BRASKEM SA
Form 6-K/A
March 31, 2015

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K/A

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16 OR 15D-16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of March, 2015
(Commission File No. 1-14862)

BRASKEM S.A.
(Exact Name as Specified in its Charter)

N/A
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

Rua Eteno, 1561, Polo Petroquimico de Camacari
Camacari, Bahia - CEP 42810-000 Brazil
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F ___X___ Form 40-F ______

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1). _____

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7). _____

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

Yes ______ No ___X___

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82- _____.

Management's Proposal for the Annual Shareholders Meeting
to be held on April 9, 2015

Pursuant to Item I, Paragraph 1 of Article 9, Article 10 and Article 12, items I and II of CVM Instruction 481, dated December 17, 2009 ("CVMI 481"), the Management of the Company hereby presents items 10, 12.6 to 12.10 and 13 of the Reference Form (Appendix 24 of CVM Instruction 480 dated December 7, 2009) of Braskem S.A. and the Proposal for Management Compensation.

The Management Report, Financial Statements, Report of the Independent Auditors, Report of the Audit Board and Declaration by the Officers regarding the Financial Statements and the Report of the Independent Auditor on the Financial Statements (parent company and consolidated), as well as the Annual Financial Statements (DFP) (parent company and consolidated) were lodged at the CVM on February 13, 2015, and are available for consultation on the Investor Relations website of the Company (www.braskem.com.br/ir).

To go directly to the documents cited above, click here.

Management’s comments on the Company’s financial situation

(required by article 9, III of ICVM No. 481 – items 10 of the Reference Form)

10.1 Officer’s comments on the financial matters of the Company

(a) Comments on the general financial and equity conditions of the Company

The officers of the Company believe that the financial condition and assets of the Company are compatible with its operating segment and sufficient for implementing its plan for growth and sustainable development and meeting all of its obligations as it works proactively to identify better opportunities, create shareholder value and increase the competitiveness of the petrochemical and plastics production chain.

The table below shows the evolution of the key financial indicators of the Company

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Current Liquidity	1.05	1.10	0.9
General Liquidity	1.14	1.19	1.27
Leverage (net debt/EBITDA in US$)	2.58	2.87	3.25

The recovery in the U.S. economy and the good performance of other developed markets, such as the United Kingdom, had a positive impact on the world economy in 2014. On the other hand, lower growth was observed in emerging economies and in the euro zone. In the case of the Brazilian economy, the expectation is of GDP growth in the year of less than 1% p.a.

For Brazil's industrial sector, the year 2014 remained a challenging one. The lack of cost competitiveness due to the high tax burden, energy prices and infrastructure issues, among other factors, led the industry to post a record trade deficit of US$109 billion.

Despite this challenging situation, Braskem posted EBITDA of R$5,620 million. The weaker Brazilian real and the recovery in petrochemical spreads in the international market were the main factors responsible for this performance. Braskem recorded net income of R$726 million. Braskem's leverage, as measured by the ratio of net debt to EBITDA in U.S. dollar, stood at 2.58x, down 10% from the previous year.

In line with its strategy to maintain high liquidity and its financial health, the Company also maintains two stand-by credit facilities in the amounts of US$750 million and R$500 million both of which mature in 2019. Note that these facilities do not include any restrictive covenants on withdrawals during times of Material Adverse Change (MAC Clause). Only prime banks with low default rates (credit default swap) and high creditratings participated in the

transactions.

In 2013, the improvement in the global economy, which positively influenced the profitability of the global petrochemical industry, and 8% growth in the Brazilian market for resins, made Braskem register an EBITDA 22% higher than the previous year. The result was also positively influenced by the exemption of PIS and COFINS in the purchase of raw material. Net debt was recorded in December 2013 7% lower than presented in 2012, reflecting the higher EBITDA and the reimbursement to Braskem SA of the bridge loan granted to the Mexico project, with funds from the first withdrawal of the project finance, closing the year with a financial leverage ratio of 2.87x, as shown in the table above.

In 2012, the worsening international economic crisis continued to affect the global petrochemical industry and the Brazilian industry. In this scenario, Braskem opted to divestment of assets that were not related to their core business and acknowledged receipt of an indemnity of supply contracts in the U.S., which made his present EBITDA growth of 6% compared to 2011 to R$ 4.0 billion. The Company's net debt was US$ 6,859 million, an increase of 7%, mainly explained by the advance of funds via bridge loan to Mexico project.

The other liquidity indicators presented above, which were analyzed in the last three years, also varied as a result of economic / financial results discussed above.

