

We will pay any cash dividends and make any other cash distributions with respect to our common shares in Brazilian currency. Accordingly, exchange rate fluctuations may affect the U.S. dollar amounts received by the holders of ADSs on conversion by the depositary of such distributions into U.S. dollars for payment to holders of ADSs. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the *real* and the U.S. dollar may also affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the *real* price of our common shares on the BM&FBOVESPA.

3B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

3C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

3D. Risk Factors

An investment in our ADSs or common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks. The trading price of our ADSs could decline due to any of these risks or other factors, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks described below are those that we currently believe may materially affect us.

Risks Relating to Brazil

The Brazilian government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Brazilian economy. This involvement, as well as, Brazilian political and economic conditions, could adversely affect our business and the trading prices of our ADSs and common shares.

The Brazilian government frequently intervenes in the Brazilian economy and occasionally makes significant changes in policy and regulation. The Brazilian government's actions, policies and regulations to control inflation have often involved, among other measures, increases in interest rates, changes in tax policies, price controls (such as those imposed on the steel sector prior to privatization), currency devaluations, capital controls and limits on imports. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by political, social, and economic developments in or affecting Brazil, and by changes in policy or regulations involving or affecting factors, such as:

- interest rates;
- exchange controls;
- currency fluctuations;
- inflation;
- lack of infrastructure in Brazil;
- energy shortages and rationing programs;
- liquidity of the domestic capital and lending markets;
- environmental policies and regulations;
- tax policies and regulations; and
- other political, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Uncertainty over whether the Brazilian government will make changes affecting these and other factors may create instability. This may also adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Exchange rate instability may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and the market price of our common shares and ADSs.

The Brazilian currency has long experienced frequent and substantial variations in relation to the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies. Between 2000 and 2002, the *real* depreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar, reaching an exchange rate of R\$3.53 per US\$1.00 at the end of 2002. Between 2003 and mid-2008, the *real* appreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar due to the stabilization of the macroeconomic environment and a strong increase in foreign investment in Brazil, with the exchange rate reaching R\$1.56 per US\$1.00 in August 2008. In the context of the crisis in the global financial markets after mid-2008, the *real* depreciated 31.9% against the U.S. dollar over the year 2008 and reached R\$2.34 per US\$1.00 at year end. Since 2009, the *real* appreciated against the U.S. dollar, mainly due to the strong economic recovery of Brazil and high domestic real interest rate, and on December 31, 2010 the exchange rate was R\$1.66 per US\$1.00. On June 14, 2011, the exchange rate was R\$1.58 per US\$1.00.

Depreciation of the *real* against major foreign currencies could create inflationary pressures in Brazil and contribute to Central Bank increases in interest rates, which could negatively affect the growth of the Brazilian economy as a whole and harm our financial condition and results of operations, may curtail access to foreign financial markets and may prompt government intervention, including recessionary governmental policies. Depreciation of the *real* against the U.S. dollar can also, as in the context of the global economic and financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, lead to decreased consumer spending and reduced growth of the economy as a whole.

On the other hand, appreciation of the *real* relative to major foreign currencies could lead to a deterioration of the Brazilian foreign exchange current accounts, as well as dampen export-driven growth. Depending on the circumstances, either depreciation or appreciation of the *real* could materially and adversely affect the growth of the Brazilian economy and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the event the *real* depreciates in relation to the U.S. dollar, the cost in *reais* of our foreign currency-denominated borrowings and imports of raw materials, particularly coal and coke, will increase. To the extent that we do not succeed in promptly reinvesting the funds received from such borrowings in dollar-denominated assets, we are exposed to a mismatch between our foreign currency-denominated expenses and revenues. On the other hand, if the *real* appreciates in relation to the U.S. dollar, it will cause *real*-denominated production costs to increase as a percentage of total production costs and cause our exports to be less competitive. We had total U.S. dollar-denominated or -linked indebtedness of US\$5,804 million, or 48% of our total indebtedness, at December 31, 2010.

Depreciation of the *real* may also reduce the U.S. dollar value of distributions and dividends on the ADSs and the U.S. dollar equivalent of the market price of our common shares and, as a result, the ADSs.

