		3,451	16,417
Trading securities	22,101		230		4,724		3,708		7,962	2,223	40,948
Available-for-sale securities	77		29		92		154		2,051	10,109	12,512
Securities held to maturity	-		-		-		1,074		-	3,047	4,121
Loans	15,807		14,603		11,622		13,211		18,922	5,823	79,988
Other assets	-		-		-		-		-	498	498
Total interest-earning assets	64,530		15,664		17,851		20,329		33,374	26,840	178,588
Interest-bearing liabilities:											
Deposits from banks	87		41		2		16		-	-	146
Savings deposits	26,201		-		-		-		-	-	26,201
Time deposits	4,741		3,113		2,250		1,894		19,537	1,302	32,837
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	10,965		213		248		1,400		9,291	769	22,886
Short-term borrowings	998		1,906		2,153		1,435		574	-	7,066
Long-term borrowings	376		912		1,599		1,785		6,662	11,982	23,316
	43,368		6,185		6,252		6,530		36,064	14,053	112,452

Total interest-bearing liabilities

Asset/liability gap	21,162	9,479	11,599	13,799	(2,690)	12,787	R\$66,136
Cumulative gap	R\$21,162	R\$30,641	R\$42,240	R\$56,039	R\$53,349	R\$66,136	
Ratio of cumulative gap to cumulative total interest-earning assets	11.85%	17.16%	23.65%	31.38%	29.87%	37.03%	

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

Most of our operations are denominated in *reais*. Our policy is to avoid material exchange rate mismatches. However, at any given time, we generally have outstanding long-term debt denominated in and indexed to foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar. We had R\$6,462 million of long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2005. At that date, our consolidated net foreign currency liability exposure was R\$4,492 million, or 22.2% of shareholders liability. Consolidated net foreign currency exposure is

the difference between total foreign currency-indexed or -denominated assets and total foreign currency-indexed or -denominated liabilities, including off-balance-sheet derivatives financial instruments.

Our foreign currency position arises primarily through our purchases and sales of foreign exchange (primarily U.S. dollars) from Brazilian exporters and importers, from other financial institutions on the interbank market, and on the spot and forward currency markets. The Central Bank regulates our maximum outstanding sold and purchased foreign currency positions.

At December 31, 2005, the composition of our assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity by currency and term was as shown below. Our foreign currency assets are largely denominated in *reais* but are indexed to foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar. Most of our foreign currency liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar.

	December 31, 2005			
	R\$	Foreign currency	Total	Foreign currency as % of total
	(R\$ in million, except %)			
Assets:				
Cash and due from banks	R\$3,308	R\$139	R\$3,447	4.0%
Interest bearing deposits in other banks	9,901	3,218	13,119	24.5
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	10,345	640	10,985	5.8
Central bank compulsory deposits	21,679	7	21,686	-
Trading securities:				
Less than one year	8,662	163	8,825	1.8
From one to three years	7,853	109	7,962	1.4
More than three years	1,852	371	2,223	16.7
Indefinite ⁽¹⁾	21,926	12	21,938	0.1
Available-for-sale securities:				
Less than one year	347	5	352	1.4
From one to three years	1,780	271	2,051	13.2
More than three years	4,844	5,265	10,109	52.1
Indefinite	2,198	-	2,198	-
Securities held to maturity:				
Less than one year	1,043	31	1,074	2.9
From one to three years	-	-	-	
More than three years	2,094	953	3,047	31.3
Loans:				
Less than one year	46,130	9,113	55,243	16.5
From one to three years	16,403	2,519	18,922	13.3
More than three years	4,794	1,029	5,823	17.7
Indefinite ⁽²⁾	2,701	-	2,701	-
Investment in unconsolidated companies and other investments	114	283	397	71.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,719	2	2,721	0.1
Goodwill	332	-	332	-
Intangible assets, net	1,294	-	1,294	-
Other assets:				

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Less than one year	7,237	160	7,397	2.2
From one to three years	4,459	-	4,459	-
More than three years	2,768	485	3,253	14.9
Allowance for loan losses	(4,937)	(27)	(4,964)	0.5
Total	181,846	24,748	206,594	12.0
Percentage of total assets	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%	
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity:				
Deposits:				
Less than one year	52,155	2,413	54,568	4.4
From one to three years	19,439	98	19,537	0.5
More than three years	1,213	89	1,302	6.8
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	22,307	579	22,886	2.5
Short-term borrowings:				
Less than one year	-	6,492	6,492	100.0
From one to three years	-	574	574	100.0
Long-term borrowings:				

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Less than one year	4,100	572	4,672	12.2
From one to three years	5,553	1,109	6,662	16.6
More than three years	7,201	4,074	11,275	36.1
Undetermined	-	707	707	100.0
Other liabilities:				
Less than one year	39,902	2,154	42,056	5.1
From one to three years	14,619	-	14,619	-
More than three years	932	5	937	0.5
Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries	88	-	88	-
Shareholders' equity	20,219	-	20,219	-
Total	R\$187,728	R\$18,866	R\$206,594	9.1%
Percentage of total liabilities and shareholders equity	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%	

(1) Represents investments in mutual funds, which are redeemable at any time, in accordance with our liquidity needs.

(2) Represents non-performing loans.

Derivatives are presented in the table above on the same basis as presented in the consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

Our cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency are represented principally by U.S. dollars. Amounts denominated in other currencies, which include euros and yen, are indexed to the U.S. dollar as well through currency swaps, effectively limiting our foreign currency exposure to U.S. dollars only.

We enter into short-term derivatives contracts with selected counterparties to manage our overall exposure as well as to assist customers in managing their exposures. These transactions involve a variety of derivatives, including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, futures and options. For more information regarding these derivative contracts, see note 22(b) to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

At December 31, 2005, the composition of our off-balance sheet derivatives by currency was as shown below:

	December 31, 2005		
	Reference amounts		
	R\$	Foreign currency	Total
			(R\$ in million)
Off-balance sheet derivatives:			
Interest rate futures contracts:			
Purchases	R\$1,920	-	R\$1,920
Sales	19,128	-	19,128

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Foreign currency futures contracts:			
Purchases	-	R\$5,560	5,560
Sales	-	12,217	12,217
Foreign currency option contracts:			
Purchases	-	199	199
Sales	-	220	220
Exchange rate forward agreements			
Purchases	107	-	107
Foreign currency forward agreements:			
Purchases	-	781	781
Sales	-	501	501

Swap contracts:			
Asset position:			
Interest rate swaps	10,703	-	10,703
Currency swaps	-	5,216	5,216
Liability position:			
Interest rate swaps	R\$2,211	-	2,211
Currency swaps	-	R\$13,369	R\$13,369

Capital Expenditures

In the past three years, we have made, and expect to continue to make, significant capital expenditures related to improvements and innovations in technology and the Internet designed to maintain and expand our technology infrastructure in order to increase our productivity, accessibility and cost efficiency and our reputation as a leader in technological innovation in the financial services sector. We have made significant capital expenditures for systems development, data processing equipment and other technology designed to further these goals. These expenditures are for systems and technology for use both in our own operations and by clients.

The following table shows our capital expenditures accounted for as fixed assets in the periods:

	2003	2004	2005
	(R\$ in million)		
Infrastructure:			
Land and buildings	R\$110	R\$43	R\$59
Leasehold furniture and equipment	204	107	76
Betterments in owned and third-party real estate	88	52	68
Others	81	28	15
Total	483	230	218
Information Technology:			
Systems development	235	240	200
Data processing equipment	663	643	488
Total	898	883	688
Total	R\$1,381	R\$1,113	R\$906

During 2005, we made R\$1,372 million in capital expenditures, R\$906.0 million of which were related to the acquisition of assets and R\$466.0 million to telecommunications services and data processing expenses. During the first three months of 2006, we made investments valued at R\$386.0 million.

We believe that capital expenditures in 2006 through 2008 will not be substantially greater than historical expenditure levels and anticipate that in accordance with our practice during recent years, our capital expenditures in 2006 through 2008 will be funded from our own resources. No assurance can be given, however, that the capital expenditures will be made and, if made, that such expenditures will be made in the amounts currently expected.

Transactions Recorded in Memorandum Accounts

All of our off -balance sheet financial guarantees are described under - Off-balance Sheet Financial Guarantees. None of our off-balance sheet arrangements are of the type with respect to which we are required to provide disclosure pursuant to Item 5.E. of Form 20-F.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Other than our program of technological innovation we do not have any significant policies or projects relating to research and development, and we own no patents or licenses.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Management of Banco Bradesco

We are managed by our *Conselho de Administração*, which we call the Board of Directors, together with our Board of Executive Officers. The Board of Directors establishes our corporate strategy and policies and supervises and monitors the Board of Executive Officers. In turn, the Board of Executive Officers implements the strategy and policies set by the Board of Directors and is responsible for our day-to-day management.

Our Board of Executive Officers is currently made up of (1) the *Diretoria Executiva*, which is the board of senior executive officers, and (2) our departmental and regional directors. The *Diretoria Executiva* is made up of the president, eight executive vice presidents and thirteen managing executive directors.

Our eight-member Board of Directors meets on an ordinary basis every ninety days and meets on an extraordinary basis whenever necessary and is responsible for:

- approving, on a case-by-case basis, any engagement of our independent auditors for audit and non-audit services provided to our subsidiaries or to us;
- establishing our corporate strategy;
- reviewing our business plans and policies; and
- supervising and monitoring the activities of our Board of Executive Officers.

Our Board of Directors acts as our audit committee, as specified in Section 3(a)(58) of the Exchange Act of 1934, for purposes of approving, on a case-by-case basis, any engagement of our independent auditors for audit and non-audit services provided to our subsidiaries or to us.

Our *Diretoria Executiva* meets weekly and is responsible for:

- implementing the strategy and policies established by our Board of Directors; and
- our day-to-day management.

Several members of our Board of Directors and the *Diretoria Executiva* also perform senior management functions at our subsidiaries, including Bradesco Seguros, Bradesco Auto/RE Companhia de Seguros, Bradesco Capitalização, Bram-Bradesco Asset Management S.A., Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários, Banco Finasa, Bradesco Consórcios, Bradesco Saúde and Bradesco Leasing.

Each of our subsidiaries has its own management structure.

On June 9, 2003, our shareholders Cidade de Deus Companhia Comercial de Participações, Fundação Bradesco and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria - BBVA entered into a Shareholders Agreement, which provides that for so long as BBVA owns at least 3.94% of our voting capital, the controlling shareholders shall grant BBVA the right to elect one member of our board of directors and Bradesco and BBVA shall keep a *Euro desk*, headed by a department officer appointed by BBVA. In addition, if BBVA wishes to sell part or all of its participation interest, it shall notify the other shareholders, which shall be granted a right of first refusal over the acquisition of such shares. For more information regarding the Shareholders Agreement, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company History Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 Acquisition of BBV Banco.

Pursuant to Brazilian law, all members of our Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers have been approved by the Central Bank.

The following are biographies of the current members of our Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers.