Although the Company has experienced some volatility in their financial ratios and leverage this behavior is normal for a company that operates in the petrochemical sector, then presents a cyclical market and has a consistent investment plan. This investment plan, the Company is expanding its operational performance and its business and therefore its cash flow.

The Company holds net exposure to the U.S. dollar (more dollar-denominated liabilities than dollar-denominated assets).

(b) Comments on the capital structure and possibility of redemption of shares or interests

In the following table, the officers show the evolution in the Company's capital structure over the last three fiscal years:

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Share Capital	12%	16%	21%
Loan Capital	88%	84%	79%

Loan capital is composed as follows:

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Capital Markets	57%	56%	53%
Brazilian Government Agents	21%	19%	20%
Foreign Government Agents	2%	2%	0%
Structured Transactions	8%	9%	13%
Acquisition of Investments	0%	0%	0%
Working Capital	12%	14%	14%

The Company seeks to diversify its funding sources by obtaining funds in the capital market and through government agents, working capital and other structured operations.

In 2014, capital markets represented 57% of the Company's total exposure, an increase of 1 p.p. compared to 2013 and 4 p.p. compared to 2012. This growth is in line with the Company's strategy to strengthen its relationships with capital markets, taking advantage of

the opportunity cost of these lines, while also maintaining bank credit lines available for working capital operations.

On December 31, 2014, Braskem's consolidated gross debt stood at US$10.5 billion. This amount consists of the financing for the Mexico project in the amount of US$2,879 million that was received by the subsidiary Braskem-Idesa as of 4Q14, which includes the third and fourth drawdowns received on April 8 and August 11, in the amounts of US$465 million and US$383 million, respectively. Since this investment is made through a project finance structure (70% debt and 30% equity) in which the project's debt will be repaid using its own cash flow, for the purpose of analyzing the Company's debt this project is not included.

In this context, Braskem's consolidated gross debt stood at US$7,656 million, down 2% from the balance on September 30, 2014. A total of 68% of gross debt was denominated in U.S. dollar.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to US$1,427 million, increasing US$76 million from the prior quarter. As a result, Braskem's net debt decreased by 3% to US$6,229 million. In Brazilian real, net debt increased by 5% from 3Q14, influenced by the 8% appreciation in the U.S. dollar in the period. The percentage of net debt denominated in dollar was 74%.

On December 31, 2013, Braskem's consolidated gross debt stood at US$10.0 billion. The amount includes the financing for the Mexico project of US$2.0 billion that was received by the subsidiary Braskem-Idesa. The first installment of US$1.5 million was received on July 24, 2013, and the second installment of US$547 million was received on November 6, 2013. Since this investment was made through a project finance structure (70% debt and 30% equity) in which the project's debt will be repaid using its own cash flow, the amount was not included in order to ensure a more accurate analysis of the Company's debt position.

A large part of our debt is denominated in U.S. dollar, and at the close of 2013 this percentage stood at 70%, compared to 68% in 2012. Therefore, the Company's total debt, expressed in Brazilian real, can vary from one year to another due to variations in exchange rates.

Net debt at the end of 2013 was R$15.0 billion, representing a 7% increase from R$14.0 billion in 2012, and a 17% increase from our nominal net debt in 2011 (R$12 billion). The increase in 2013 was mainly driven by the 9% appreciation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real, which increased the amount of foreign-denominated debt when expressed in Brazilian real. Note that only 7% of this debt matures in 2014.

Expressed in U.S. dollar, the Company's net debt stood at US$6.3 billion on December 31, 2013, decreasing 7% from US$6.8 billion on December 31, 2012.

There is no provision in the Company´s bylaws with regards to stock redemption, in which case the Company shall follow what is provided for in the prevailing legislation, in accordance with article 44 of Federal Law 6,404/76, in case it decides on this transaction. Currently the Company has no intention to redeem shares.

(c) Comments on the capacity to pay the financial commitments undertaken

The officers believe that the Company's levels of liquidity and financial leverage are adequate to enable it to meet its present and future obligations and to take advantage of business opportunities as they arise.

The Company assumed commitments amounting to (i) R$2,348 million in 2012, (ii) R$5,822 million in 2013, and (iii) R$4,580 million in 2014, including the project finance. The strategy behind assuming commitments is to lengthen the debt profile. In the three fiscal years, the Company aimed to improve its payment capacity through generation of operating cash and standby credit lines, thereby ensuring coverage for up to 47 months.

However, the Company's payment capacity could be affected by various risk factors, as indicated in Item 4 of the Reference Form.

