NATIONAL STEEL CO Form 6-K April 05, 2013

#### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

#### FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of April, 2013 Commission File Number 1-14732

#### COMPANHIA SIDERÚRGICA NACIONAL

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

#### **National Steel Company**

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima 3400, 20° andar São Paulo, SP, Brazil 04538-132

(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F. Form 20-FX Form 40-F
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
Yes NoX

DFP – Annual Financial Statements - December 31, 2012 – CIA SIDERURGICA NACIONAL Version: 1

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#### **Company Information / Capital Breakdown**

Number of Shares	Balance at
(Units)	12/31/2012
Paid-in Capital	
Common	1,457,970,108
Preferred	0
Total	1,457,970,108
Treasury Shares	
Common	0
Preferred	0
Total	0

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Event	Approval	Dividends	Inition Payment	Type of share Class of share	Dividends per common share (R\$/share)
Annual general meeting	04/27/2012	Dividends	05/31/2012	ordinary	0.82306
Meeting of Board of Directors	12/26/2012	Dividends	1/4/2013	ordinary	0.20576
Proposal		Interest on Capital		ordinary	0.38410

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### Parent Company Statements / Balance Sheet - Assets (R\$ thousand)

,			YTD Previous
		YTD Current year	year
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
1	Total assets	46,925,534	45,582,817
1.01	Current assets	8,386,446	8,886,953
1.01.01	Cash and cash equivalents	2,995,757	2,073,244
1.01.03	Trade receivables	2,146,909	3,516,800
1.01.04	Inventories	2,704,302	2,885,617
1.01.08	Other current assets	539,478	411,292
1.02	Non-current assets	38,539,088	36,695,864
1.02.01	Long-term receivables	3,526,732	3,852,937
1.02.01.06	Deferred taxes	1,869,775	1,300,650
1.02.01.09	Other non-current assets	1,656,957	2,552,287
1.02.02	Investments	23,356,506	22,573,890
1.02.03	Property, plant and equipment	11,636,182	10,247,845
1.02.04	Intangible assets	19,668	21,192

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#### Parent Company Statements / Balance Sheet - Liabilities (R\$ thousand)

		YTD	YTD
		Current	<b>Previous</b>
		year	year
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
2	Total liabilities	46,925,534	45,582,817
2.01	Current liabilities	5,700,760	7,351,509
2.01.01	Payroll and related taxes	130,014	123,839
2.01.02	Trade payables	1,193,726	667,886
2.01.03	Taxes payable	118,365	122,648
2.01.04	Borrowings and financing	2,621,503	4,330,141
2.01.05	Other payables	1,383,179	1,872,865
2.01.06	Provisions	253,973	234,130
2.01.06.01	Provision for tax, social security, labor and civil risks	253,973	225,997
2.01.06.02	Other provisions	0	8,133
2.02	Non-current liabilities	32,607,877	30,245,487
2.02.01	Borrowings and financing	21,518,489	19,005,495
2.02.02	Other payables	8,927,096	9,718,976
2.02.04	Provisions	2,162,292	1,521,016
2.02.04.01	Provision for tax, social security, labor and civil risks	344,951	262,432
2.02.04.02	Other provisions	1,817,341	1,258,584
2.02.04.02.03	Provision for environmental liabilities and asset decommissioning	400,487	313,094
2.02.04.02.04	Pension and healthcare plan	565,556	469,027
2.02.04.02.05	Provision for losses on investments	851,298	476,463
2.03	Shareholders' equity	8,616,897	7,985,821

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#### (CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH FROM THE ORIGINAL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED IN PORTUGUESE)

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2.03.01	Issued capital	4,540,000	1,680,947
2.03.02	Capital reserves	30	30
2.03.04	Earnings reserves	3,690,543	7,671,620
2.03.04.01	Legal reserve	336,190	336,190
2.03.04.02	Statutory reserve	2,794,353	5,717,390
2.03.04.08	Additional dividends and interest on capital proposed	560,000	273,492
2.03.04.10	Investment reserve	0	1,344,548
2.03.08	Other comprehensive income	386,324	(1,366,776)