Government efforts to combat inflation may hinder the growth of the Brazilian economy and could harm our business.

Brazil has in the past experienced extremely high rates of inflation and has therefore followed monetary policies that have resulted in one of the highest real interest rates in the world. Since the implementation of the *Real Plan* in 1994, the annual rate of inflation in Brazil has decreased significantly, as measured by the National Broad Consumer Index (*Índice Nacional de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo*, or IPCA). Inflation measured by the IPCA index was 4.31 and 5.91 in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Between 2004 and 2010, the base interest rate, or SELIC rate, in Brazil varied between 19.25% p.a. and 8.75% p.a.. Inflation and the Brazilian government's measures to fight it, principally through the Central Bank, have had and may have significant effects on the Brazilian economy and our business. Tight monetary policies with high interest rates may restrict Brazil's growth and the availability of credit. Conversely, more lenient government and Central Bank policies and interest rate decreases may trigger increases in inflation, and, consequently, growth volatility and the need for sudden and significant interest rate increases, which could negatively affect our business. In addition, we may not be able to adjust the price of our products in the export markets to offset the effects of inflation in Brazil on our cost structure, given that most of our costs are incurred in *reais*.

Developments and perception of risk in other countries, especially in the United States, China and other emerging market countries, may adversely affect the trading price of Brazilian securities, including our common shares and ADSs.

The market value of securities of Brazilian companies is affected to varying degrees by economic and market conditions in other countries, including the United States, China, other Latin American and emerging market countries. Although economic conditions in these countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Brazil, investors' reactions to developments in these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Brazilian issuers. Crisis in other emerging market countries or economic policies of other countries may diminish investor interest in securities of Brazilian issuers, including ours. This could adversely affect the trading price of our common shares and/or ADSs, and could also make it more difficult or impossible for us to access the capital markets and finance our operations in the future, on acceptable terms.

Risks Relating to Us and the Industries in Which We Operate

We are exposed to substantial changes in the demand for steel and iron ore, which has a substantial impact in the prices for our products.

The steel and mining industries are highly cyclical, both in Brazil and abroad. To the extent the Brazilian economy cannot absorb our entire steel production capacity, we are dependent on exporting our steel products, as in 2005 and 2006, for example. The demand for our steel and mining products (international commodities) and, thus, the financial condition and results of operations of companies in the steel and mining industries, including us, are generally affected by macroeconomic fluctuations in the world economy and the economies of steel-producing countries, including trends in the automotive, construction, home appliances, packaging and distribution industries. In recent years, the price of steel and iron ore in world markets has been at historically high levels, with the exception of 2009, when these prices decreased as a result of lower domestic and international demand and the effects of the 2008 worldwide financial crisis, but with consistent recovery over 2010 due to product mix and recovery of international economy and prices. Reduced demand can lead to overcapacity and excessive downtime, lower utilization of our significant fixed assets and therefore reduced operating profitability. Any material decrease in demand for steel and iron ore in the domestic or export markets served by us could have a material adverse effect.

The availability and the price of raw materials that we need to produce steel, particularly coal and coke, may adversely affect our results of operations.

In 2010 and 2009, raw material costs accounted for 56.4% and 53.6%, respectively, of total production costs. Our principal raw materials include iron ore, coal, coke (a portion of which we produce from coal), limestone, dolomite, manganese, zinc, tin and aluminum. We depend on third parties for some of our raw material requirements. In addition, we import all of the coal required to produce coke and approximately 28% of our coke requirements.

Global developments, for example the dramatic increase in 2008 in Chinese and Indian demand for raw materials used in steel manufacturing, may cause severe shortages and/or substantial price increases in key raw materials and ocean transportation capacity. Our inability to pass those cost increases on to our customers or to meet our customers' demands because of non-availability of key raw materials may cause a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we require significant amounts of energy, both in the form of natural gas and electricity, to power our plant and equipment. Any prolonged interruption in the supply of raw materials, natural gas or energy, or substantial increases in their costs, could also materially and adversely affect us. These interruptions in the supply of raw materials, natural gas or energy may be a result of changes in laws or trade regulations, the availability and cost of transportation, suppliers' allocations to other purchasers, interruptions in production by suppliers or accidents or similar events on suppliers' premises or along the supply chain.