In summary, the Company's main cash requirements include: (i) working capital needs, (ii) debt service, (iii) capital investments related to investments in the operations, maintenance and expansion of its industrial facilities, and (iv) payment of stock dividends and/or interest on equity. To meet these cash requirements, the Company has traditionally relied on cash flow from its operating activities, on short-and long-term loans and on the issue of debt securities in the local and international capital markets.

In 2012, despite two of the three rating agencies revising their outlooks to negative due to the Company's lower cash generation, which was influenced by the international scenario, the opinion of the officers is supported by the risk-rating agencies, which maintained investment grade credit ratings for the Company.

The following table shows the ratings assigned to the Company by the main agencies:

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Fitch	BBB- Stable	BBB- Negative	BBB- Negative
Standard & Poor's	BBB- Stable	BBB- Stable	BBB- Stable
Moody’s	Baa3 Negative	Baa3 Negative	Baa3 Negative

In 2014, Braskem maintained the investment-grade ratings assigned to it by the three major global credit risk rating agencies.

In August, Standard & Poor’s reaffirmed Braskem's “BBB-” rating on the global scale with a “stable” outlook. The agency expects the Company to continue posting improved credit metrics. The “stable” outlook is based mainly on the expectation that the Company will reduce its leverage as a result of better operating indicators and the maintenance of its financial liquidity.

Moody’s, in a report also published in August, reaffirmed Braskem's “Baa3” rating with a “negative” outlook. In the agency’s assessment, the reaffirmation of Braskem’s rating is due to its size as the largest petrochemical company in the Americas and its dominant position in Brazil, its capacity to produce with operating margins above the industry average thanks to high capacity utilization rates and its longstanding relationships with clients. A change in the company’s outlook to “stable” would occur if the Company’s profitability indicators were to return to historical levels on a sustainable basis accompanied by a gradual reduction in its leverage indicators.

Lastly, in October, Fitch Ratings published a report that reaffirmed Braskem’s “BBB-” rating and changed its outlook from "negative" to "stable." The change in outlook to "stable" was supported by the Company's firm commitment to maintain its robust financial profile, its leadership position in the Americas and its strategy to diversify its feedstock profile with more competitive costs via the Mexico project.

At the end of October 2012, Fitch Ratings affirmed its global rating of "BBB-" for Braskem and changed the outlook to negative. The change in outlook was mainly due to the lower operating cash flow in 2012, due to deterioration in petrochemical spreads, which increased the Company's relative leverage. However, the maintenance of an investment grade rating reflected Braskem's leadership in the domestic market, the management of its financial profile and the strong support from its main shareholders.

In early November 2012, Standard & Poor's affirmed its "BBB-" rating and "stable" outlook for Braskem. Despite the weaker operating cash flow in the first half of the year, the agency remained confident that Braskem will maintain its leadership in the domestic petrochemical market due to its competitive advantages, diversified feedstock matrix, operating efficiency and strong shareholder base that ensures the stability needed to enable the Company to support any economic downturn.

Lastly, Moody's released a report in late November 2012 that affirmed Braskem's rating of "Baa3" and changed the outlook to negative. The change in outlook was due to the Company's weaker operating performance caused by the deterioration in the fundamentals of the global petrochemical industry. However, Moody's highlighted the Company's capacity to improve its profitability and reduce its debt level over the medium term through its permanent commitment to growth and financial health.

Note also that the Company limits its exposure to credit risk by selling its products to a broad customer base in the domestic and international markets and by regularly conducting credit analyses of its customers. In both markets, the Company uses credit scoring and when necessary requests personal/corporate guarantees. In the international market, the Company uses trade credit insurance companies, sales guaranteed by letters of credit and other forms of guarantees. Lastly, it should also be noted that the Company records a provision for doubtful accounts, which historically has proven sufficient to cover losses on uncollectible receivables.

(d) Comments on sources of funding used for working capital and investments in non-current assets

The Company's financing needs are met through the use of traditional funding instruments, especially for financing operations contracted through various Brazilian and international institutions. The Company also has an excellent relationship with the capital markets, having carried out issuances in both the Brazilian and international markets. The Company's diverse funding sources include bonds, medium-term notes, perpetual bonds, debentures; receivables-backed investment funds (FIDCs), advances on exchange contracts, export pre-payments, letters of credit and export credit notes. The good relationship that the Company has maintained with certain financial institutions and its transparency and due diligence with regard to the capital markets have assured it prices and terms that are compatible with its operations and even advantageous relative to the market in certain cases.