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#### Parent Company Statements / Statements of Income (R\$ thousand)

			YTD
		YTD Current	<b>Previous</b>
		year	year
		1/1/2012 to	1/1/2011 to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
3.01	Net revenue from sales and/or services	10,640,617	10,754,587
3.02	Cost of sales and/or services	(8,039,597)	(7,257,670)
3.03	Gross profit	2,601,020	3,496,917
3.04	Operating (expenses)/income	(1,009,748)	3,502,173
3.04.01	Selling expenses	(320,722)	(335,302)
3.04.02	General and administrative expenses	(332,425)	(355,914)
3.04.04	Other operating income	79,082	133,020
3.04.05	Other operating expenses	(1,767,276)	(336,768)
3.04.06	Share of profits (losses) of investees	1,331,593	4,397,137
3.05	Profit before finance income (costs) and taxes	1,591,272	6,999,090
3.06	Finance costs	(3,033,404)	(3,533,524)
3.06.01	Finance income	287,527	255,438
3.06.02	Finance costs	(3,320,931)	(3,788,962)
3.06.02.01	Net exchange gains (losses) on financial instruments	(542,103)	(794,544)
3.06.02.02	Finance costs	(2,778,828)	(2,994,418)
3.07	(Loss)/Profit before taxes on income	(1,442,132)	3,465,566
3.08	Income tax and social contribution	1,022,019	240,467
3.09	(Loss)/Profit from continuing operations	(420,113)	3,706,033
3.11	(Loss)/Profit for the year	(420,113)	3,706,033
3.99	Earnings per share - (R\$/share)		
3.99.01	Basic earnings per share		
3.99.01.01	Common shares	-0.28815	2.54191
3.99.02	Diluted earnings per share		
3.99.02.01	Common shares	-0.28815	2.54191

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#### Parent Company Statements / Statement of Comprehensive Income (R\$ thousand)

			YTD
			<b>Previous</b>
		YTD Current	Year
		Year	01/01/2011
		01/01/2012 to	to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
4.01	(Loss)/Profit for the period	(420,113)	3,706,033
4.02	Other comprehensive income	1,753,100	(1,198,761)
4.02.01	Cumulative translation adjustments for the period	147,735	195,046
4.02.02	Actuarial gains/(loss) on defined benefit pension plan, net of taxes	106,209	(74,331)
4.02.03	Available-for-sale assets, net of taxes	(8,329)	(621,312)
4.02.04	Loss on realization of available-for-sale assets	0	(698, 164)
4.02.05	Impairment of available-for-sale assets, net of taxes	1,507,485	0
4.03	Comprehensive Income for the Year	1,332,987	2,507,272

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#### Parent Company Statements / Statement of Cash Flows – Indirect Method (R\$ thousand)

		YTD	YTD
		Current	Previous
		Year	Year
		01/01/2012	01/01/2011
		to	to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	
6.01	Net cash generated by operating activities	2,581,615	1,707,665
6.01.01	Cash generated from operations	2,550,780	
6.01.01.01	Profit for the year	(420,113)	
6.01.01.02	Accrued charges on borrowings and financing	2,474,810	2,767,087
6.01.01.03	Depreciation/ depletion / amortization	920,547	761,060
6.01.01.04	Share of profits of investees	(1,331,593)	(4,397,137)
6.01.01.05	Deferred income tax and social contribution	(1,022,019)	(240,467)
6.01.01.06	Provision for tax, social security, labor, civil and environmental risks	263,004	70,403
6.01.01.07	Inflation adjustment and exchange differences, net	483,201	794,544
6.01.01.08	Gain on derivative transactions	9,166	20,594
6.01.01.09	Impairment of available-for-sale assets	1,245,024	0
6.01.01.11	Residual value of permanent assets written off	3,617	15,601
6.01.01.12	Estimated losses on receivables	0	(116,336)
6.01.01.13	Provision for actuarial liabilities	(29,955)	(11,249)
6.01.01.14	Other provisions	(44,909)	(43,178)
6.01.02	Changes in assets and liabilities	30,835	(1,619,290)
6.01.02.01	Trade receivables - third parties	90,402	(324,125)
6.01.02.02	Intragroup receivables	1,178,457	(916,200)
6.01.02.03	Inventories	117,202	(197,446)
6.01.02.04	Receivables from related parties	31,238	1,022,436
6.01.02.05	Recoverable taxes	146,080	(32,919)