Members of the Board of Directors:

Lázaro de Mello Brandão, Chairman: Born on June 15, 1926; economist and business administrator. In September 1942, Mr. Brandão was hired as a bookkeeper by Casa Bancária Almeida & Cia., the financial institution that, on March 10, 1943, became Banco Brasileiro de Descontos S.A. and later became Banco Bradesco S.A. He has held a variety of positions during his banking career in Bradesco. In January 1963, he was elected as an Officer, and in September 1977, he was elected Vice-President. In January, 1981 he assumed the position of CEO, succeeding Mr. Amador Aguiar, the founder of Bradesco. Since February 1990, he has served as the Chairman of our Board of Directors. In March 1999, he decided to step down as CEO, but has remained the Chairman of our Board of Directors. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President of Fundação Bradesco; and Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition, he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bradepar S.A., a member of the consulting committee of VBC Participações S.A., and a voting member of the Managing Board of Banco Espírito Santo S.A., located in Lisbon, Portugal. He has also served as President of the Banking Associations of the States of São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, as Vice-President of the National Federation of Banks, known as FENABAN, as a member of the Board of the Federation of Brazilian Banking Associations, known as FEBRABAN and as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Fundo Garantidor de Créditos FGC and CIBRASEC Companhia Brasileira de Securitização.

Antônio Bornia, Vice-Chairman: Born on November 22, 1935. In May 1952, Mr. Bornia started his career with Bradesco. Since then, he has held a variety of positions within Bradesco. In September 1975, he became an Associate Officer; in April 1979, he was appointed to an Executive Officer position; in June 1981 he became Vice-President and since March 1999 he has been the Vice-Chairman of our Board of Directors. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bradesco Securities, Inc. and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Bradesco Luxembourg S.A. and Bradesco Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil; Vice President of NCF Participações S.A., Nova Cidade de Deus Participações S.A. and Top Clube Bradesco, Segurança, Educação e Assistência Social; Manager of Bradport - S.G.P.S. Sociedade Unipessoal, Lda; Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Vice President of Fundação Bradesco; Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors; and Vice President of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System

and Nutrition (FIMADEN). He is also the Chairman of the Board of the ABEL, CEO of the National Union of Leasing Companies; Vice-president of the Board of Representatives of the CNF - National Confederation of the Financial Institutions and the National Confederation of the Financial System - CONSIF, Vice-president of the Board of Directors of Bradespar S.A., and member of the Brazilian Sector of the Brazil-United States Chamber of Commerce. He has also served as the CEO of ABEL, an alternate member of the Board of Resources of the National Financial System, an agency related to the Treasury Ministry, as representative of the ABEL - Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Leasing from July 1989 until July 1991 and from February 2000 to February 2002. He was also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the FGC from January 2002 to January 2005, and Vice Chairman of the Executive Board of the Latin American Leasing Federation - Felalease from August 2003 to October 2005.

Mário da Silveira Teixeira Júnior, Director: Born on March 4, 1946. Mr. Teixeira received a degree in civil engineering and business administration from Mackenzie Presbyterian University. In July 1971, Mr. Teixeira joined Bradesco S.A Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários, having served as an officer from March 1983 until January 1984, when he was transferred to Banco Bradesco de Investimento S.A. and Banco Bradesco S.A. There, he was appointed Departmental Director in January 1984; Managing Officer in March 1992; Vice-President in March 1998, and from March 1999 to July 2001 he served as a member of our Board of Directors. From July 2001 until March 2002, Mr. Teixeira served as the CEO of Bradespar S.A., a company incorporated by our partial spinoff. In March 2002, he returned to his position as a member of our Board of Directors, where he remains until today. Currently he is also a Member of the Board of Directors of Bradesco Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil, member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco, member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN), and member of the Board of Directors of Bradespar S.A. In addition to these activities, he is a member of the Board of Directors of CPFL Energia S.A. and Valepar S.A., Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, voting member of the Managing Board of Banco Espírito Santo de Investimentos S.A., located in Lisbon, Portugal, and Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of BES Investimento do Brasil S.A. - Banco de Investimento. He has also served as Vice-President of ANBID - Associação Nacional dos Bancos de Investimento, member of the Management Board of ABRASCA - Associação Brasileira das Companhias Abertas, member of the Board of Directors of Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz - CPFL, Companhia Piratininga de Força e Luz, Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional - CSN, CPFL Geração de Energia S.A., Latasa S.A., São Paulo Alpargatas S.A., Tigre S.A. Tubos e Conexões, VBC Energia S.A. and VBC Participações S.A.

Márcio Artur Laurelli Cypriano, Director: Born on November 20, 1943. Mr. Cypriano received a law degree from Mackenzie Presbyterian University. In July 1967, he started his career joining Banco da Bahia S.A., a financial institution we merged with in December 1973. Thereafter, Mr. Cypriano became a manager of Bradesco. In January 1984, Mr. Cypriano was appointed as a Departmental Officer, in January 1986 he became a Deputy Managing Officer, in February 1988, Mr. Cypriano was designated Managing Officer and in February 1995, he became Vice-President. In March 1999, he was appointed our CEO, and since March 2002, he has been a director. Prior to that, he was the CEO of Banco BCN from April 1998 until March 1999. Currently Mr. Cypriano also serves as CEO of several companies of Bradesco's organization, such as member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Director of Fundação Bradesco; and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition to these activities, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Bradespar S.A., member of the Board of Conselho de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - CDES; CEO and President of FEBRABAN; CEO of FENABAN and of the Union of the Banks in the States of São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, member of the Board of Directors of FGC and of the Agribusiness Board CONSAGRO, as a representative of FEBRABAN, and member

of Conselho Superior de Comércio Exterior (Coscecx), and of the Federation of the Industries of the State of São Paulo/Instituto Roberto Simonsen.

João Aguiar Alvarez, Director: Born on August 11, 1960. Mr. Alvarez received a degree in agronomy from the Manuel Carlos Gonçalves College of Agronomy and Animal Husbandry in Espírito Santo do Pinhal, SP. In April 1986 he was elected to the Board of Directors of Cidade de Deus - Companhia Comercial de Participações, one of the holding companies of Banco Bradesco S.A., and since April 1988, he has served as a member of the Board of Directors of Bradesco. Since February 1990, Mr. Alvarez has been a member of our Board of Directors and a director of Bradespar S.A. since March 2000. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and Associate Director of Fundação Bradesco and Member of the Board of Directors and Associate Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN).

Denise Aguiar Alvarez Valente, Director: Born on January 24, 1958. Ms. Valente received a degree in education from São Paulo Pontific Catholic University and received a Masters in Education from New York University. In April 1986, she was appointed to the Board of Directors of Cidade de Deus - Companhia Comercial de Participações, one of our controlling shareholders, and since July 1988 she has also been serving as an Officer. Since February 1990, Ms. Valente has served as a member of our Board of Directors, and since March 2000, she has also served as a Director of Bradespar S.A. She is also a member of the Board of Trustees and Associate Director of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Associate Directors of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition to these activities, she is a member of the Board of Directors of Associação dos Amigos da Pinacoteca do Estado and of the Deliberative Board of Fundo Social de Solidariedade do Estado de São Paulo - FUSSESP, member of Fundação Dorina Nowill para Cegos and Fundação Roberto Marinho, member of the Governance Board of GIFE - Group of Institutions, Foundations and Companies, member of the Consulting Board of Canal Futura and effective member (*Socia Efetiva*) of Associação de Apoio ao Programa Alfabetização Solidária - AAPAS.

Raul Santoro de Mattos Almeida, Director: Born on September 16, 1952. Mr. Almeida received a degree in mechanical engineering from Escola Politécnica - Universidade São Paulo - USP. Mr. Almeida joined our Board of Directors on January 28, 2005. He is the Country Manager and CEO of BBVA Bancomer Financial Holdings, Texas, Valley Bank, California, BBVA Bancomer Transfer Services (BTS) - Services of Transference, Texas, BBVA Bancomer Foreign Exchange (BFX) - Exchange, Texas, BBVA Bancomer Financial Services (BFS) - Financial Services, Texas, BBVA Finance, Delaware, BBVA Securities, Incorporation, New York, Member of the Board of Directors of BBVA Puerto Rico. He was a Member of the Board of Directors of BBVA Bancomer Instituição de Banco Múltiplo, Mexico, Chief Executive Officer of Santander Overseas Bank, Puerto Rico, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Banco Santander, Puerto Rico, Financial officer of the International Division of the Bank Santander, Spain, Managing Superintendent of the Bank Santander, Brazil; Vice-president of the Bank of Boston, Brazil, Vice-president, treasurer and superintendent officer of Multileasing of the Bank of America NT&AS, Brazil, officer of Finasa Leasing Arrendamento Mercantil S.A., Brazil, and manager of the LEASCO - Companhia de Leasing do Brasil. Mr. Almeida is a member of the Board of Directors of the IIB - Institute of International Bankers, New York, USSCC - Chamber of Commerce United States and Spain; and USBCC - Chamber of Commerce United States and Spain.

Ricardo Espírito Santo Silva Salgado, Director: Born on June, 25 1944. Mr. Salgado received a degree in economics from the Instituto Superior de Ciências Econômicas e Financeiras at Universidade Técnica de Lisboa - Portugal. In June 2003 he was appointed to our Board of Directors. He is also a member of the Superior Council of the Espírito Santo group, Vice-President of the Board of Directors and President of the Executive Commission of Banco Espírito Santo, S.A. - Lisbon, President of Espírito Santo Financial

Group (ESFG) - Luxembourg, a member of the Supervisory Board of Euronext NV - the Netherlands, a member of the Executive Committee of Institut Internationale d Études Bancaires (IIEB) - Brussels and a member of the European Advisory Committee Board of NYSE. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors of Banco Boavista Interatlântico S.A. (Brazil) from September 1997 to October 2000.

Members of the *Diretoria Executiva* :

Márcio Artur Laurelli Cypriano, Chief Executive Officer: Mr. Cypriano serves as our Chief Executive Officer, as well as a Member of our Board of Directors. His experience is summarized above under Members of the Board of Directors.

Laércio Albino Cezar, Vice-President: Born on October 13, 1946; accountant. He started his career in April 1960 in Bradesco. Since then, Mr. Cezar has held a variety of positions within Bradesco, such as being appointed as our Departmental Officer in March 1982, Managing Executive Officer in March 1992 and Vice-President since March 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as a member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Prior to that, from November 1983 to March 1992, he was a member of the Security Against Frauds Sub-committee of FEBRABAN. Mr. Cezar was also the Brazilian representative within the Internal Auditors Committee of FELABAN - Federação Latino-americana de Bancos - from January 1991 to April 1997; Vice-President of the Institute of Rational Organization of Labor (IDORT) of São Paulo from July 1997 to July 2000, and First Executive Vice-President from July 2000 to July 2003.

Arnaldo Alves Vieira, Vice-President: Born on April 9, 1948. Mr. Vieira received a law degree from Guarulhos University and a degree in business administration from Mackenzie Presbyterian University. He started his career in October 1961 in Bradesco. Since then, Mr. Vieira has held a variety of positions within Bradesco, such as being appointed as our Regional Officer in April 1985, Departmental Officer in March 1992, Managing Officer in February 1995 and Vice President since March 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as a member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Directors of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition to these activities, since November 1995 he has been the Vice-Chairman of Companhia Brasileira de Meios de Pagamento (VISANET), Officer of the InterAmerica Overseas Limited since May 2000, Director of the Regional Board of Directors of Visa International since May 1999 and Member of the Board of Ethics and Self Regulation of the Brazilian Association of Credit Card Companies and Services - AB ECS - since January, 2006. Mr. Vieira has also served as Executive Officer of FEBRABAN and FENABAN from March to September of 2002.