(e) Comments on sources of funding for working capital and investments in non-current assets to be used to cover liquidity shortfalls

The officers believe they can overcome any deficiencies in the Company's liquidity through a combination of: (i) funds generated by the Company's general operations; (ii) funds generated by financing, including new financing operations and the refinancing of existing debt; and (iii) funds generated by shortening the cash conversion cycle and the resulting reduction in working capital requirements.

To ensure the financial health of the Company and avoid liquidity shortfalls in the short term, the Company maintains a minimum cash level sufficient to meet its short-term obligations, in addition to two standby credit lines, in the amounts of US$700 million and R$500 million, both maturing in 2019. The company’s stand-by credit facilities are not subject to Material Adverse Change (MAC) clauses. The institutions participating in this operation are prime banks with low default rates (credit default swap) and high ratings.

(f) Comments on indebtedness levels and the characteristics of such liabilities

The table below shows the evolution in the Company's financial leverage over the past three fiscal years as measured by the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio:

	2014		**2013**		**2012**	
	(R$)	**(US$)**	**(R$)**	**(US$)**	**(R$)**	**(US$)**
Net Debt	16.5 bi	6.2 bi	15.0 bi	6.3 bi	14.0 bi	6.8 bi
EBITDA	5.6 bi	2.4 bi	4.8 bi	2.2 bi	4.0 bi	2.0 bi
Net Debt / EBITDA	2.92 x	2.58 x	3.09 x	2.87 x	3.36 x	3.25 x

The Company's financial leverage, as measured by the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, decreased between 2013 and 2014. The Net Debt/EBITDA ratio measured in U.S. dollar decreased from 2.87x at the end of 2013 to 2.58x, reflecting the higher cash flow and recovery in international resin and petrochemical spreads.

In in 2014, in Brazilian real, the leverage ratio stood at 2.92x, decreasing 6% from the previous year, positively influenced by the improved EBITDA in the year and by the depreciation in the Brazilian currency between the periods. The officers believe the Company's debt profile can be summarized by the following table:

	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Short-term debt	R$ 1,419 million	R$ 1,260 million	R$ 1,836 million
Long-term debt	R$ 18,918 million	R$ 17,342 million	R$ 15,676 million
Debt in Brazilian real	32%	32%	32%
Debt subject to currency variation of USD	68%	69%	68%
Debt subject to currency variation of other currencies	0%	0%	0%
Unsecured debt	79%	81%	80%
Debt covered by guarantee	21%	19%	20%
Main types of guarantees	Mortgage, machinery and equipment pledges, bank guarantee and insurance policy		

It is also important to note that much of our domestic financing was contracted through development agencies, which offer better conditions than the private market.

The Company's funding strategy has been to continue lengthening the average term of its debt, including by amortizing short-term debt through long-term loans, with a priority on issuances of long-term debt securities in the capital markets to increase liquidity levels and improve its strategic, financial and operating flexibility. The financing strategy for the coming years includes maintaining adequate liquidity and a debt maturity profile that is compatible with the expected cash flows. Moreover, the officers believe that capital expenditures will not negatively affect the quality of the Company's debt indicators or its disciplined approach to capital allocation.

In the following section the Company's officers describe (i) the loan and financing agreements they classify as relevant, (ii) other long-term relationships with financial institutions, (iii) the degree of debt subordination and (iv) any restrictions imposed on the issuer.

(i) relevant borrowing agreements

Fixed-rate Notes

In January 2004, the Company issued and sold Notes at 11.75% with aggregate principal of US$250.0 million. Said Notes were settled in January 2014, upon maturity. In July 1997, Trikem issued and sold US$250.0 million in Notes due in 2007 paying interest of 10.625% p.a. The Company assumed Trikem's obligations related to these instruments as a result of the merger of Trikem by the Company in January 2004. In July 2005, the Company repurchased these notes and reformulated their terms, with the Notes paying interest of 9.375% semiannually in in June and December of each year, and maturity in June 2015. In August 2005, the Company swapped US$150.0 million of the total value of the principal of these Notes for US$150.0 million of the total value of the principal of the notes Issued by one of our subsidiaries in June 2005 and guaranteed by the Company. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$55.8 million.

In September 2006, the Company issued and sold Notes at 8.00% p.a. with aggregate principal of US$275.0 million. The Notes pay interest semiannually in January and July of each year and mature in January 2017. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$60.4 million.

In June 2008, the Company issued and sold Notes at 7.250% p.a. with aggregate principal of US$500.0 million. The Notes pay interest semiannually in June and December of each year and mature in June 2018. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$142.9 million.

In May 2010, the Company issued and sold Notes at 7.00% p.a. with aggregate principal of US$400.0 million. The Notes pay interest semiannually in May and November of each year and mature in May 2020. This operation was reopened in July 2010 with the amount of US$350.0 million. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$397.7 million.