We face significant competition, including price competition and competition from other domestic or foreign producers, which may adversely affect our profitability and market share.

The global steel industry is highly competitive with respect to price. Brazil exports steel products and is influenced by several factors: the protectionist policies of other countries, questioning of WTO (World Trade Organization), the Brazilian government's exchange rate policy and the growth rate of world economy. Further, continuous advances in materials sciences and resulting technologies have given rise to improvements in products such as plastics, aluminum, ceramics and glass that permit them to substitute steel. Due to high start-up costs, the economics of operating a steelworks facility on a continuous basis may encourage mill operators to maintain high levels of output, even in times of low demand, which increases the pressure on industry profit margins. In addition, downward pressure on steel prices by our competitors may affect our profitability.

The steel industry is also highly competitive with respect to product quality and customer service, as well as technological advances that enable the steel manufacturer to reduce its production costs. In 2010 the steel companies in Brazil have faced strong competition of imported products. Some of the factors that facilitated this scenario were the reduction of steel products demand in mature markets, the exchange rate appreciation and some state tax incentives. The necessary measures were taken to contain imported products and domestic and imported prices were equated.

Over the past years, China has become a major steel producer. If we are not able to remain competitive in relation to China or other steel-producing countries, in the future we may be materially and adversely affected. Recently steel imports in Brazil have increased in light of idle installed capacity in foreign markets, then if the Brazilian Government were to remove current protective measures or fails to act against cheap subsidized steel imports, our results of operation may be adversely affected.

Protectionist and other measures adopted by foreign government could adversely affect our export sales.

In response to the increased production and export of steel by many countries, anti-dumping, countervailing duties and safeguard measures were imposed in the late 1990s and early 2000s by foreign governments representing the main markets for our exports which are in force until nowadays. Foreign countries continue to impose restrictions on the exports to certain countries, such as the restrictions on exports of hot-rolled products from Brazil to the United States, Canada and Argentina. The imposition of these and other protectionist measures by foreign countries may materially and adversely affect our export sales.

Changes of laws and regulation and government measures could adversely affect us.

Our activities depend on authorizations from and concessions by governmental regulatory agencies of the countries in which we operate. If related laws and regulations change, modifications to our technologies and operations could be required, and we could be required to make unexpected capital expenditures. The loss of any such authorization or changes in the regulatory framework we operate in may materially and adversely affect us.

Mining is subject to government regulation in the form of taxes and royalties, which can have an important financial impact on our operations. In the countries where we operate, governments may impose new taxes, raise existing taxes and royalties, or change the basis on which they are calculated in a manner unfavorable to us.

Furthermore, in response to the increased production and export of steel by many countries, anti-dumping, countervailing duties and safeguard measures were imposed in the late 1990s and early 2000s by governments of the principal foreign markets for our steel exports in that period. Some of these restrictions are still in force, such as the restrictions on exports of hot-rolled products from Brazil to the United States, Canada and Argentina and the restrictions imposed by the European Union on exports of certain chemical substances contained either in products used to protect the steel products or in products used to pack them, effective as of January 2009. These and other restrictions could materially and adversely affect us, especially to the extent we rely on exporting our iron ore and steel production.

Malfunctioning equipment or accidents on our premises, railways or ports may decrease or interrupt production, internal logistics or distribution of our products. Our insurance policies may not be sufficient to cover all our losses.

The steel and iron ore production processes depend on certain critical equipment, such as blast furnaces, steel converters, continuous casting machines, drillers, crushing and screening equipments and shiploaders, internal logistics and distribution channels, such as railways and seaports. This equipment and infrastructure may be affected in the case of malfunction or damage. In 2006, there was an accident involving the gas cleaning system adjacent to Blast Furnace No. 3 at the Presidente Vargas steelworks, which prevented us from operating this blast furnace for approximately six months and resulted in losses of approximately US\$520 million, all of which was reimbursed by our insurers. Similar or any other significant interruptions in our production process, internal logistics or distribution channels (including our ports and railways) could materially and adversely affect us.