Luiz Carlos Trabuco Cappi, Vice-President: Born on October 6, 1951. Mr. Cappi received a degree in philosophy from the São Paulo University of Philosophy, Science and Languages and a post-graduate degree in social psychology from the São Paulo School of Sociology and Politics. He began his career at Bradesco in April 1969. Since then, Mr. Cappi has held a variety of positions within Bradesco, such as being appointed Departmental Officer in January 1984, Managing Officer in March 1998 and Vice-President since March 1999. Since March 2003, he has been the CEO of Bradesco Seguros S.A. and he also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Bradesco Seguros from March 1999 to March 2005. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as a member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Directors of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition to these activities, he is a member of the Managing Board of Rio de Janeiro Commercial Association, member of the Egreious Board of ANSP - National Academy of Insurance and Pension

Plans and member of the Consulting Board of APTS - São Paulo Association of Insurance Technicians. He was a Sector Director of ADVB - Association of Sales Directors of Brazil, President of ANAPP - National Association of Private Pension, a member of the Managing Board of ABRASCA - Brazilian Association of Publicly-held Companies, a member of the Board of Directors of Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo-Mineira and Marketing Sector Director and a member of the National Board of Banking Ethics (CONEB) of the Brazilian Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN).

Sérgio Socha, Vice President: Born on March 15, 1946. Mr. Socha began his career at Banco Indústria e Comércio de Santa Catarina S.A. in September 1961. With the acquisition of Banco Indústria e Comércio de Santa Catarina S.A., he joined our staff in May 1968. Since then he has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as a Regional Officer in March 1986, Departmental Officer from July 1995 to January 1998 and Vice President since July 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Mr. Socha was an officer of BCN S.A. from December 1997 to November 1998. At that time, he became Vice President of BCN, a position he held until July 1999, and Vice-President of ABECIP - Brazilian Association of the Entities of Home Loans and Savings - from November 1999 to March 2002. He was a Member of the Deliberation Council from March 2002 to November 2003.

Julio de Siqueira Carvalho de Araujo, Vice President: Born on December 10, 1954. Mr. Carvalho de Araújo began his career in March 1978 at Banco BCN S.A., a financial institution that was acquired by us in 1997. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco Officer in October 1989 and Vice President of BCN from May 1995 to August 2000. Since August 2000 he has been one of our Vice Presidents. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition to this activities, he serves as a member of the board of directors of Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia (CBLC) and of the Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros BM&F, member of the Board of Directors of Interbank Chamber of Payments - CIP, and member of the Deliberative Board of the Brazilian Association of Real State Credit and Savings Entities - ABECIP.

Milton Almicar Silva Vargas, Vice President: Born on May 10, 1956. Mr. Vargas received a degree in business administration from UNIFIEO - University Center FIEO of Osasco. He began at Bradesco in July 1976. Mr. Vargas has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as Departmental Officer in December 1997, Managing Officer in March 2000 and Vice President since March 2002. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees, Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). In addition to these activities, Mr. Vargas is also an alternate member of the National Board of Banking Ethics and Auto-Regulation, member of the Fiscal Council of the Credit Guarantee Fund - FGC and a representative of Bradesco in the Managing Board of the Brazilian Institute of Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Researches - IPECAFI. He was a member of the Fiscal Council of ASSOBESP - Association of Banks of the State of São Paulo, National Federation of Banks (FENABAN), Brazilian Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN), Union of Banks in the States of São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul and member of the Board of Directors of CPM S.A.

José Luiz Acar Pedro, Vice President: Born on November 23, 1952. Mr. Pedro received a business administration degree from the Santana College of Economic and Accounting Sciences at São Judas Tadeu University in São Paulo/SP. He began his career in January 1971 at Banco BCN S.A., a financial

institution that was acquired by us in December 1997. Mr. Pedro has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as an Officer in June 1986, an Executive Officer in May 1996 and CEO of BCN from March 1999 to March 2004. In February 2003, he was elected as Executive Vice President of Banco Bradesco S.A., a position which he currently holds. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees and Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Prior to that, until March 2004, Mr. Pedro was also the CEO of Banco Mercantil de São Paulo S.A and of Banco Boavista Interatlântico S.A., where he is currently an Officer. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of ABRASCA, member of the Board of Directors of CPM S/A and CPM Holdings Ltd., member of the Board of Directors of the Instituto Brasileiro de Relações com Investidores IBRI, Vice-President of FEBRABAN and FENABAN, Treasury Officer of the banks unions in the States of São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. He also served as Chairman of BCN Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A., CEO and member of the Advisory Board of BCN Asset Management S.A., CEO of Potenza S.A. Processamento de Dados, Officer of Financiadora BCN S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimentos, member of the Oversight Board of Fundação Nacional da Qualidade FNQ and CEO of Instituto Brasileiro de Relacao com os Investidores IBRI.

Norberto Pinto Barbedo, Vice-President: Born on February 26, 1952. Mr. Barbedo received an accounting degree from Tiberiçá College of Accounting Sciences. He began his career in January 1968 at Banco BCN S.A., a financial institution that was acquired by us in December 1997. Mr. Barbedo has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as an Officer in October 1989 and Executive Officer and Vice-President of Banco BCN S.A. from December 1997 to March 2004. In February 2003, Mr. Barbedo was appointed one of our Executive Officers and Vice-Presidents. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees, Managing Officer of Fundação Bradesco, member of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Prior to that, until March 2004, Mr. Barbedo was Vice-President of Banco Mercantil de São Paulo S.A and of Banco Boavista Interatlântico S.A., where he is currently an Officer. He also served as director of BCN Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A., Officer of Financiadora BCN S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimentos and Vice-President of Banco Zogbi S.A. and Potenza S.A. Processamento de Dados.

Armando Trivelato Filho, Managing Officer: Born on August 10, 1946. Mr. Filho received a degree in civil engineering from Minas Gerais University. He began at Bradesco in May 1977. Mr. Trivelato has held a variety of positions within Bradesco, such as being appointed in Bradesco as Departmental Officer in July 1988, Deputy Managing Officer in March 1998 and a Managing Officer since March 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Prior to that he was an Engineer of Bradesco S.A. Crédito Imobiliário, Officer of the Digilab - Laboratório Digital Ltda., director of Matel Tecnologia de Teleinformática S.A. - MATEC, alternate director of the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional - CSN, Officer and director of Matel S.A. - Participação and Administração, Vice-Chairman of Teletrim Telecomunicações S.A. and director of VICOM S.A.

Carlos Alberto Rodrigues Guilherme, Managing Officer: Born on December 21, 1943 Mr. Guilherme received a law degree from Pinhalense Education Foundation. He began at Bradesco in December 1957. Mr. Guilherme has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed as Departmental Officer in March 1986, Deputy Managing Officer in March 1998 and a Managing Officer since March 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the

Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Prior to that, he served as Officer of Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais S.A. from April 1998 until April 2003 and of Credireal Leasing S.A. Arrendamento Mercantil from April 1998 to September 1999.

José Alcides Munhoz, Managing Officer: Born on July 23, 1948. Mr. Munhoz began at Bradesco in October 1970. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as Regional Officer in March 1989, Departmental Officer in January 1995, Deputy Managing Officer in March 1998, and a Managing Officer since March 1999. In May 2004, he was elected Director of Bradesco Consórcios Ltda. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN).

José Guilherme Lembi de Faria, Managing Officer: Born on June 25, 1945. Mr. Lembi de Faria received a degree in economics from the Fluminense Federal University. He began his career in January 1967 at Banco Mineiro do Oeste S.A., which was acquired by us in 1973. In September 1981 he was designated General Manager of our New York Branch. After returning to Brazil, he became a Regional Officer in March 1993, appointed as Departmental Officer in February 1995, Deputy Managing Officer in March 1998, and a Managing Officer since March 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN), CEO of Banco Bradesco Argentina S.A., Vice-President of the Bradesco Services Co., Ltd. and Officer of Cidade Capital Markets Ltd. He was a Member of the Board of Directors and Treasury Director of Boavista Banking Limited from September, 2004 to March, 2006 and from March, 2001 to March, 2006, respectively.

Luiz Pasteur Vasconcellos Machado, Managing Officer: Born on June 14, 1948. Mr. Machado received a law degree from the United Metropolitan Colleges FMU. He began at Bradesco in June 1962. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as a Regional Officer in March 1986, Departmental Officer in March 1992, Deputy Managing Officer in March 1998, and a Managing Officer since March 1999. He also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). He has also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Companhia Brasileira de Meios de Pagamento from April 1998 to April 2006, Chairman of the Smart Club do Brasil Ltda. from June 2004 to November 2004, where he has also held the position of member of its Board of Directors.

Milton Matsumoto, Managing Officer: Born on April 24, 1945. Mr. Matsumoto received a degree in business administration from UNIFIEO University Center FIEO of Osasco. He began at Bradesco in September 1957. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as Departmental Officer in March 1985, Assistant Officer in March 1998, and a Managing Officer since March 1999. Mr. Matsumoto also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). He also serves as an alternate member of the Board of Directors of CPM Holdings Ltd., CPM S.A., Secretary Officer of the union of the credit, financing and investing companies of the State of São Paulo, where he previously was the Vice-President and alternate officer, and Secretary Director of FENACREFI - Interstate Federation of Loan, Financing and Investment Institutions. He was an Officer of Bradesco S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários from January 1984 to March 1985 and the first Secretary Officer of the Bank Union in the States of São Paulo, Paraná, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul from June 1989 to May 1998.

Cristiano Queiroz Belfort, Managing Officer: Born on December 22, 1955. Mr. Belfort received a degree in Legal and Economic Sciences for the Pontifical University Catholic of São Paulo, with post graduate degrees in Economics from FEA-USP, MBA - PDE INSEAD from Fundação Dom Cabral, an MBA Programa de Desenvolvimento Gerencial PDG EXEC from IBMEC and an MBA in Marketing of Services from ESPM. Since March 2000 he has served as one of our Managing Officers. Mr. Belfort also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Prior to that, he was an officer of Banco BCN S.A. from August 1997 until March 2000.

Sérgio de Oliveira, Managing Officer: Born on July 10, 1949. Mr. Oliveira received a degree in business administration from UNIFIEO University Center FIEO of Osasco. He began at Bradesco in April 1970. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector and has been a Managing Officer of Bradesco since March 2000. Mr. Oliveira also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN), Vice-Chairman of the Bradesco Securities, Inc. and Managing Officer of BRAM - Bradesco Asset Management S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários. He is also member of the consulting board of ADEVAL - Associação das Empresas Distribuidoras de Valores, alternate member of the Managing Board of Associação Brasileira das Companhias Abertas ABRASCA, Vice-President of ANBID and director of Instituto Nacional de Investidores - INI. Prior to that, from July 1997 to March 2000, Mr. Oliveira served as CEO of Bradesco S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários, where he held an Officer position from March 1985 to July 1997, a member of the Advisory Chamber of Boi Gordo and of Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros from July 1998 to November 2000 and alternate director of the Stock Exchange of São Paulo from December 1999 until April 2000.

Odair Afonso Rebelato, Managing Officer: Born on July 28, 1945. Mr. Rebelato began at Bradesco in August 1960. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as a Regional Officer in March 1989, Departmental Officer in March 1998, and a Managing Officer since August 2001. Mr. Rebelato also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN).

Aurélio Conrado Boni, Managing Officer: Born on July 19, 1951. He began at Bradesco in February 1971. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as a Departmental Officer in December 1997 and a Managing Officer since December 2001. Mr. Boni also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN).