In April 2011, the Company issued and sold Notes paying interest of 5.75% p.a. in the aggregate amount of US$750.0 million. The Notes pay interest semiannually in April and October of each year and mature in April 2021. This operation was reopened in January 2012 with the amount of US$250.0 million. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$997.5 million.

In July 2011, the Company issued and sold Notes paying interest of 7.125% p.a. in the aggregate amount of US$500.0 million. The Notes pay interest semiannually in January and July of each year and mature in April 2041. This operation was reopened in July 2012 with the amount of US$250.0 million. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$750.0 million.

In May 2012, the Company issued and sold Notes paying interest of 5.375 % p.a. in the aggregate amount of US$500.0 million. The Notes pay interest semiannually in May and November of each year and mature in May 2022. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$500.0 million.

In February 2014, the Company issued and placed US$500.0 million in Notes paying a fixed interest rate of 6.45% p.a. The interest payments will be made semiannually in February and August of each year. The Notes are due in February 2024. The issue was reopened in April 2014 in the amount of R$250.0 million. As of December 2014, the total principal outstanding of these securities was US$750.0 million.

Perpetual Bonds

In October 2010, the Company issued and sold perpetual bonds with aggregate principal of US$450.0 million and interest of 7.375% p.a. The interest on these bonds is paid quarterly in January, April, July and October of each year. The Company may, at its discretion, redeem these bonds, in full or in part, for 100% of the principal plus accrued interest and additional amounts, if any, on any interest payment date as of October 2015. This operation was reopened in February 2012 in the amount of US$250.0 million. In December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this operation is US$700.0 million.

Bank Credit Facilities

Between September and December 2011, the Company contracted, from Brazilian and international financial institutions, four offshore credit agreements in the individual amounts of US$50.0 million. The amounts are subject to interest of LIBOR plus 1.70% to 2.25% p.a. paid semiannually based on the prior period. The principal is due on the maturity date of between March 2015 and December 2016. As of December 31, 2014, all contracts had been settled. Between September 2013 and September 2014, the Company contracted from international financial institutions, three offshore credit agreements, in the total amount of US$237.6 million. The amounts are subject to interest of LIBOR plus 1.50% and 1.75%% p.a. paid quarterly or semiannually based on the prior period. The principal is due on the maturity date between September 2018 and July 2019. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to these agreements was R$237.6 million.

Export Prepayment Agreements

In May 2010, the Company signed a pre-export loan agreement with a financial institution in the amount of US$150.0 million, with interest of LIBOR + 2.40% p.a., to be paid in semiannual installments as of November 2011 based on the prior period. The principal will be paid upon maturity in May 2015. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was US$150.0 million.

In December 2010, the Company signed a pre-export loan agreement with a financial institution in the amount of US$100.0 million, with interest of LIBOR + 2.47% p.a., to be paid in semiannual installments as of June 2011 based on the prior period. The principal will be paid in five semiannual installments as of December 2015. As of December 31, 2014, this operation had been settled.

Export Credit Note Facilities

Between November 2006 and January 2008, the Company obtained from financial institutions export credit facilities in the aggregate amount of R$353.0 million. The interest on the notes is between 7.3% and 8.1% p.a., to be paid semiannually based on the prior period. The principal will be paid on the maturity dates of the contracts, which range from March 2018 to February 2020. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was US$353.0 million.

Between April 2010 and October 2012, the Company was extended by a financial institution an agricultural credit note facility in the amount of R$1,015.0 million. The agreements were amended in October 2013, with the amended conditions as follows: interest on the amount corresponding to 105% p.a. of the overnight rate (CDI), to be paid semiannually. The principal will be paid annually as from October 2014 through October 2021. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding was R$725.0 million.

Between April and August 2011, the Company obtained from financial institutions export credit facilities in the aggregate amount of R$850.0 million. The interest on the notes corresponds to 112.5% of the CDI rate p.a., to be paid quarterly based on the prior period.

The principal will be paid on the maturity dates of the contracts, which range from April 2019 to August 2019. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$850 million.

Between February and December 2013, the Company contracted from Brazilian financial institutions export credit note facilities with incentives from the federal government in the amount of R$250.0 million, with interest corresponding to 8% per annum, to be paid quarterly based on the prior period. The principal will be paid upon maturity, between February and December 2016. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$250 million.

Between February and December 2013, the Company obtained from Brazilian financial institutions export credit facilities that receive incentives from the federal government in the aggregate amount of R$377.5 million. The contracts were amended between June and November 2014 with the new conditions as follows. This interest on the notes is between 7.5% to 8% p.a., to be paid quarterly based on the prior period. The principal will be paid on the maturity dates of the contracts, which range from June to November 2017. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$377.5 million.