We maintain several types of insurance policies in line with our view to managing risk, but the coverage obtained in these may not be sufficient to cover all our risks which may adversely affect our financial position. We have an operational risks policy for the Presidente Vargas Steelworks and some other branches and subsidiaries, but for an insured value of R\$ 850 million out of a total risk amount of R\$ 25.1 billion. Despite this coverage, CSN remains responsible for the first tranche of R\$ 170 million in losses (material damages and loss of profits), in excess to the deductibles, and shall be responsible for 64% of the losses above this first tranche.

We may not be able to successfully contract or renew our insurance policies in terms satisfactory to us, which may adversely affect our financial position.

Our projects are subject to risks that may result in increased costs or delay or prevent their successful implementation.

We are investing to further increase our steel, mining and cement production capacity, as well as our logistics capabilities. Our expansion and projects are subject to a number of risks that may adversely affect our growth prospects and profitability, including the following:

- we may encounter delays or higher than expected costs in obtaining the necessary equipment or services to build and operate a project;
- our efforts to develop projects according to schedule may be hampered by a lack of infrastructure, including a reliable power supply;
- we may fail to obtain, or experience delays or higher than expected costs in obtaining the required permits and/or regulatory approvals to build a project; and
- changes in market conditions or regulations may make a project less profitable than expected at the time we initiated work on it.

Any one or a combination of factors described above may materially and adversely affect us.

New or more stringent environmental and health regulations imposed on us may result in increased liabilities and increased capital expenditures.

Our steel making, mining, cement and logistics facilities are subject to a broad range of laws, regulations and permit requirements in Brazil relating mainly to the protection of health and the environment. Brazilian pollution standards are expected to continue to change, including new effluent and air emission standards and solid waste-handling regulations. New or more stringent environmental (including measures seeking to address global warming) and health standards imposed on us can require us to make increased capital expenditures. We could be exposed to civil penalties, criminal sanctions and closure orders for non-compliance with these regulations. Waste disposal and emission practices may result in the need for us to clean up or retrofit our facilities at substantial costs and/or could result in substantial liabilities. Environmental legislation restrictions imposed by foreign markets to which we export our products, may also materially and adversely affect our export sales and us.

Our governance and compliance processes may fail to prevent regulatory penalties and reputational harm.

We operate in a global environment, and our activities straddle multiple jurisdictions and complex regulatory frameworks with increased enforcement activities worldwide. Our governance and compliance processes may not prevent future breaches of law, accounting or governance standards. We may be subject to breaches of our Code of Ethics, business conduct protocols and instances of fraudulent behavior and dishonesty by our employees, contractors or other agents. Our failure to comply with applicable laws and other standards could subject us to fines, loss of operating licenses and reputational harm, which may materially and adversely affect us.

Some of our operations depend on joint ventures, consortia and other forms of cooperation, and our business could be adversely affected if our partners fail to observe their commitments.

We currently operate parts of our business through joint-ventures with other companies. We have established a joint-venture with an Asian consortium at our 60% consolidated investee Nacional Minérios S.A., or Namisa, to mine iron ore; a joint-venture with other Brazilian steel and mining companies at MRS Logística S.A., or MRS, to explore railway transportation in the Southeastern region of Brazil, a joint-venture with Tractebel and Itambe at Itá Energética S.A., or ITASA and a consortium with Vale, Votorantim Metais, CEMIG and Anglo Gold Ashant at Igarapava Hydroelectric Power Plant to produce electricity.

Our forecasts and plans for these joint-ventures and consortia assume that our partners will observe their obligations to make capital contributions, purchase products and, in some cases, provide managerial personnel or financing. In addition, many of the projects contemplated by our joint-ventures or consortia rely on financing commitments, which contain certain preconditions for each disbursement. If any of our partners fails to observe their commitments or we fail to comply with all preconditions required under our financing commitments, the affected joint-venture, consortium or other project may not be able to operate in accordance with its business plans, or we may have to increase the level of our investment to implement these plans. Any of these events may have a material adverse effect on us.