Domingos Figueiredo de Abreu, Managing Officer: Born on January 8, 1959. He received a degree in economics from College of Economic Sciences of Mogi das Cruzes and a degree in accounting from College of Economic Sciences and Administration of OSASCO FEAO. Mr. Abreu began at Bradesco in December 1981. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as a Departmental Officer in June 2001 and a Managing Officer since March 2002. Prior to that, he served as an officer of BCN S.A. from December 1997 to June 2001. Mr. Abreu also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Since October 2001, he holds the position of alternate director of CPM S.A., where he was also a member of the Board of Technical Administration from June 1998 to May 1999.

Paulo Eduardo D Avila Isola, Managing Officer: Born on December 11, 1955. Mr. Isola received a business administration degree from Brás Cubas College, São Paulo, SP. He began his career as a Director of Continental Promotora de Venda Ltda, now called Finasa Promotora de Vendas Ltda, in July 1997. He later became Managing Director in April 2004. In March 2002, he became Managing Officer. He was designated Managing Officer of Banco BCN S.A. until February 2003, when he became one of our current Managing Officers. Mr. Isola also holds a variety of positions within Grupo Bradesco, such as member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). He is also Vice-President of ACREFI - Associação Nacional das Instituições de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento, alternate director of CIBRASEC - Companhia Brasileira de Securitização, member of the Board of Directors of Clicar Central On-Line de Financiamentos Sociedade Simples Ltda and member of the Board of Directors of Companhia Brasileira de Meios de Pagamento. Mr. Isola has also served as Technician Officer of the ABEL Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Leasing, from 1996 to 2000.

Ademir Cossello, Managing Officer: Born on July 3, 1955. Mr. Cossello received a degree in economics from Faculdades Padre Anchieta. He began at Bradesco in October 1973. He has held a variety of positions within the banking sector, such as being appointed in Bradesco as a Regional Officer in January 1995 and Departmental Officer from March 1998 until September 1999. In June 2003, he became Executive Managing Director, a position he currently holds. Mr. Cossello also holds positions as a member of the Board of Trustees of Fundação Bradesco and member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Diseases of the Digestive System and Nutrition (FIMADEN). Since August 2003, he is also a member of the Deliberative Council of the Commerce Association of São Paulo, where he previously held the position of member of the deliberative board from February to September 1999. He was an Officer and Managing Officer at Banco Baneb S.A. from June 1999 to October 2001. From October 2001 to March 2004, he served as Managing Officer of Banco BCN S.A., and from January 1995 to January 1997, he was a director of ASBAN - Associação de Bancos no Estado de Goiás.

Compensation

At the Annual Shareholders meeting, our shareholders establish the maximum global compensation of the members of our Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers for the ensuing year. In 2005, our shareholders set the global compensation for our Directors and Executive Officers at R\$150.0 million.

In 2005, our directors and executive officers received aggregate compensation of R\$150.0 million for their services, whether as members of the Board of Directors or Board of Executive Officers, as applicable, or as providers of services to our subsidiaries. No part of the aggregate compensation was paid as part of a profit sharing plan or in the form of stock options.

We are not required under Brazilian law to disclose on an individual basis the compensation of the members of our Board of Directors, Board of Executive Officers or any other person of our management team, and we do not otherwise publicly disclose this information.

Our directors and executive officers have the right to participate in the same complementary retirement pension plans available to all our employees. In 2005, we contributed R\$150.0 million to pension plans on behalf of our directors and executive officers.

Board Practices

Our shareholders elect the members of our Board of Directors at the annual general shareholders meeting for one-year terms and the board members can be reelected for consecutive terms. The Board of Directors appoint the members of our Board of Executive Officers for one-year terms, which can also be extended for consecutive terms.

To become a member of our Board of Executive Officers, a person must have worked for us or our affiliates for a minimum of ten consecutive years and be less than sixty-five years old at the time of appointment. There are 38 departmental directors and 10 regional directors on the Board of Executive Officers. The departmental and regional directors direct the business of each of our various divisions and branches and report to the Board of Executive Officers. To become a departmental or regional director, a person must be an employee or executive officer at Bradesco or one of our affiliates and be less than sixty-two years old, in the case of departmental directors, or sixty years old, in the case of regional directors, at the time of appointment. Our Board of Directors may, for up to 25.0% of the members of our Board of Executive Officers, waive the fulfillment of certain requirements for their appointment, as follows:

- **Management Officers** – the Board of Directors can waive the requirement pursuant to which the person should be an employee of Bradesco or any of its affiliates for at least 10 years. Notwithstanding the above, such requirement cannot be waived for persons to be appointed as Presidents or Vice-Presidents.
- **Departmental and Regional Directors** – the Board of Directors can waive the requirement pursuant to which the person should be an employee or member of the management of Bradesco or any of its affiliates.

The members of our Board of Directors are required to work exclusively for us, unless granted an exception by the Board of Directors. Notwithstanding the above, the members of our Board of Directors are not required to be or to have been our employees, and service as a member of our Board of Directors does not constitute employment with us.

Fiscal Council

Under Brazilian law, corporations may have a *conselho fiscal*, or fiscal council, which is an independent corporate body, with general monitoring and supervision powers according to Brazilian Corporate Law. Our bylaws provide for a fiscal council and specify that if our shareholders convene a fiscal council, it shall have from three to five members.

Our fiscal council has three members (Domingos Aparecido Maia, José Roberto Aparecido Nunciaroni and Ricardo Abecassis Espírito Santo Silva) and three alternates (Jorge Tadeu Pinto de Figueiredo, Nelson Lopes de Oliveira and Renaud Roberto Teixeira), all of whom were appointed on March 27, 2006, and all of whose terms will expire in March 2007. In accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, our fiscal council has the right and obligation to, among other things:

- Supervise, through any of its members, the actions of our managers and to verify their fulfillment of their duties;

- review and issue opinions regarding our financial statements prior to their disclosure, including the explanatory notes to the financial statements, the independent auditor's report and any management reports;
- opine on any management proposals to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting related to:
 - changes in our social capital,
 - issuances of debentures or rights offerings entitling the holder to subscribe for equity
 - investment plans and capital expenditure budgets,
 - distributions of dividends, and
 - transformation of our corporate form and corporate restructuring, as mergers and spin offs;
- inform our management of any error, fraud, or felony it discovers and suggest measures management should take in order to protect our best interests, and, if our management fails to take these necessary steps, to inform the shareholders' assembly; and
- call general shareholders' assemblies if management delays the general shareholders' assembly for more than one month and call special shareholders' meetings in case of material or important matters.

Board Committees

Our shareholders approved the creation of the Audit Committee, the Internal Control and Compliance Committee and the Compensation Committee at an Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting held on December 17, 2003. At an Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting held on March 27, 2006, our shareholders approved the transformation of the Ethics Committee into a statutory committee.

Audit Committee

Pursuant to our by-laws and to Central Bank regulations since July 2004, we have appointed an Audit Committee, which is comprised of three to five members, each of whom serves a term of one year. Our Audit Committee members are appointed by, and may be replaced by, the Board of Directors. All of the members of the Audit Committee are independent from our management. The current members of the committee are Mário da Silveira Teixeira Júnior, Hélio Machado dos Reis, Paulo Roberto Simões da Cunha and Yves Louis Jacques Lejeune. Of the members, only Mr. Mario Teixeira is a member of our Board of Directors. In addition, under Brazilian law, the function of hiring independent auditors is reserved for the board of directors of a company. As a result, our board of directors functions as our audit committee, as specified in Section 3(a)(58) of the Exchange Act, for purposes of approving, on a case-by-case basis, any engagement of our independent auditors for audit and non-audit services provided to our subsidiaries or to us. Except in these respects, our audit committee is comparable to and performs the functions of audit committees of U.S. companies. Since our Audit Committee is not an audit committee of our Board of Directors, but, as required under Central Bank regulations, is a separate organ from our Board of Directors, we have relied on the exemption set forth in Exchange Act Rule 10A-3(c)(3) in this regard. For more information see "Item 16.D Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees."

The responsibilities of the audit committee include:

- establishing its own rules of operation;
- recommending to the Board of Directors which outside firm should be hired to provide independent audit services, the amount of compensation such firm should receive and providing recommendations as to substitute auditors;
- reviewing financial statements prior to their disclosure, including the explanatory notes to the financial statements, the independent auditor's report and any management reports;
- establishing policies and procedures for responding to any reports or allegations of a failure to comply with applicable legal requirements or internal codes and regulations, including procedures to ensure the confidentiality and protection of any persons providing information regarding such failures;
- evaluating the effectiveness of the work of both the internal and the independent auditors, including their compliance with applicable legal obligations and internal regulations and codes;
- meeting with the Directors and both the independent and the internal auditors at least quarterly;
- assessing the Board of Directors' responsiveness to any recommendations made by both the independent and internal auditors;
- advising the Board of Directors regarding any conflicts between the external auditors and the Board of Executive Officers;
- recommending policies, practices and procedures for improving the performance of the Board of Directors; and
- following up by occasion of its meetings, on its recommendations and requests for information, including confirmation that its recommendations and reports are memorialized in our records.

Internal Control and Compliance Committee

The Internal Control and Compliance Committee has three to six members, each with a term of one year. Members are appointed by, and may be replaced by, the Board of Directors. All committee members should be members of either the Board of Directors and the Board of Executive Officers. The committee's primary responsibility is to assist the Board of Directors with the performance of its duties related to the adoption of strategies, policies and measures governing internal controls, mitigation of risks, and compliance with applicable rules.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee has three to five members, all of whom are members of the Board of Directors, and each of whom serves a term of one year. Members are appointed by, and may be re-appointed or replaced by, the Board of Directors. The committee's primary responsibility is to provide the Board of Directors with proposed policies and guidelines related to the compensation of our managers. The compensation is to be based on performance targets established by the Board.

Ethics Committee

The Ethics Committee is comprised of up to eight members, each of whom serves for a one-year term. Members are appointed and may be replaced by the Board of Directors. The committee's primary responsibility is to implement actions to ensure the enforcement of our Code of Ethics and to promote awareness of it by our employees and management.

Employees

On December 31, 2005, we had 73,881 employees (of which 61,347 were employed by us and 12,534 were employed our subsidiaries), as compared to 73,644 employees on December 31, 2004 and 75,781 employees on December 31, 2003.

The following table sets forth the number of our employees and a breakdown of employees by main category of activity and geographic location as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Total number of employees	75,781	73,644	73,881
Number by category of activity:			
Banking:			
Bradesco	59,430	62,013	61,347
BCN	5,203	-	-
Insurance activities	5,944	4,957	4,737
Pension plan activity	1,527	1,504	1,465
Other categories	3,677	5,170	6,332
Number by geographic location:			
Cidade de Deus, Osasco	9,535	9,786	9,708
Alphaville, Barueri	1,238	1,397	1,333
São Paulo	16,630	15,390	15,184
Other locations in Brazil	48,282	46,979	47,559
International	96	92	97

During the period between 2003 and 2005, we acquired Banco BBV, BEM, Zogbi Institutions and Morada Financial Services.

Our part-time employees work six hours a day, while our full-time employees work eight hours a day. We had 28,353 part-time employees and 45,528 full-time employees as of December 31, 2005, compared to 29,830 part-time and 43,814 full-time employees as of December 31, 2004 and 31,316 part-time and 44,465 full-time employees as of December 31, 2003.

We generally hire our employees at the entry level, and encourage them to remain with us throughout their careers. In filling all positions, we give preference to candidates from within Bradesco, including middle management and senior positions. We also hire professionals from the marketplace, but to a lesser extent.