In September 2014, the Company obtained from a Brazilian financial institution an export credit facility that receives incentives from the federal government in the amount of R$103.3 million. The interest on the notes corresponds to 108% of the CDI rate p.a., to be paid semiannually based on the prior period. The principal will be paid annually as from August 2018. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$100 million.

In November 2014, the Company obtained from a Brazilian financial institution an export credit facility that receives incentives from the federal government in the amount of R$100.7 million. The interest on the notes is 8% p.a., to be paid on the maturity date of the contract. The principal will be paid upon maturity, in April 2015. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$100 million.

Credit Facilities with the BNDES

In May 2009, the Company contracted a credit line from the BNDES in the amount of R$555.6 million. Of this amount, R$52.2 million is remunerated at the variation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real plus 6.68% p.a., while the remainder is remunerated at the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) plus 0% to 4.78% p.a. The total term of this operation is 8 years, with a two-year grace period and the last payment due in July 2017. This line was used to install the Ethylene-Ethanol Unit at the Triunfo Petrochemical Complex in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance related to this contract was R$230.5 million.

In December 2009, the Company contracted a credit facility from the BNDES in the amount of R$500 million, whose funds will be used to finance the Company’s industrial projects as well as others projects related to health, safety and the environment. In June 2010, the Company contracted R$500 million, of which: R$80.5 million is remunerated by the variation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real plus 6.68% p.a., R$97.4 million at 4.5% p.a. and the remainder by the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) + 2.58% p.a. to 3.58% p.a. The term of the operation is 6.5 years, with a grace period of 18 months and the last payment due in January 2017. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance related to this contract was R$232 million. In June 2014, the Company contracted the second drawdown of a credit facility opened in December 2009 in the amount of R$92.15 million, with the funds used to finance Innovation projects in 2014. The interest on the drawdown is 4% p.a. over 6.5 years, with an 18 month grace period and the last payment scheduled for January 2021.

In December 2010, the Company contracted a financing line from the BNDES in the amount of R$524.7 million. Of the amount, R$64 million is remunerated by the variation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real plus 6.68% p.a., R$194.9 million at 5.5% p.a., and the remainder at the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) + 0% to 3.58% p.a. The total term of this operation is 9 years, with a grace period of 2.5 years and the last payment due in January 2021. The funds were allocated to the construction of the PVC Unit in Marechal Deodoro, in the state of Alagoas. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$436.1 million.

In November 2011, the Company drew down, from the credit line contracted in June 2007, R$175.6 million for use in the construction of a new butadiene plant. The first tranche of the contract is remunerated by the variation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real plus 6.55% p.a. and the remaining tranches are remunerated by the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) plus 0% to 3.45% p.a. The total term of the contract is 9 years, with a grace period of 1.5 years and the last installment due in January 2021. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding balance related to this contract was R$154.7 million.

In December 2011, the Company drew down, from the credit line contracted in November 2011, the first trench of these funds in the amount of R$353.4 million to finance projects for modernizing industrial plants and in the areas of health, safety and the environment relative to fiscal year 2011. Of the total amount of the contract, R$53.6 million is remunerated by the variation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real plus 6.55% p.a. and the remainder is remunerated by the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) plus 2.05% to 3.45% p.a. The total term of the contract is 6 years, with a grace period of 1 year and the last installment due in January 2018.

In July 2012, the Company contracted the second drawdown of the credit facility opened in November 2011, in the amount of R$98.1 million, with the funds used to finance Innovation projects in 2011 and 2012. The outstanding principal of the contract is remunerated at 4% p.a. The total term of the contract is 6 years, with a grace period of 1 year and the last installment due in July 2018.

In August 2012, the Company drew down, from the credit line contracted in November 2011, the third trench of the funds in the amount of R$680 million to finance projects for modernizing industrial plants and in the areas of health, safety and the environment relative to fiscal year 2012. Of the amount, R$92.7 million is remunerated by the variation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real plus 6.52% p.a., R$112.7 million by 5.5% p.a. and the remainder by the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) + 0% to 3.42% p.a. The total term of the contract is 6 years, with a grace period of 1 year and the last installment due in October 2018.