Our mineral reserve estimates may materially differ from mineral quantities that we may be able to actually recover; our estimates of mine life may prove inaccurate; and market price fluctuations and changes in operating and capital costs may render certain ore reserves uneconomical to mine.

Our reported ore reserves are estimated quantities of ore and minerals that we have determined can be economically mined and processed under present and anticipated conditions to extract their mineral content. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and in projecting potential future rates of mineral production, including many factors beyond our control. Reserve engineering involves estimating deposits of minerals that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. As a result, no assurance can be given that the indicated amount of ore will be recovered or that it will be recovered at the rates we anticipate. Estimates of different engineers may vary, and results of our mining and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may lead to revision of estimates. Reserve estimates and estimates of mine life may require revision based on actual production experience and other factors. For example, fluctuations in the market prices of minerals and metals, reduced recovery rates or increased operating and capital costs due to inflation, exchange rates or other factors may render proven and probable reserves uneconomic to exploit and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves.

We may not be able to adjust our mining production volume in a timely or cost-efficient manner in response to changes in demand.

Revenues from our mining business represented in 2009 and 2010, respectively, 17% and 24% of our total net revenues. Our ability to rapidly increase production capacity is limited, which could render us unable to fully satisfy demand for our products. When demand exceeds our production capacity, we may meet excess customer demand by purchasing iron ore from unrelated parties and reselling it, which would increase our costs and narrow our operating margins. If we are unable to satisfy excess customer demand in this way, we may lose customers. In addition, operating close to full capacity may expose us to higher costs, including demurrage fees due to capacity restraints in our logistics systems.

Conversely, operating at significant idle capacity during periods of weak demand may expose us to higher unit production costs since a significant portion of our cost structure is fixed in the short-term due to the high capital intensity of mining operations. In addition, efforts to reduce costs during periods of weak demand could be limited by labor regulations or existing labor or government agreements.

Adverse economic developments in China could have a negative impact on our revenues, cash flow and profitability.

China has been the main driver of global demand for minerals and metals over the last few years. In 2010, Chinese demand represented 60% of global demand for seaborne iron ore. The percentage of our mining operating revenues attributable to sales to consumers in China was 47% in 2010. A contraction of China's economic growth could result in lower demand for our products, leading to lower revenues, cash flow and profitability. Poor performance in the Chinese real estate sector, one of the largest consumers of carbon steel in China, could also negatively impact our results.

Drilling and production risks could adversely affect the mining process.

Once mineral deposits are discovered, it can take a number of years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial time and expenditures are required to:

- establish mineral reserves through drilling;
- determine appropriate mining and metallurgical processes for optimizing the recovery of metal contained in ore;
- obtain environmental and other licenses;
- construct mining, processing facilities and infrastructure required for greenfield properties; and
- obtain the ore or extract the minerals from the ore.

If a project proves not to be economically feasible by the time we are able to exploit it, we may incur substantial write-offs. In addition, potential changes or complications involving metallurgical and other technological processes arising during the life of a project may result in cost overruns that may render the project not economically feasible.

We may not be able to consummate proposed acquisitions successfully or integrate acquired businesses successfully.

From time to time, we may evaluate acquisition opportunities that would strategically fit our business objectives. If we are unable to complete acquisitions, or integrate successfully and develop these businesses to realize revenue growth and cost savings, our financial results could be adversely affected. In addition, we may incur asset impairment charges related to acquisitions, which may reduce our profitability. Finally, our acquisition activities may present financial, managerial and operational risks, including diversion of management attention from existing core businesses, difficulties integrating or separating personnel and financial and other systems, adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers, inaccurate estimates of fair value made in the accounting for acquisitions and amortization of acquired intangible assets which would reduce future reported earnings, potential loss of customers or key employees of acquired businesses, and indemnities and potential disputes with the buyers or sellers. Any of these activities could affect our product sales, financial condition and results of operations.

We have experienced labor disputes in the past that have disrupted our operations, and such disputes may recur.