On December 31, 2005, approximately 55.0% of our employees were associated with one of the labor unions, which represents bank or insurance employees in Brazil. We consider our relations with our employees as well as with the labor unions to be good, in large part due to our philosophy of internal recruiting and open communication. We have not experienced any strikes during the past four years. We are party to two collective bargaining agreements: one relating to our banking employees and the other to our insurance sector employees.

We offer our employees benefits which include a Bradesco Saúde health plan which permits beneficiaries to choose their doctors, hospitals and dentists throughout the country, supplementary retirement and pension plans, and subsidized life and accident insurance. We also have a team of social workers who work with our employees and their dependents. These benefits apply regardless of the employee's position. Currently, 28.0% of our employees participate in our Bradesco Vida e Previdência pension plan. In accordance with our collective bargaining agreement, we also offer our employees profit-sharing compensation plans.

We also offer professional training to our employees. In 2005, we invested R\$52.3 million in training for professional qualification for a total of 618,983 participants. In 2004, we invested R\$52.7 million in training for 467,215 participants. Our professional training department prepares and delivers personnel training and development courses in operating, technical and behavioral areas.

Share Ownership

On December 31, 2005, the members of our Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers indirectly held 4.18% of our voting capital and 2.10% of our total capital stock, in the aggregate, through a company called Elo Participações S.A., which we call Elo Participações. . In addition, some of our directors and executive officers directly hold shares of our capital stock. However on December 31, 2005, each of our directors and senior managers individually owned, directly or indirectly, less than 1.0% of any class of our shares.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.

Major Shareholders

We are a publicly held corporation with 489,450,004 common shares already discounting treasury stocks and 489,938,838 preferred shares, all of which are nominative and book-entry shares with no par value on December 31 2005. The total amount of common and preferred shares we have reflects the capital increase made with part of the capital gains reserve approved by the shareholders of the company on November 11, 2005 and ratified by the Central Bank on November 14, 2005. Upon such capital increase, each of our shareholders received a number of shares equal to the number of shares they had before the capital increase has taken place. The shareholders of the company authorized the issuance of 489,926,571 new shares, of which 244,957,152 were common shares and 244,969,419 were preferred shares, and the cancellation of 2,367,000 common shares held in treasury, 1,538 common stocks and 1,287 preferred stocks resulting from the incorporation of stockholders of Bradesco Seguros S/A. For information on shareholders' rights and our dividend distributions, see Item 8. Financial Information Policy on Dividend Distributions and Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Allocation of Net Income and Distribution of Dividends.

The following chart illustrates our capital ownership structure as of December 31, 2005:

Cidade de Deus Participações, a holding company, directly owns 48.43% of our voting capital and 24.31% of our total capital stock. Cidade de Deus Participações, in turn, is owned by the Aguiar family, Fundação Bradesco, and another holding company, Nova Cidade de Deus Participações S.A., which we call Nova Cidade de Deus. Nova Cidade de Deus is largely owned by Fundação Bradesco and Elo Participações.

Other than the 1999 share acquisitions by Elo Participações and the 2003 share acquisitions by BBVA and the increase of BES participation interest in our voting stock, which are described below, to the best of our knowledge there has been no significant change in the percentage ownership held by any major shareholders during the past five years.

The following table shows the direct ownership of our outstanding common and preferred shares on December 31, 2005. To the best of our knowledge, only those shareholders mentioned in the table below, except for the members of the *Diretoria Executiva* or the Board of Directors, directly hold five percent or more of our securities with voting rights.

Shareholder	Percentage		Percentage		Total number of shares	Percentage of total shares
	Number of common shares	of common shares	Number of preferred shares	of preferred shares		
	(number of shares, except %)					
Cidade de Deus Participações	237,034,854	48.43%	1,058,742	0.22%	238,093,596	24.31%
Fundação Bradesco ⁽¹⁾	68,923,466	14.08%	21,351,653	4.36%	90,275,119	9.22%
Banco Bilbao Viscaya Argentaria	24,732,570	5.05%	11,427,872	2.33%	36,160,442	3.69%
Banco Espírito Santo S.A.	32,754,826	6.69%	88,200	0.02%	32,843,026	3.35%
Members of the Board						
Lázaro de Mello Brandão	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Antônio Bornia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mário da Silveira Teixeira Júnior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Márcio Artur Laurelli Cypriano	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
João Aguiar Alvarez	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Denise Aguiar A. Valente	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Raul Santoro de Mattos Almeida	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ricardo Espírito Santo S. Salgado	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total Board of Directors	4,683,896	0.96%	4,823,416	0.98%	9,507,312	0.97%
Members of the Diretoria Executiva						
Laércio Albino Cezar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arnaldo Alves Vieira	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Luiz Carlos Trabuco Cappi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sérgio Socha	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Julio de Siqueira Carvalho de Araújo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Milton Almicar Silva Vargas	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
José Luiz Acar Pedro	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Norberto Pinto Barbedo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Armando Trivelato Filho	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Carlos Alberto Rodrigues Guilherme	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
José Alcides Munhoz	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
José Guilherme Lembi de Faria	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Luiz Pasteur Vasconcellos Machado	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Milton Matsumoto	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cristiano Queiroz Belfort	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sérgio de Oliveira	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Odair Afonso Rebelato	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Aurélio Conrado Boni	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Domingos Figueiredo de Abreu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Paulo Eduardo D Avila Isola	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ademir Cossielo	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	270,906	0.06%	719,122	0.15%	990,028	0.10%

Total Members of the Diretoria Executiva

Subtotal	<u>368,400,518</u>	75.27%	39,469,005	8.06%	407,869,523	41.64%
Other	<u>121,049,486</u>	24.73%	450,469,833	91.94%	571,519,319	58.36%
Total	<u>489,450,004</u>	100.00%	489,938,838	100.00%	979,388,842	100.00%

(1) Also indirectly owns, through its interest in Cidade de Deus Participações and Nova Cidade de Deus, 31.68% of our common shares and 15.90% of our total shares.

(*None of the members of our Board of Directors, Board of Executive Officers or other administrative, supervisory or management bodies directly or beneficially holds 1% or more of any of our classes of shares, and their individual share ownership has not been previously disclosed to our shareholders or otherwise made public. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Share Ownership for more information.

The following is a brief description of our principal beneficial shareholders. None of the principal beneficial shareholders have voting rights that differ from those of the other holders of our common shares, except that pursuant to the June 9, 2003 Shareholders Agreement, BBVA has the right to name one member of our Board of Directors. For more information, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company History Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 Acquisition of BBV Banco.

Cidade de Deus Participações

Cidade de Deus Participações is a holding company that was organized in 1946 in order to hold investments in other companies. It also administers, purchases and sells securities and other assets on its own account. Its shareholders are Nova Cidade de Deus, with 44.44% of its common and total shares, Fundação Bradesco, with 32.85% of its common and total shares, and the Aguiar family, with 22.71% of

its common and total shares as of December 31, 2005. The company's capital stock is made up of common, nominative book-entry shares, with no par value.

Nova Cidade de Deus

Nova Cidade de Deus is a holding company that was organized in 1976 in order to hold investments in other companies, particularly those that directly or indirectly own our voting capital. On December 31, 2005, the company owned, through its participation in Cidade de Deus Participações, 21.52% of our common shares and 10.80% of our total shares.

The stock of Nova Cidade de Deus is divided in class A and class B common shares and one class of preferred shares. Ownership of the class B common shares is limited to:

- members of our Diretoria Executiva;
- former members of our Diretoria Executiva, who have become members of our Board of Directors;
- former members of our Diretoria Executiva, who have become members of the Board of Directors of one or more of our subsidiaries; and
- companies in which the majority of the voting interest is owned by the individuals above.

Ownership of Nova Cidade de Deus Class A common shares is limited to the persons entitled to own Class B common shares and any commercial or civil associations and private foundations managed by them or their appointed representatives. Only the class A and class B common shareholders in Nova Cidade de Deus have voting rights.

The Aguiar Family

As of December 31, 2005, three members of the Aguiar family, along with the estate of Mr. Amador Aguiar, indirectly owned, by way of their participation in Cidade de Deus Participações, 11.0% of our common shares and 5.52% of our total shares. In addition, the same parties directly held a total of 2.61% of our common shares and 4.95% of our preferred shares and 3.78% of our total shares. None of the individual members of the Aguiar family directly holds more than 1.0% of our voting shares.

Fundação Bradesco

As of December 31, 2005, Fundação Bradesco, directly and indirectly through its participation in Cidade de Deus Participações and Nova Cidade de Deus owned 45.76% of our common shares, 4.5% of our preferred shares and 25.12% of our total shares. Under the terms of Fundação Bradesco's bylaws, all of our directors, members of the Board of Executive Officers and departmental directors, as well as all directors and officers of Cidade de Deus Participações, serve as members of the board of trustees of Fundação Bradesco, known as the Board of Trustees. They receive no compensation for their service on the Board of Trustees.

Fundação Bradesco, the center of our social activities, was founded in 1956 to invest in the development and education of children, teenagers and adults in Brazil, especially the poorest, in order to facilitate their social inclusion.

In 2005 Fundação Bradesco offered free education to more than 107,000 students including basic and adult education and professional skills development courses and has forty schools, which are found in all the Brazilian states and the federal district. The 49,966 students of elementary, middle and high schools and technical training students sponsored by Fundação Bradesco also receive in-school meals, uniforms, school supplies and free medical and dental care. During the last five years, the annual pass rate for students in the Fundação schools was 95.8%, while in 2005 this rate increased to 96.6% .

Fundação Bradesco has 40 *Centros de Inclusão Digital* (Digital Inclusion Centers), and two of them are in indian communities. This project has been developed with information technology companies. The purpose of this project is to introduce basic technological knowledge to the public, as well as assisting families who live near the schools managed by Fundação Bradesco.

Fundação Bradesco, in partnership with Fundação Roberto Marinho of the Organizações Globo, a Brazilian media group, is a co-sponsor of the first privately-sponsored educational television channel in Brazil, which is called Futura, Canal do Conhecimento, and which has millions of viewers. Fundação Bradesco has also developed, with Futura, a project called Taking Care of the Future. The purpose of this project is to train the teachers of the schools managed by Fundação Bradesco and public school teachers how to develop environmental, consumption, work and health programs with their students.

In 2005, Fundação Bradesco provided over R\$1.0 million to Solidary Literacy Program, a literacy program to students in North and Northeast of Brazil. Since 1998, when Fundação Bradesco began participating in such program, it has provided over R\$10.0 million to Solidary Literacy Program and has helped over 98,000 students.

In 2005, Fundação Bradesco funded R\$167.061 million with the funds that it receives as interest on shareholders capital and dividends from its participation interest in Bradesco and its controlled companies, as well as from donations from the management team of Organizações Bradesco.

Elo Participações

Elo Participações indirectly owned, through its participation in Nova Cidade de Deus, 5.56% of our common shares and 2.79% of our total shares on December 31, 2005. Elo Participações is a holding company that was organized in 1998 to hold interests in our capital and in the capital of our indirect and direct shareholders. In 1999, Elo Participações acquired from several of our shareholders, who were not principal shareholders of ours, an indirect 5.51% interest in our voting capital. Only members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Executive Officers and certain qualified employees of Banco Bradesco, Bradespar, or our subsidiaries may own shares in Elo Participações. However, only the members of the Board of Directors and executive officers may own voting shares. Most of our board members and executive officers own shares in Elo Participações.