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6.01.02.06	Judicial deposits	15,263	(25,662)
6.01.02.07	Dividends received from subsidiaries	275,806	660,489
6.01.02.09	Trade payables	440,823	143,683
6.01.02.10	Payroll and related taxes	(111,631)	(61,070)
6.01.02.11	Taxes	131,234	139,505
6.01.02.12	Taxes in installments - REFIS	(254,921)	(295,125)
6.01.02.13	Payables to related parties	(4,166)	(23,690)
6.01.02.14	Tax, social security, labor, civil and environmental risks liabilities	(7,958)	58,802
6.01.02.15	Interest paid	(2,027,268)	(1,757,687)
6.01.02.17	Interest on swap paid	(10,591)	(21,479)
6.01.02.18	Other	20,865	11,198
6.02	Net cash used in investing activities	(470,520)	(4,142,387)
6.02.01	Investments/advances for future capital increase	(698,420)	(2,128,402)
6.02.02	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,627,071)	(2,015,015)
6.02.03	Cash from acquisition of subsidiaries	0	1,030
6.02.05	Capital reduction in subsidiary	1,855,208	0
6.02.09	Intangible assets	(237)	0
6.03	Net cash (used in) generated by financing activities	(1,173,330)	4,397,329
6.03.01	Borrowings and financing raised	2,712,471	7,314,956
6.03.03	Repayments to financial institutions - principal	(2,686,067)	(1,061,246)
6.03.05	Dividends and interest on capital paid	(1,199,734)	(1,856,381)
6.04	Changes in cash and cash equivalents	(15,252)	2,340
6.05	Increase in cash and equivalents	922,513	1,964,947
6.05.01	Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,073,244	108,297
6.05.02	Cash and equivalents at the end of the year	2,995,757	2,073,244

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#### Parent Company Statements / Statement of Changes in Shareholders´ Equity - 1/1/2012 to 12/31/2012 (R\$ thousand)

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Paid-in capital	Capital reserve, granted options and	Earnings reserve (a
			treasury	
Code	Description		shares	
5.01	Opening balances	1,680,947	30	7,671,620
5.03	Adjusted opening balances	1,680,947	30	7,671,620
5.04	Capital transactions with shareholders	2,859,053	0(	(3,432,545)
5.04.01	Capital increases	2,859,053	0(	(2,859,053)
5.04.06	Dividends	0	0	(300,000)
5.04.07	Interest on capital	0	0	(560,000)
5.04.08	Interest on capital declared	0	0	(560,000)
5.04.09	Approval of additional dividends at Annual Shareholders' Meeting	0	0	(273,492)
5.05	Total comprehensive income	0	0	0
5.05.01	Profit for the year	0	0	0
5.05.02	Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
5.05.02.0	04 Cumulative translation adjustments for the period	0	0	0
5.05.02.0	06 Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension plan, net of taxes	0	0	0
5.05.02.0	07 Available-for-sale financial assets, net of taxes	0	0	0
5.05.02.0	08 Impairment of available-for-sale assets, net of taxes	0	0	0
5.06	Internal changes in shareholders' equity	0	0	(548,532)