A substantial number of our employees and some of the employees of our subcontractors are represented by labor unions and are covered by collective bargaining or other labor agreements, which are subject to periodic renegotiation. Strikes and other labor disruptions at any of our facilities or labor disruptions involving third parties who may provide us with goods or services, have in the past and may in the future materially and adversely affect the operation of facilities, or the timing of completion and the cost of our projects.

Our controlling shareholder has the ability to direct our business and affairs and its interests could conflict with yours.

Our controlling shareholder has the power to, among other things, elect a majority of our directors and determine the outcome of any action requiring shareholder approval, including transactions with related parties, corporate reorganizations, dispositions, and the timing and payment of any future dividends, subject to minimum dividend payment requirements imposed under the Brazilian corporation law. Our controlling shareholder may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, dispositions, financings or similar transactions that could conflict with your interests as a holder of our common shares and ADSs.

If you surrender your ADSs and withdraw common shares, you risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad and certain Brazilian tax advantages.

As an ADS holder, you benefit from the electronic certificate of foreign capital registration obtained by the custodian for our common shares underlying the ADSs in Brazil, which permits the custodian to convert dividends and other distributions with respect to the common shares into non-Brazilian currency and remit the proceeds abroad. If you surrender your ADSs and withdraw common shares, you will be entitled to continue to rely on the custodian's electronic certificate of foreign capital registration for only five business days from the date of withdrawal. Thereafter, upon the disposition of or distributions relating to the common shares, you will not be able to remit abroad non-Brazilian currency unless you obtain your own electronic certificate of foreign capital registration or you qualify under Brazilian foreign investment regulations that entitle some foreign investors to buy and sell shares on Brazilian stock exchanges without obtaining separate electronic certificates of foreign capital registration. If you do not qualify under the foreign investment regulations you will generally be subject to less favorable tax treatment of dividends and distributions on, and the proceeds from any sale of, our common shares.

If you seek to obtain your own electronic certificate of foreign capital registration, you may incur expenses or suffer delays in the application process, which could delay your ability to receive dividends or distributions relating to our common shares or the return of your capital in a timely manner. The depositary's electronic certificate of foreign capital registration may also be adversely affected by future legislative changes.

Holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise their voting rights.

Holder of ADSs may only exercise their voting rights with respect to the underlying common shares in accordance with the provisions of the deposit agreement. Under the deposit agreement, ADS holders must vote by giving voting instructions to the depositary. Upon receipt of the voting instructions of the ADS holder, the depositary will vote the underlying common shares in accordance with these instructions. Otherwise, ADS holders will not be able to exercise their right to vote unless they surrender the ADS for cancellation in exchange for our common shares. Pursuant to our bylaws, the first call for a shareholders' meeting must be published at least 15 days in advance of the meeting, the second call must be published at least eight days in advance of the meeting. When a shareholders' meeting is convened, holders of ADSs may not receive sufficient advance notice to surrender the ADS in exchange for the underlying common shares to allow them to vote with respect to any specific matter. If we ask for voting instructions, the depositary will notify ADS holders of the upcoming vote and will arrange to deliver the proxy card. We cannot assure that ADS holders will receive the proxy card in time to ensure that they can instruct the depositary to vote the shares. In addition, the depositary and its agents are not liable for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions. As a result, holders of ADSs may not be able to exercise their voting rights.

The relative volatility and illiquidity of the Brazilian securities markets may substantially limit your ability to sell the common shares underlying the ADSs at the price and time you desire.

Investing in securities that trade in emerging markets, such as Brazil, often involves greater risk than investing in securities of issuers in the United States, and such investments are generally considered to be more speculative in nature. The Brazilian securities market is substantially smaller, less liquid, more concentrated and can be more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. Accordingly, although you are entitled to withdraw the common shares underlying the ADSs from the depositary at any time, your ability to sell the common shares underlying the ADSs at a price and time at which you wish to do so may be substantially limited. There is also significantly greater concentration in the Brazilian securities market than in major securities markets in the United States. The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented 55.3% of the aggregate market capitalization of the BM&FBOVESPA as of December 31, 2010. The top ten stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for 43.4% and 49.7% and 53.2% of all shares traded on the BM&FBOVESPA in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.