BBVA

BBVA is a global financial group headquartered in Bilbao, Spain. On December 31, 2005, BBVA directly owned 5.05% of our common shares and 3.69% of our total shares. Pursuant to our acquisition of BBV Banco in June 2003, we issued, for distribution to BBVA, common and preferred shares equal to 4.4% of our share capital, valued at R\$630.0 million. Subsequently, BBVA increased its percentage ownership through purchases of our shares on BOVESPA.

BBVA offers retail, wholesale and investment banking services, asset management services and insurance, among other activities. As of December 31, 2003, Chase Nominees Ltd. held 5.25% of

BBVA's capital. To our knowledge, there are no other significant individual holdings in BBVA's share capital and no persons exercising substantial control.

Pursuant to the June 9, 2003, Shareholders' Agreement, BBVA has the right to elect one member of our board of directors. Accordingly, José Fonollosa García was appointed to our board of directors on June 9, 2003, as BBVA's representative, which was replaced in January 2005 by Mr. Raul Santoro de Mattos Almeida. BBVA also has the right to put some or all of its shares to Fundação Bradesco and Cidade de Deus Participações during the seven years following its acquisition of our shares. For more information regarding the Agreement, see Item 4. Information on the Company - The Company's History - Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 - Acquisition of BBV Banco.

BES

Banco Espírito Santo S.A. (BES) is a commercial bank whose headquarters are in Portugal. In December 2005, BES directly held 6.69% of our common shares and 3.35% of our total capital. Currently Mr. Ricardo Espírito Santo Silva Salgado represents BES on our Board of Directors.

Other

Direct public holdings represented 24.73% of our voting capital on December 31, 2005 (including equity participations of 1.23% held by The UFJ Bank Limited) and 91.94% of our preferred shares. Direct and indirect participation by the public in our common and preferred shares represented an effective interest of 58.36% of our capital stock December 31, 2005.

On December 31, 2005, 22.85% of our preferred shares and 1.0% of our common shares were held by 370 foreign investors registered with the Companhia Brasileira de Liquidação e Custódia, known as CBLC. At the same date, our ADRs represented 17.7% of our preferred shares.

Related Party and Subsidiary Transactions

Under Brazilian law, financial institutions may not grant loans or advances to:

- any individual or entity that controls the institution or any entity under common control with the institution, or any executive officer, director or member of the fiscal council of any such entity or the immediate family members of such individuals;
- any person controlled by the institution; or
- any person in which the institution directly or indirectly holds 10.0% or more of the capital stock or which directly or indirectly holds more than 10.0% of the institution's capital stock.

Accordingly, we have not made any loans or advances to any of our affiliates, executive officers, board members or their family members. The prohibition does not limit our ability to enter into transactions in the interbank market with our affiliates that are financial institutions. For further details on restrictions on the operations of financial institutions, see Item 4. Regulation and Supervision - Bank Regulations - Principal Limitations and Restrictions on Activities of Financial Institutions.

Distribution of Products in our Branches

All of our business units and subsidiaries, including Bradesco Leasing, Bradesco Consórcios, Bradesco Seguros, Bradesco Vida e Previdência and Bradesco Capitalização, use our branch network as a

distribution channel for the sale of insurance, pension funds, certificated savings plans, consortiums and other products, leases and services. We record all costs related to the branch network in our financial statements.

For further discussion of the use of our branches by our business units and subsidiaries for distribution, see Item 4. Information on the Company The Company Distribution Channels Branch System.

Other Matters

Until 2004, we made regular, voluntary contributions to our shareholder Fundação Bradesco, a charitable foundation. We did not make any donations to Fundação Bradesco in 2005. Our donations to Fundação Bradesco totaled R\$71.4 million in 2004 and R\$62.7 million in 2003. For additional information about Fundação Bradesco, see Major Shareholders Fundação Bradesco and note 27 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 18.

UFJ Bank owns 1.22% and BES owns 3.35% of our total equity, and BBVA owns 3.69% of our total capital, and they provide credit lines to us for trade-related transactions. The terms of these transactions are consistent with similar transactions that we engage in with other, unrelated entities.

Item 8. Financial Information

See Item 18. Financial Statements, which contains our audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Legal Proceedings

We are party to administrative proceedings and lawsuits that have arisen during the normal course of our business. These include administrative proceedings as well as general civil, tax and employee litigation. We do not have any litigation matters that are significant on an individual basis. We believe that there are no suits pending or threatened, individually or in the aggregate, that if decided against us or our subsidiaries would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, properties, prospects or results of operations.

As of December 31, 2005, of our litigation provision of R\$4,860 million, approximately 17.0% related to labor matters, approximately 73.0% related to tax-related matters and approximately 10.0% related to civil cases. For additional information see note 23 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 18.

We believe that as of December 31, 2005, we have provisioned sufficient funds to cover our expected losses from litigation matters, subject to the inflation-indexation requirement for provisions relating to certain tax matters.

Labor matters. During 2005, we became involved in 4,686 new litigation matters related to labor claims, none of which is individually significant. These matters relate primarily to actions brought by employees who have been laid off. We have acquired a number of financial institutions in recent years. In connection with the acquisition of a financial institution and its integration into our Company, we commonly reduce our number of employees and the number of employees of the acquired institution. The majority of the labor-related litigation matters that we are involved in relates to such reductions.

Tax-related matters. We are a party to a number of general indemnity and taxation related actions, including disputes relating to the constitutional validity of certain tax requirements. In our litigation

matters related to taxation, the underlying obligation is generally subject to indexation for inflation and such inflation indexation adjustments account for approximately half of the provision related to tax matters. The remainder of the provision is primarily related to disputes regarding the legality of certain taxes and contributions.

Civil cases. We are a party to a number of civil cases, which have arisen during our normal course of business. These matters primarily consist of claims for monetary damages, generally arising out of our actions to collect unpaid financial instruments, in bouncing checks, and in reporting adverse credit information to credit reporting agencies.

Like certain other Brazilian banks, we are involved in a number of disputes with respect to the method used to account for the effects of inflation during periods of hyperinflation. In general, the Superior Court of Justice in Brazil has decided these disputes in favor of the banks. An unfavorable outcome to these disputes would not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Other matters. We are not currently the subject of any pending or threatened material proceedings by the Central Bank, CVM, ANS or SUSEP. Our management believes that we are in compliance with all applicable Central Bank, CVM, ANS and SUSEP regulations.

Policy on Dividend Distributions

Our bylaws state that our Board of Directors shall recommend, at each annual shareholders' meeting, a mandatory annual distribution to our shareholders of at least 30.0% of our net income, which is in excess of the minimum of 25.0% of net income established by Brazilian Corporate Law. For additional information, including exceptions to this requirement, see Item 10. Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation - Allocation of Net Income and Distribution of Dividends.

Our policy relating to dividend distributions is to maximize the amount of distributions we pay in the form of interest on shareholders' capital, in accordance with our tax management strategy. This allows us to deduct such payments from income for tax purposes. For additional information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Overview - Taxes.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Our capital stock comprises common and preferred shares, without par value. Our preferred shares are traded on the BOVESPA under the symbol BBDC4. Our preferred shares are included in the BOVESPA Index. On December 31, 2005, we had 489,938,838 preferred shares outstanding.

Citibank N.A., as depositary bank, issued the Level I ADSs, for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in June 1997 and, since February 2001, on the Market for Latin-American Stocks in euros, known as Latibex, in Madrid, Spain, under the symbol XBBDC.

In November 2001, our Level II ADRs became listed on the NYSE under the symbol BBD, the ratio of ADS to preferred shares was changed such that each ADS that formerly represented 5,000 preferred shares now represents one preferred share.

On December 17, 2003, our Board of Directors approved a reverse split of our shares at a 10,000:1 share ratio, resulting in a reverse split of one ADR at a 2:1 ratio, such that each ADS represents

one preferred share. Our shareholders approved the reverse split on March 10, 2004. As a result of the reverse split, we had 79,490,196 common shares and 78,693,936 preferred shares outstanding. March 2004, our shares have been traded on BOVESPA, on the NYSE at one share per ADR, and on the Latibex at one share per GDR. On December 9, 2004, the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting approved a stock split, without changing value per share, at the ratio of two new shares for each share issued by us.

On November 11, 2005, our Board of Directors approved a split of our shares at a ratio of one new share for each share issued by us. The above-mentioned split was approved by BACEN on November 14, 2005.

The stock split was carried out on the BOVESPA in the sum ratio that was applied to the ADRs on the NYSE and the GDRs on the Latibex, maintaining the ratio of one share for each ADR and each GDR.

Our ADSs are traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol BBD.

The following table shows, for the indicated period, the reported high and low closing sale prices in nominal reais for the preferred shares on BOVESPA:

	Price per Preferred share ⁽¹⁾		Average monthly trading volume ⁽¹⁾
	High	Low	(shares in units)
	(in R\$)		
1999	18.22	6.29	16,097,947
2000	22.64	12.39	20,406,802
2001	22.97	14.57	19,969,980
2002	24.74	12.21	28,301,035
2003	25.37	15.73	25,583,105
2004	34.50	18.07	23,674,104
1st Quarter ⁽²⁾	26.11	21.78	25,514,148
2nd Quarter	23.81	18.07	21,358,600
3rd Quarter	25.09	21.52	21,542,600
4th Quarter ⁽³⁾	34.50	24.77	26,281,067
2005	76.59	29.35	24,680,708
1st Quarter	44.75	29.35	29,314,467
2nd Quarter	43.42	37.25	22,115,000
3rd Quarter	54.73	39.25	25,045,533
4th Quarter ⁽⁴⁾	76.59	52.41	22,247,833
December	76.59	67.55	22,356,100
2006			
1st Quarter	92.60	65.68	25,720,933
January	89.10	65.68	24,510,100
February	90.20	78.28	22,641,300
March	92.60	77.00	30,011,400
April	83.00	74.72	23,146,600
May	82.98	69.70	30,113,600

- (1) Prices and amounts adjusted by income. Source: Economática.
- (2) Beginning March 22, 2004, trades reflect the reverse split of 10,000 shares for 1 share
- (3) Since December 14, 2004, trades reflect the split of 1 share for 3 shares.
- (4) 100% bonus. Reference date November 22, 2005, Special Stockholders Meeting as of November 11, 2005.

The following table shows, for the indicated periods, the reported high and low closing sale prices in U.S. dollars for the ADRs on the NYSE:

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	Price per ADR ⁽¹⁾		Average monthly trading volume ⁽¹⁾
	High	Low	(ADRs in units)
	(in US\$)		
2001 ⁽²⁾	8.78	7.55	3,771,150
2002	11.23	3.22	13,621,950
2003	8.96	4.44	14,620,025
2004	12.68	5.83	13,220,550
1st Quarter ⁽³⁾	9.31	7.49	13,291,600
2nd Quarter	8.37	5.83	12,904,400
3rd Quarter	8.78	7.16	11,134,600
4th Quarter ⁽⁴⁾	12.68	8.82	15,551,600
2005	35.39	10.93	22,543,058
1st Quarter	16.83	10.93	21,727,400
2nd Quarter	18.25	14.26	21,322,867
3rd Quarter	24.63	15.94	19,187,733
4th Quarter	35.39	23.01	27,934,233
December ⁽⁵⁾	35.39	27.76	29,356,300
2006			
1st Quarter	43.81	29.37	30,788,533
January	40.00	29.37	27,803,400
February	42.59	35.74	27,719,500
March	43.81	35.06	36,842,700
April	39.22	34.82	27,760,200
May	40.24	29.14	52,966,200

(1) Prices and amounts adjusted by income. Source: Economática

(2) Beginning on November 21, 2001.