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5.06.04	Losses absorbed for the period	0	0 (420,113)	420,113	0	0
5.06.05	Acturial losses absorbed	0	0 (128,419)	128,419	0	0
5.07	Closing balances	4.540.000	30 3.690.543	0	386.324	8.616.897

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#### Parent Company Statements / Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity - 1/1/2011 to 12/31/2011 (R\$ thousand)

(14	······································	Paid-in capital	Capital reserve, granted options and treasury	Earnings reserve (a
Code	Description		shares	
5.01	Opening balances	1,680,947	30	6,119,798
5.03	Adjusted opening balances	1,680,947	30	6,119,798
5.04	Capital transactions with shareholders	0	0	(954,211)
5.04.06	Dividends	0	0	0
5.04.09	Additional dividends proposed	0	0	273,492
5.04.10	Approval of prior year's proposed dividends	0	0(	1,227,703)
5.05	Total comprehensive income	0	0	0
5.05.01	Profit for the year	0	0	0
5.05.02	Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
5.05.02.04	4Cumulative translation adjustments for the period	0	0	0
5.05.02.07	7 Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension plan, net of taxes	0	0	0
5.05.02.08	BAvailable-for-sale financial assets, net of taxes	0	0	0
5.06	Internal changes in shareholders' equity	0	0	2,506,033
5.06.01	Set-up reserves	0	0	2,506,033
5.07	Closing balances	1,680,947	30	7,671,620

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#### Parent Company Statements / Statement of Value Added (R\$ thousand)

			YTD
			<b>Previous</b>
		YTD Current year	year
		1/1/2012 to	1/1/2011 to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
7.01	Revenues	13,422,399	13,393,141
7.01.01	Sales of products and services	13,348,805	13,396,286
7.01.02	Other revenues/(expenses)	58,578	(5,367)
7.01.04	Allowance for doubtful debts	15,016	2,222
7.02	Raw materials acquired from third parties	(10,031,414)	(7,754,533)
7.02.01	Costs of sales and services	(7,644,242)	(6,953,404)
7.02.02	Materials, eletric power, outside services and other	(1,129,547)	(784,079)
7.02.03	Impairment of assets	(1,257,625)	(17,050)
7.03	Gross value added	3,390,985	5,638,608
7.04	Retentions	(920,547)	(761,060)
7.04.01	Depreciation, amortization and depletion	(920,547)	(761,060)
7.05	Wealth created	2,470,438	4,877,548
7.06	Value added received as transfer	1,840,216	4,816,365
7.06.01	Share of profits of subsidiaries	1,331,593	4,397,137
7.06.02	Finance income/exchange gains	508,888	416,732
7.06.03	Other	(265)	2,496
7.07	Wealth for distribution	4,310,654	9,693,913
7.08	Wealth distributed	4,310,654	9,693,913
7.08.01	Personnel	926,812	1,051,880
7.08.01.01	Salaries and wages	696,600	827,001

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7.08.01.02	Benefits	167,720	174,603
7.08.01.03	Severance pay fund (FGTS)	62,492	50,276
7.08.02	Taxes, Fees and Contributions	257,147	984,812
7.08.02.01	Federal	38,053	721,263
7.08.02.02	State	184,992	227,690
7.08.02.03	Municipal	34,102	35,859
7.08.03	Lenders and lessors	3,546,808	3,951,188
7.08.03.01	Interest	3,541,482	3,947,778
7.08.03.02	Leases	5,326	3,410
7.08.04	Shareholders	(420,113)	3,706,033
7.08.04.02	Dividends	0	926,508
7.08.04.03	(Accumulated losses)/Retained earningsfor the year	(420,113)	2,779,525

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#### Consolidated Financial Statements / Balance Sheet - Assets (R\$ thousand)