In September 2013, the Company drew down from the credit line contracted in November 2011, the fourth trench of the funds in the amount of R$789 million to finance projects to modernize industrial plants and in the areas of health, environment and safety relative to fiscal year 2013. Of the total contract, R$110 million is remunerated by interest corresponding to the cumulative variation in the average daily rates of financings calculated by the Special Settlement and Custody System (SELIC rate) and published by the Central Bank of Brazil plus 2.58% p.a.; R$212.7 million is remunerated by interest of 3.5% p.a.; and the remaining

amount is remunerated by interest corresponding to the long-term interest rate (TJLP), plus 0% to 3.58% p.a. The total term of the contract is 6 years, with a grace period of 1 year and the last installment due in September 2019.

In November 2013, the Company drew down from the credit line contracted in November 2011, the fifth trench of the funds in the amount of R$74.3 million to finance innovations projects in 2013. The outstanding balance of the contract is remunerated at the rate of 3.5% p.a., and the total term of the contract is 6 years, with a grace period of 1 year and the last installment due in November 2019.

In June 2014, the Company contracted the sixth drawdown of a credit facility opened in November 2011, in the amount of R$674.34 million, with the funds used to finance projects to modernize industrial plants and health, environment and safety projects for fiscal year 2014. Of the total contract, R$158.9 million is remunerated by interest corresponding to the cumulative variation in the average daily rates of financings calculated by the Special Settlement and Custody System (SELIC rate) and published by the Central Bank of Brazil plus 2.78% p.a.; R$124.9 million is remunerated at 6% p.a.; and the remaining amount is remunerated by interest corresponding to the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) plus 2.28% to 2.78% p.a.. The total term of the contract is 6.5 years, with a grace period of 1.5 years and the last installment due in January 2021. As of December 2014, the principal outstanding related to these contracts was R$1,984.6 million.

In August 2014, the Company contracted a financing line from the BNDES in the amount of R$422.9 million to finance strategic investments and maintenance shutdowns at industrial units in 2014. Of the total contract, R$145.5 million is remunerated by interest corresponding to the cumulative variation in the average daily rates of financings calculated by the Special Settlement and Custody System (SELIC rate) and published by the Central Bank of Brazil plus 2.78% p.a.; R$57.1 million is remunerated at 6% p.a.; and the remaining amount is remunerated by interest corresponding to the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP) plus 0% to 2.78% p.a. The total term of this operation is 6.5 years, with a grace period of 1.5 years and the last payment due in March 2021. As of December 31, 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$324.8 million.

Credit facilities with FINEP

In August 2010, the Company was extended a credit line under the Inova Brasil program of FINEP, which is the research and project finance mechanism of the Ministry of Science and Technology. The funds were used to finance Braskem’s technology program between 2008 and 2010, which included various research projects involving products based on plastic resins. The value of the contract is R$111.1 million, with R$100.0 million in financing made available through FINEP and the Company providing R$11.1 million in matching funds. The line has a cost of 4.5% p.a., term of 8.3 years (100 months) and grace period of 1.6 years (20 months), with the last payment of principal due in January 2019. This line is secured by a bank guarantee. As of December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$57.2 million.

Credit Facilities with BNB

In December 2010, the Company contracted a secured credit line from Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (BNB) with principal of R$200 million to finance the construction of the New PVC Plant in the state of Alagoas. The loans extended under the contract are secured by a mortgage on

the PVC plant located at the Chlor-Chemical Complex in Marechal Deodoro. The loans are remunerated by interest corresponding to 8.50% of the CDI rate per annum, to be paid quarterly based on the prior period up to December 2013, and thereafter on a monthly basis based on the prior period up to December 2022. As of December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$177.9 million.

In March 2013, the Company contracted a secured credit line from Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (BNB) with principal of R$63 million to finance the construction of the New PVC Plant in the state of Alagoas. The loans related to this contract are secured by a bank guarantee. The loans are remunerated by interest of 3.53% per annum, to be paid quarterly based on the prior period up to March 2015, and thereafter on a monthly basis, based on the prior period, up to March 2023. As of December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$60.4 million.

In August 2014, the Company contracted from Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (BNB) a secured loan with principle in the amount of R$200 million to finance projects to modernize its industrial plants and health, environment and safety projects at the industrial units in the country's Northeast. The loan is remunerated by interest of 8.24% p.a., to be paid quarterly based on the prior period through August 2015, and thereafter on a monthly basis based on the prior period through August 2024. As of December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$201.1 million.

Other Credit Facilities

In December 2012, the Company contracted a credit line from Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) in the amount of US$200 million with maturity in November 2022. The funds were disbursed in the first quarter of 2013 and the semiannual interest payments were composed of currency variation + LIBOR + 1.1% p.a. As of December 2014, the principal outstanding related to this contract was R$425.6 million.