(3) Beginning on March 22, 2004, trades reflect the 1 ADR = 1 share relation

(4) As of December 22, 2004, there was a split of 3 ADRs for each ADR.

(5) 100% Bonus on December 02, 2005.

Our preferred shares are registered in book-entry form and we perform all the services of safe-keeping and transfer of shares. Our shareholders may choose to hold their shares through CBLC. Under Brazilian law non Brazilian holders of our preferred shares may be subject to certain adverse tax consequences due to their ownership and any transfer of the preferred shares. For further discussion of the restrictions on the transfer of preferred shares, see Item 10. Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation Organization - Form and Transfer and Exchange Controls.

Our ADSs are evidenced by definitive receipts, the ADRs. ADSs may be held in book-entry form through financial institutions that are participants in the Depositary Trust Company, or DTC. The depositary bank, as registrar, performs the services of transfer of the ADRs. Title to an ADR (and to each ADS evidenced thereby), when properly endorsed

or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer, is transferable by delivery with the same effect as in the case of a certificated security under the laws of the State of New York. Holders of the ADRs who transfer their ADRs may be required to:

- reimburse the depositary bank for any taxes, governmental charges or fees the depositary bank has paid;
- pay any transfer fees as required by the deposit agreement;
- produce satisfactory proof of identity and genuineness of their signatures or any other documents required by the deposit agreement;
- comply with any United States, Brazilian or other applicable laws or governmental regulations; and
- comply with such reasonable regulations, if any, as we and the depositary bank may establish consistent with the deposit agreement.

All of our outstanding shares are fully paid and non-assessable.

The rights of holders of our preferred shares are limited in comparison with those of the holders of common shares in several material ways:

- each common share entitles the holder to one vote at shareholders' meetings, while holders of preferred shares are only entitled to a vote in the limited circumstances described in Item 10. Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation - Organization - Voting Rights ; and
- the nature of preferred shareholders' preemptive rights to subscribe for shares or convertible securities depends on the proportion of capital that would be represented by preferred shares after the capital increase, as described under Item 10. Additional Information - Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation - Organization - Preemptive Rights.

The holders of the ADSs have the rights corresponding to the underlying preferred shares, subject to the deposit agreement. Owners of the ADSs are parties to the deposit agreement and therefore are bound to its terms and to the terms of the ADRs that represent the ADSs.

TRADING ON THE SÃO PAULO STOCK EXCHANGE

Beginning in April 2000, the Brazilian stock exchanges were reorganized through the execution of protocols of intention by the Brazilian stock exchanges. Until the end of April 2004, pursuant to the protocols, all securities were traded only on BOVESPA, with the exception of privatization auctions, which occurred on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange. In May 2004, the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange reopened for the trading of certain Brazilian government securities.

If you were to trade in our preferred shares on BOVESPA, your trade would settle in three business days after the trade date. The seller is ordinarily required to deliver the shares to the exchange before 10:00 A.M. on the third business day following the trade date. Delivery of and payment for shares are made through the facilities of the CBLC.

BOVESPA is less liquid than the NYSE or other major exchanges in the world. On December 31, 2005, the aggregate market capitalization of the 339 companies listed on BOVESPA, was equivalent to approximately US\$482.0 billion and the ten largest companies listed on BOVESPA represented approximately 51.5% of the total market capitalization of all listed companies. Although any of the outstanding shares of a listed company may trade on a Brazilian stock exchange, in most cases fewer than half of the listed shares are actually available for trading by the public, the remainder being held by small group of controlling persons, by governmental entities or by one principal shareholder. As of December 31, 2005, we accounted for approximately 5.7% of the market capitalization of all listed companies on BOVESPA.

Trading on Brazilian stock exchanges by a holder not deemed to be domiciled in Brazil for Brazilian tax and regulatory purposes (a non-Brazilian holder) on Brazilian Stock Exchanges is subject to certain limitations under Brazilian foreign investment legislation. With limited exceptions, non-Brazilian holders may only trade on Brazilian stock exchanges in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 2,689 of the CMN. Resolution 2,689 requires that securities held by non-Brazilian holders be maintained in the custody of, or in deposit accounts with, financial institutions duly authorized by the Central Bank and the CVM. In addition, Resolution 2,689 requires non-Brazilian holders to restrict their securities trading to transactions on Brazilian stock exchanges or qualified over-the-counter markets. With limited exceptions, non-Brazilian holders may not transfer to other non-Brazilian holders the ownership of investments made under Resolution 2,689. See Item 10. Additional Information -

Exchange Controls for further information about Resolution 2,689, and - Taxation - Brazilian Tax Considerations - Taxation of Gains for a description of certain tax benefits extended to non-Brazilian holders who qualify under Resolution 2,689.

Item 10. Additional Information.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

We are a publicly traded company duly registered with the CVM under No. 00090-6. Article 5 of our bylaws establishes our purpose as carrying out banking transactions, including foreign exchange activities.

Comparison of Bradesco Corporate Governance Rules and the Rules of the NYSE Applicable to U.S. Companies

On November 4, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), approved the final corporate governance rules of the NYSE. According to such rules, foreign private issuers are subject to a more limited set of requirements regarding corporate governance than those imposed on U.S. domestic issuers. As a foreign private issuer, we must comply with three rules imposed by the NYSE:

- (1) the requirements set forth by the SEC concerning audit committees;
- (2) our CEO must promptly notify the SEC in writing after any executive officer becomes aware of any material non-compliance with any of the applicable NYSE corporate governance rules; and
- (3) we shall provide a brief description disclosing any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those

followed by
U.S. companies
under NYSE
listing standards.

The chart below provides a brief description of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. companies under NYSE listing standards.

Article	NYSE Corporate Governance Rules for Domestic Issuers	Bradesco Corporate Governance Rules
303A.01	Independent directors must comprise a majority of the members of the board of directors of a listed company on NYSE.	Brazilian law provides that only shareholders of a company may be appointed to its board of directors. Accordingly, there is no legal or statutory provision requiring Bradesco to have independent directors, however, two of our directors are independent and representatives of BES located in Portugal and BBVA located in Spain. There is no minimum share ownership or residency requirement for qualification as a director.
303A.03	Non-management directors of a listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.	With the exception of our CEO, who is also a director of the Company, none of the directors of Bradesco are managers. The directors do not have regularly scheduled executive sessions without the presence of the CEO.

303A.04	Listed companies must have a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors, with a written charter that addresses specific minimum requirements.	We do not have a nominating/corporate governance committee.
303A.05	Listed companies must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors, with a written charter that addresses specific minimum requirements.	We have a Compensation Committee of three to five members, who are all members of the Board of Directors. The members are appointed by the Board of Directors, each with a one year term of office. The committee's primary responsibility is to provide the Board of Directors with proposed policies and guidelines related to the compensation of our managers. The compensation is to be based on performance targets established by the Board. None of the members of the Compensation Committee are independent directors. The compensation committee has a written charter that states the responsibilities of the committee.
303A.06 303A.07	Listed companies must have an audit committee, composed by a minimum of three members who satisfy the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, with a written charter that addresses specific minimum requirements.	Pursuant to our by-laws and to Central Bank regulations since July 2004, we have appointed an Audit Committee which is a separate organ from our Board of Directors. Our Audit Committee is comprised of three to five members, each of whom serves for a term of one year and is appointed by, and may be replaced by, the Board of Directors. All the members to the Audit Committee are independent from our management. We currently have four members on our audit committee, and only one of these members is also a member of our Board of Directors. Under Brazilian law, the function of hiring independent auditors is reserved for the board of directors of a company. As a result, our Board of Directors acts as our

Audit Committee, as specified in Section 3(a)(58) of the Exchange Act, for purposes of approving, on a case-by-case basis, any engagement of our independent auditors for audit and non-audit services provided to our subsidiaries or to us. Except in these respects, our audit committee is comparable to and performs the functions of audit committees of U.S. companies. Since our audit committee is a separate organ from our Board of Directors, pursuant to Central Bank regulations, we have relied on the exemption set forth in Exchange Act Rule 10A-3(c)(3) in this regard.

The main obligations of our Audit Committee are:

- recommending to the Board of Directors which outside firm should be hired to provide independent audit services and the amount of

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- compensation such firm should receive, as well as to recommend the replacement of such firm;
- reviewing financial statements prior to their disclosure, including the explanatory notes to the financial statements, the independent auditor's report and any management reports;
- establishing policies and procedures for responding to any reports or allegations of a failure to comply with applicable legal requirements or internal codes and regulations, including procedures to ensure the confidentiality and protection of any persons providing information regarding such failures;
- evaluating the work of both the internal and the independent auditors, including their compliance with applicable legal obligations and internal regulations and codes;
- meeting with the Board of Executive Officers and both the independent and the internal auditors at least quarterly.

We also have a Fiscal Council, which can have from three to five members and an equal number of substitutes. It currently has three members and three alternates. The Fiscal Council is an independent corporate body. In accordance with Brazilian Corporate Law, the Fiscal Council's responsibilities include:

- supervising, through any of its members, the actions of our

- managers and verifying the fulfillment of their duties;
- reviewing and issuing opinions regarding our financial statements prior to their disclosure, including the explanatory notes to the financial statements, the independent auditor's report and any management reports; and
- opining on any management proposals to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting related to changes in our share capital, issuances of debentures or rights offerings entitling the holder to subscribe for equity, investment plans and capital expenditure budgets, distributions of dividends, changes in the corporate structure, mergers, consolidations or spin-offs.

303A.08

Shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with limited exemptions set forth in the NYSE rules.

Under the Brazilian Corporate Law, shareholder pre-approval is required for the adoption and revision of any equity-compensation plans. We currently do not have any stock option based compensation plan.

303A.09

Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines addressing specific minimum requirements.

We do not have corporate governance guidelines drafted in a single document addressing all NYSE specific requirements. Our corporate governance

guidelines are available at our website. (<http://www.bradesco.com.br/ir/>) and at our Management Report.

303A.10	Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.	We have adopted code of ethics, which applies to the CEO, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and any person in similar positions, as well as to the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Executive Officers and employees, as well as to our partners and service providers. We have a Committee for Ethical Conduct, appointed by the Board of Directors, which is responsible for the enforcement of the Codes of Ethics, including determining which actions to take concerning the disclosure, dissemination and fulfillment of the Codes of Ethics, as well as ensuring its effectiveness. We will post any modifications or waivers to either Codes of Ethics on our website.
303A.12	A CEO of a listed company must promptly notify the NYSE in writing after any executive officer of the listed company becomes aware of any material non-compliance with any applicable provisions of Section 303A.	Our CEO shall promptly notify the NYSE in writing, should any executive officer become aware of any material non-compliance with any applicable provision of the NYSE corporate governance rules.

Organization

Qualification of Directors

Brazilian law provides that only shareholders of a company may be appointed to its board of directors. There is no minimum share ownership or residency requirement for qualification as director.