			YTD
		YTD Current	<b>Previous</b>
		year	year
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
1	Total assets	49,295,228	46,869,702
1.01	Current assets	21,121,945	21,944,306
1.01.01	Cash and cash equivalents	14,444,875	15,417,393
1.01.03	Trade receivables	1,794,566	1,616,206
1.01.04	Inventories	3,580,025	3,734,984
1.01.08	Other current assets	1,302,479	1,175,723
1.02	Non-current assets	28,173,283	24,925,396
1.02.01	Long-term receivables	4,137,310	4,856,721
1.02.01.02	Short-term investments measured at amortized cost	116,753	139,679
1.02.01.06	Deferred taxes	2,372,501	1,840,773
1.02.01.09	Other non-current assets	1,648,056	2,876,269
1.02.02	Investments	2,351,774	2,088,225
1.02.03	Property, plant and equipment	20,408,747	17,377,076
1.02.04	Intangible assets	1,275,452	603,374

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#### Consolidated Financial Statements / Balance Sheet - Liabilities (R\$ thousand)

•		YTD	YTD
		Current	<b>Previous</b>
		year	year
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
2	Total liabilities	49,295,228	46,869,702
2.01	Current liabilities	6,408,076	6,496,947
2.01.01	Payroll and related taxes	241,291	202,469
2.01.02	Trade payables	1,957,789	1,232,075
2.01.03	Taxes payable	336,348	325,132
2.01.04	Borrowings and financing	2,295,409	2,702,083
2.01.05	Other payables	1,221,350	1,728,445
2.01.06	Provisions	355,889	306,743
2.01.06.01	Provision for tax, social security, labor and civil risks	355,889	292,178
2.01.06.02	Other provisions	0	14,565
2.02	Non-current liabilities	33,879,639	31,955,585
2.02.01	Borrowings and financing	27,856,350	25,186,505
2.02.02	Other payables	4,388,451	5,593,520
2.02.03	Deferred taxes	284,110	37,851
2.02.04	Provisions	1,350,728	1,137,709
2.02.04.01	Provision for tax, social security, labor and civil risks	371,697	346,285
2.02.04.02	Other provisions	979,031	791,424
2.02.04.02.03	Provision for environmental liabilities and asset decommissioning	413,440	322,374
2.02.04.02.04	Pension and healthcare plan	565,591	469,050
2.03	Shareholders' equity	9,007,513	8,417,170
2.03.01	Issued capital	4,540,000	1,680,947

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2.03.02	Capital reserves	30	30
2.03.04	Earnings reserves	3,690,543	7,671,620
2.03.04.01	Legal reserve	336,190	336,190
2.03.04.02	Statutory reserve	2,794,353	5,717,390
2.03.04.08	Additional dividends proposed	560,000	273,492
2.03.04.11	Investment reserve	0	1,344,548
2.03.08	Other comprehensive income	386,324	(1,366,776)
2.03.09	Non-controlling interests	390,616	431,349

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#### **Consolidated Financial Statements / Statements of Income (R\$ thousand)**

( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			YTD
		YTD Current	<b>Previous</b>
		year	year
		1/1/2012 to	1/1/2011 to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
3.01	Net revenue from sales and/or services	16,896,264	16,519,584
3.02	Cost of sales and/or services	(12,072,206)	(9,800,844)
3.03	Gross profit	4,824,058	6,718,740
3.04	Operating (expenses)/income	(4,182,361)	(961,818)
3.04.01	Selling expenses	(931,525)	(604,108)
3.04.02	General and administrative expenses	(576,514)	(575,585)
3.04.04	Other operating income	46,003	719,177
3.04.05	Other operating expenses	(2,719,373)	(501,302)
3.04.06	Share of profits (losses) of investees	(952)	0
3.05	Profit before finance income (costs) and taxes	641,697	5,756,922
3.06	Finance costs	(1,992,405)	(2,005,803)
3.06.01	Finance income	416,781	717,450
3.06.02	Finance costs	(2,409,186)	(2,723,253)
3.06.02.01	Net exchange gains (losses) on financial instruments	185,754	160,668
3.06.02.02	Finance costs	(2,594,940)	(2,883,921)
3.07	(Loss)/Profit before taxes on income	(1,350,708)	3,751,119
3.08	Income tax and social contribution	870,134	(83,885)
3.09	(Loss)/Profit from continuing operations	(480,574)	3,667,234
3.11	Consolidated (loss)/profit for the year	(480,574)	3,667,234
3.11.01	Attributed to owners of the Company	(420,113)	3,706,033