(ii) other long term relationship with financial institutions

With the exception of the relationships arising from the loan and financing contracts, for which the more relevant items are described above, the Company does not maintain any other long-term relationships with financial institutions.

(iii) degree of subordination of the debt

For the purposes of ordering the credit classifications, the Company’s debt is not secured by guarantees, with the exception of the debt contracted from the BNDES and BNB, which is secured by security interest. From the contractual standpoint, there is no subordination of debt, with the payment of each debt following the payment schedule established for each contractual instrument, independent of the payment of the other debts.

(iv) restrictions imposed on the Company

The Company has no borrowing agreements that establish limits on certain indicators related to the capacity to contract debt and pay interest.

(g) Comments on the limits of existing financing lines

All the credit lines contracted by the Company have been fully drawn down, with the exception of the following contracts:

- In November 2011, the Company contracted an R$2.46 billion credit line with the BNDES to finance projects related to the modernization of industrial plants, productivity increases, innovations, and health, safety and the environment. As of December 2014, R$ 475 million is still available for disbursement.

(h) Comments on any significant changes in each item of the financial statements

Fiscal year 2014

The most significant variations in the financial statements for the fiscal year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2014	**2013**
Assets	(in R$ ‘000)	(in R$ ‘000)
Current		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,993,359	4,335,859
Inventories	5,368,146	5,033,593
Non-current		
Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution	870,206	1,123,313
Property, Plant and Equipment	29,001,490	25,413,548
Liabilities		
Current		
Suppliers	10,852,410	10,421,687
Taxes Payable	203,392	445,424
Advance Payments from Clients	99,750	297,403
Post-Employment Benefits	336,357	158,137
Non-Current		
Borrowings	18,918,021	17,353,687

Project Finance	7,551,033	4,705,661
Taxes Payable	30,699	902,875
Ethylene XXI Project Loan	792,188	370,420
Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution	603,490	863,405
Shareholders’ Equity		
Other Comprehensive Results	(2,924,057)	(1,092,691)

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents

The variations in this line were explained in general in item 10.1 (a) herein.

Inventories

The balance of this line was affected mainly by the weaker demand at the end of the fourth quarter, which led to a higher balance of inventories in relation to the previous year.

Deferred income tax and social contribution

The decrease in the balance of deferred income tax and social contribution tax is mainly explained by the use of tax losses and the negative base for social contribution tax to settle installments due under Federal Law 11,941/09, as commented in Note 19.2 to the financial statements for fiscal year 2014.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The variation in this balance in the fiscal year was mainly due to spending on the construction of the Ethylene XXI project in Mexico, as commented in Note 12 to the financial statements for fiscal year 2014.

Liabilities

Suppliers

This balance of this line holds exposure of over 60% to the U.S. dollar. The increase in this line was driven mainly by the appreciation in the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real of 13% in the year.

Taxes payable

The decrease in the balance of taxes payable was mainly due to the settlement of installments under Federal Law 11,941/09 in November 2014 in the amount of R$1,022,698 thousand involving current and non-current liabilities, as commented in Note 17 to the financial statements.

Advances from customers

The decrease in the balance of this line was mainly due to the sales made during the fiscal year to clients with advances outstanding.

Post-employment benefits

The increase in this line was mainly due to the additional provision accrued for the Petros Copesul Plan, as commented in Note 21.3 to the financial statements for fiscal year 2014.

Borrowings

The variations in this line were explained in general in item 10.1 (f) herein.

Project finance

This liability refers to the financing obtained by the subsidiary Braskem Idesa for the construction of the Ethylene XXI Project in Mexico.

Ethylene XXI project loan

This account refers to the loan obtained from the non-controlling shareholder of Braskem Idesa to be paid using the cash generated by the Ethylene XXI project, as commented in Note 18 to the financial statements for fiscal year 2014.

Deferred income tax and social contribution

The decrease in the balance of this line is related to the merger of Braskem Qpar S.A. into Braskem S.A., which enables offsetting using deferred tax assets.

Shareholders' equity

Other comprehensive income

The main effect on this line was the adoption of hedge accounting by Braskem S.A. and Braskem Idesa. As a result of this adoption, the Company recognized exchange variation in the amount of R$2,611,655 thousand in 2014, with a deduction from income tax and social contribution tax in the amount of R$868,259 thousand.

Fiscal year 2013

The most significant changes to the financial statements were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2013	**2012**
Assets	(in R$ '000)	(in R$ '000)
Current		
Recoverable taxes	2,237,213	1,476,211
Other accounts receivable	240,218	818,434
Non-current		
Property, Plant and Equipment	25,413,548	21,176,785