Allocation of Net Income and Distribution of Dividends

Our bylaws require the Board of Directors to recommend, at each annual shareholders meeting, the allocation of net income for the fiscal year as follows:

- 5.0% of net income to a legal reserve, during each fiscal year, not to exceed 20.0% in the aggregate of our paid-in capital. This requirement shall not be applicable in fiscal years when the legal reserve, added to our

other capital reserves, exceeds 30.0% of our paid-in capital;

- upon proposal by our management, an amount to a contingency reserve against future losses, which amount is determined by our shareholders on the basis of what potential losses they consider probable to date, our shareholders never allocated profits to this reserve;
- at least 30.0% of net income (after the deductions under the two preceding items) for mandatory distribution to our shareholders; and
- any balance to revenue reserves for the maintenance of an operational margin that is compatible with the conduct of our lending business, up to a limit of 95.0% of our paid-in capital.

Our bylaws also authorize our shareholders to allocate an amount to a reserve for realizable revenue. Historically, our shareholders have not allocated amounts to such reserve.

The minimum of 30.0% of our net income that must be distributed as annual dividends must be paid out within 60 days of the annual shareholders' meeting in which the distribution is approved. However, Brazilian law permits us to suspend payment of the mandatory distribution if our Board of Directors report to the shareholders' assembly that the distribution would be incompatible with our financial condition, event in which the suspension is subject to approval by the shareholders' meeting. Under Brazilian Corporate Law, the Conselho Fiscal shall prepare a report on this matter and the Board of Directors is obligated to present a justification for the suspension with the CVM within five days of the shareholders' assembly. The income not distributed due to the suspension must be allocated to a special reserve. If not absorbed by subsequent losses, the amounts in the reserve shall be paid as dividends as soon as our financial situation permits.

Preferred shareholders are entitled to receive dividends per share in an amount 10.0% greater than the dividends per share paid to the common shareholders.

We must prepare financial statements at least quarterly. Our Board of Executive Officers, with Board of Directors approval, may distribute dividends based on the profits reported in interim financial statements. Our by-laws provide for the payment of interim dividends, which cannot exceed the amount of our retained earnings or our profit reserves contained in our last, annual or bi-annual financial statements. Our Board of Executive Officers bases the amount of the interim dividends on previously retained earnings.

Since 1970, we have been distributing interim dividends on a monthly basis.

Consistent with Brazilian law, our bylaws allow our Board of Executive Officers, upon approval by the Board of Directors, to make distributions in the form of interest on shareholders' capital instead of dividends. Payments of interest on shareholders' capital may be considered for the calculation of the mandatory dividend; such inclusion must be at net value. Since July 1997, we have been making monthly payments of interest on shareholders' capital in an amount approved by our Board of Directors prior to the declaration of dividends at the end of each year. The amounts paid as interest on shareholders' capital net of withholding income tax are deducted from the amount of the dividends declared. The section - Taxation - Brazilian Tax Considerations - Distributions of Interest on Shareholders' Capital describes certain limits to be observed in payment of interest on shareholders' capital and to deduct distributions made as interest on shareholders' capital.

General Meetings of the Shareholders

Our shareholders have the power to decide any matters related to our corporate purpose and to approve any resolutions they deem necessary for our protection and development, through voting at a general shareholders' general meeting.

We call our shareholders' general meetings by publishing a notice in the Diário Oficial do Estado de São Paulo and the Diário do Comércio, both in the state of São Paulo. The notice must be published three times, beginning at least 15 calendar days prior to the scheduled assembly date. The notice must contain the assembly's agenda and, in the case of a proposed amendment to our bylaws, an indication of the subject matter.

The Board of Directors, or, in some specific situations set forth in the Brazilian Corporate Law, the shareholders, may call our general shareholders' general meetings. A shareholder may be represented at a general shareholders' general meeting by an attorney-in-fact so long as the attorney-in-fact was appointed less than a year of the assembly. The attorney-in-fact must be a shareholder, a member of our management, a lawyer or a financial institution. The power of attorney given the attorney-in-fact must comply with certain formalities set forth by Brazilian law.

In order for a general shareholders' general meeting validly to take any action, shareholders representing at least one quarter of our issued and outstanding common shares must be present at the assembly. However, in the case of a general meeting to amend our bylaws, shareholders representing at least two-thirds of our issued and outstanding common shares must be present. If no such quorum is verified, the board of directors may call a second meeting by notice given at least eight calendar days prior to the scheduled assembly and otherwise in accordance with the rules of publication described above. The quorum requirements will not apply to a second meeting, subject to the quorum requirements applicable to the first one.

Voting Rights

Each common share entitles its holder to the right of one vote at our shareholders' meetings. Except as otherwise provided by the applicable laws, decisions of a general shareholders' meeting are passed by the vote by holders of a simple majority of our common shares; abstentions are not taken into account.

In March 2002, the Brazilian Corporate Law was amended to, among other issues, grant the minority shareholders the right to appoint one member of the Board of Directors and an alternate to our Board of Directors. To qualify for the exercise of such right, the minority shareholder must have held, for at least the prior three months, either (1) preferred shares representing at least 10.0% of our share capital, or (2) common shares representing at least 15.0% of our voting shares. If no shareholders meet the thresholds, shareholders representing at least 10.0% of our share capital may be able to combine their holdings to appoint one member and an alternate to our Board of Directors.

Notwithstanding the above, whenever the minority shareholders decide to exercise such right, they should choose the member and its respective alternate to our Board of Directors based on a three-name list prepared by the controlling shareholder of the company. The voting right mentioned in the precedent paragraph has not yet been exercised by our minority shareholders, since we currently have among the members of our Board of Directors, two members appointed by our minority shareholders BES and BBVA.

Pursuant to the June 9, 2003, Shareholders' Agreement, BBVA has the right to name one member of our board directors. See Item 4. Information on the Company - The Company History Acquisitions in 2003 and 2004 - Acquisition of BBV Banco.

The Brazilian Corporate Law provides that non-voting preferred shares acquire voting rights when a company has failed for the term provided for in its by-laws (but no longer than a period of three fiscal years) to pay any fixed or minimum dividend to which such shares are entitled. Such voting rights remain effective until payment of the cumulative dividends are made.

Shareholders

Pursuant to Brazilian law, the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding adversely affected preferred shares as well as shareholders representing at least one-half of the issued and

outstanding common shares is required for the following actions:

- creating preferred shares or increasing an existing class of preferred shares without preserving the proportions of any other class of the existing preferred shares;
- changing a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization of any class of preferred shares; and
- creating a new class of preferred shares that has a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization superior to the existing classes of preferred shares.

These actions are put to the vote of the holders of the adversely affected preferred shares at a special assembly, where each preferred share entitles the shareholder to one vote. Preferred shareholders have the right to vote on any change to our legal form and obtain the right to vote if we enter into a liquidation process.

The approval of holders of at least one-half of the issued and outstanding common shares is required for the following actions:

- reducing the mandatory distribution of dividends;
- approving a merger or spin-off;
- approving our participation in a grupo de sociedades (a group of companies whose management is coordinated through contractual relationships and equity ownerships) as defined under the Brazilian Corporate Law;
- changing our corporate purpose;
- ceasing our state of liquidation; and
- approving our dissolution.

Pursuant to Brazilian Corporate Law, holders of common shares, voting at a general shareholders assembly, have the exclusive power to:

- amend our bylaws, including changes to the rights of the holders of the common shares;
- elect or dismiss members of our Board of Directors;
- receive the yearly accounts prepared by our management and accept or reject management's financial statements, including the allocation of net profits for payment of the mandatory dividend and allocation to the various reserve accounts;
- authorize the issuance of debentures;
- suspend the rights of a shareholder who has not fulfilled the obligations imposed by law or by our bylaws;

- accept or reject the valuation of assets contributed by a shareholder in consideration for issuance of capital stock; and
- pass resolutions to approve corporate restructurings, such as mergers and spin-offs; dissolve or liquidate, elect or dismiss our liquidators or examine their accounts.

Preemptive Rights

Each of our shareholders has a general preemptive right to subscribe for shares or convertible securities in any capital increase in proportion to its holding. Shareholders must be granted at least a 30-day period following the publication of notice of the issuance of shares or convertible securities to exercise their preemptive rights.

As described under - Regulations of and Restrictions on Foreign Investors, under the Brazilian constitution the increase of foreign investors participation in the voting capital (common shares) of financial institutions is subject to prior authorization by the Brazilian government. Therefore, in the event common shares are offered, our foreign shareholders could be prevented from exercising their preemptive rights.

In the event of a capital increase that would maintain or increase the proportion of capital represented by the preferred shares, holders of preferred shares would have preemptive rights to subscribe to newly issued preferred shares only. In the event of a capital increase that would reduce the proportion of capital represented by the preferred shares, holders of preferred shares would have preemptive rights to subscribe to any new preferred shares in proportion to their shareholdings, and to common shares (subject to the restrictions on foreign ownership discussed above) only to the extent necessary to prevent dilution of their interests in our total capital. Under Brazilian law, shareholders are permitted to transfer or dispose of their preemptive rights.

You may not be able to exercise the preemptive rights relating to the preferred shares underlying your ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 is effective with respect to those rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. In such an event, the contractual arrangements governing the ADSs provide that the custodian of the shares underlying the ADSs may, if possible, transfer or dispose of the pre-emptive rights. Such contractual arrangements related to the ADSs, provide for the custodian to remit the consideration received to the depository bank that holds the ADSs and distributed by the depository bank to holders of ADSs, net of any fees due to the custodian and the depository bank. For more details see Item 3. Key Information - Risk Factors - Risks Relating to the Preferred Shares and ADSs.

Right of Withdrawal

Brazilian Corporate Law provides that under certain circumstances a shareholder has the right to withdraw his or her equity interest from a company and to receive a payment for the portion of shareholder s equity attributable to his or her equity interest.

This right of withdrawal may be exercised:

- by the dissenting or non-voting holders of the adversely affected class of shares (including any holder of preferred shares) in the event that it is resolved at a shareholders meeting:

- the creation of preferred shares or an increase in an existing class of preferred shares relative to the other class or classes of preferred shares, the modification of a preference, privilege or condition of redemption or amortization conferred on one or more classes of preferred shares;
- the creation of a new class of preferred shares with greater privileges than the existing class of preferred shares; or
- by the dissenting or non-voting shareholders (including any holder of preferred shares) in the event that it is resolved at a shareholders meeting:
 - a reduction in the mandatory distribution of dividends;
 - a change in our corporate purpose;
 - a transfer of all of our shares to another company, making us a wholly-owned subsidiary of such company, known as an incorporação de ações ; or
- by the dissenting or non-voting holder of common shares, in the event that a majority of all outstanding shares authorizes:
 - the acquisition of control of another company at a price, which exceeds certain limits, set forth in Brazilian Corporate Law;
 - a merger or consolidation;
 - participation in a grupo de sociedades as defined under the Brazilian Corporate Law; or
 - a spin-off that results in, among other things, a reduction of the mandatory annual dividend.

Our dissenting or non-voting shareholders also have a right of withdrawal in the event that the entity resulting from our merger, incorporation of stocks, or spin-off does not become a listed company within 120 days of the shareholders assembly at which the relevant decision was taken. The dissenting or non-voting shareholders only have a withdrawal right if they owned the shares, which have been adversely affected at the time of the first call for the shareholders assembly in which the relevant decision was made. If a public announcement of the action taken or to be taken was made prior to the call for the shareholders assembly, the shareholders ownership of shares is based on the date of announcement.

The right of withdrawal lapses thirty days after publication of the minutes of the shareholders assembly at which the action is taken, except when the resolution is subject to confirmation by the preferred shareholders (which must be made at a special assembly to be held within one year). In that case the 30-day term is counted from the date the minutes of the special assembly are published. We would be entitled to reconsider any action giving rise to redemption rights within