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3.11.02	Attributed to non-controlling interests	(60,461)	(38,799)
3.99	Earnings per share - (R\$/share)		
3.99.01	Basic earnings per share		
3.99.01.01	Common shares	-0.28815	2.54191
3.99.02	Diluted earnings per share		
3.99.02.01	Common shares	-0.28815	2.54191

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#### **Consolidated Financial Statements / Statement of Comprehensive Income (R\$ thousand)**

•	,		YTD
		YTD Current	<b>Previous</b>
		Year	Year
		01/01/2012	01/01/2011
		to	to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
4.01	(Loss)/Profit for the period	(480,574)	3,667,234
4.02	Other comprehensive income	1,753,100	(1,198,761)
4.02.01	Cumulative translation adjustments for the period	147,735	195,046
4.02.02	Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension plan, net of taxes	106,209	(74,331)
4.02.03	Available-for-sale assets, net of taxes	(8,329)	(621,312)
4.02.04	Loss on realization of available-for-sale assets	0	(698, 164)
4.02.05	Impairment of available-for-sale assets, net of taxes	1,507,485	0
4.03	Comprehensive Income for the Year	1,272,526	2,468,473
4.03.01	Attributed to owners of the Company	1,332,987	2,507,272
4.03.02	Attributed to non-controlling interests	(60,461)	(38,799)

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#### Consolidated Financial Statements / Statement of Cash Flows – Indirect Method (R\$ thousand)

		YTD	YTD
		Current	Previous
		Year	Year
		01/01/2012	01/01/2011
		to	to
Code	Description		12/31/2011
6.01	Net cash generated by operating activities	3,487,500	4,201,780
6.01.01	Cash generated from operations	5,246,849	6,461,926
6.01.01.01	Profit for the year	(480,574)	, ,
6.01.01.02	Accrued charges on borrowings and financing	2,249,123	2,650,622
6.01.01.03	Depreciation/ depletion / amortization	1,230,651	948,251
6.01.01.04	Share of profits of investees	952	0
6.01.01.05	Deferred income tax and social contribution	(1,075,156)	(52,542)
	Provision for tax, social security, labor, civil and environmental risks	252,432	62,746
6.01.01.07	Inflation adjustment and exchange differences, net	996,810	(250,083)
6.01.01.08	Gain on derivative transactions	4,975	110,009
6.01.01.09	Impairment of available-for-sale assets	2,022,793	0
	Realization of available-for-sale assets	0	(698,164)
6.01.01.11	Residual value of permanent assets written off	5,246	54,727
	Provision for actuarial liabilities	(30,655)	(11,412)
	Other provisions	70,252	(19,462)
6.01.02	Changes in assets and liabilities	, ,	(2,260,146)
6.01.02.01	Trade receivables	(237,873)	(339,427)
6.01.02.02	Inventories	200,893	(410,264)
	Receivables from related parties	(3,774)	471,666
6.01.02.04		139,823	16,700
6.01.02.05	Judicial deposits	39,023	(20,253)
6.01.02.08	Trade payables	663,198	544,300
6.01.02.09	Payroll and related taxes	(91,447)	(47,072)

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6.01.02.10	Taxes	74,982	135,765
6.01.02.11	Taxes in installments - REFIS	(255,338)	(296,304)
6.01.02.12	Payables to related parties	(1,322)	0
6.01.02.13	Tax, social security, labor, civil and environmental risks liabilities	(10,539)	120,951
6.01.02.14	Interest paid	(2,297,833)	(2,145,400)
6.01.02.15	Interest on swap paid	(50,569)	(360,976)
6.01.02.16	Other	71,427	70,168
6.02	Net cash used in investing activities	(3,539,653)	(5,275,011)
6.02.01	Investments	(166,915)	(2,126,493)
6.02.02	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,142,634)	(4,400,825)
6.02.03	Cash from acquisition of subsidiaries	14,880	0
6.02.04	Disposal of investments	0	1,310,171
6.02.07	Receipt/payment in derivative transactions	57,740	(57,157)
6.02.08	Business combination - purchase price considered	(301,192)	0
6.02.09	Intangible assets	(1,532)	(707)
6.03	Net cash (used in) generated by financing activities	(748,879)	4,740,715
6.03.01	Borrowings and financing raised	3,721,945	7,824,012
6.03.02	Repayment to financial institutions - principal	(2,523,828)	(1,469,206)
6.03.03	Repayments of principal - acquisition of subsidiaries	(803,456)	0
6.03.04	Dividends and interest on capital paid	(1,199,734)	(1,856,381)
6.03.05	Capital contribution by non-controlling shareholders	56,194	242,290
6.04	Changes in cash and cash equivalents	(171,486)	1,510,631
6.05	(Decrease)/Increase in cash and equivalents	(972,518)	5,178,115
6.05.01	Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year	15,417,393	10,239,278
6.05.02	Cash and equivalents at the end of the year	14,444,875	15,417,393

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#### Consolidated Financial Statements / Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity - 1/1/2012 to 12/31/2012 (R\$ thousand)

Capital

			reserve,		
			granted		Retained
			options		earnings/
			and		
			treasury	Earnings(	accumulated
Code	Description	capital	shares	reserve	losses)
5.01	Opening balances	1,680,947	30	7,671,620	0
5.03	Adjusted opening balances	1,680,947	30	7,671,620	0
5.04	Capital transactions with shareholders	2,859,053	0	(3,432,545)	0
5.04.01	Capital increases	2,859,053	0	(2,859,053)	0
5.04.06	Dividends	0	0	(300,000)	0
5.04.07	Interest on capital	0	0	(560,000)	0
5.04.08	Interest on capital proposed	0	0	560,000	0
5.04.09	Approval of prior year's proposed dividends	0	0	(273,492)	0
5.05	Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	(548,532)
5.05.01	Profit for the year	0	0	0	(420,113)
5.05.02	Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	(128,419)
5.05.02.04	4Cumulative translation adjustments for the period	0	0	0	0
5.05.02.06	6 Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension plan	0	0	0	0
5.05.02.07	7 Available-for-sale financial assets, net of taxes	0	0	0	0
5.05.02.09	Acturial losses reclassification	0	0	0	(128,419)
5.06	Internal changes in shareholders' equity	0	0	(548,532)	548,532
5.06.04	Losses absorbed for the period	0	0	(420,113)	420,113

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#### (CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH FROM THE ORIGINAL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED IN PORTUGUESE)

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 5.06.05 Acturial losses absorbed
 0 0 (128,419) 128,419
 0 0 0

 5.06.06 Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 19,728 19,72

 5.07 Closing balances
 4,540,000303,690,543 0386,3248,616,897390,6169,007,57

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Capital

DFP – Annual Financial Statements - December 31, 2012 – CIA SIDERURGICA NACIONAL Version: 1

#### Consolidated Financial Statements / Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity - 1/1/2011 to 12/31/2011 (R\$ thousand)

		Daid in	reserve, granted options and	Earnings/s	Retained earnings/	Other comprehensiveS	tharoholdoro 'N	lon, oo
Code	<b>Description</b> Opening	capital	treasury shares	reserve	losses)		Equity	1011-CO
5.01		1,680,947	30	6,119,798	0	(168,015)	7,632,760	
5.03	. •	1,680,947	30	6,119,798	0	(168,015)	7,632,760	
5.04	shareholders	0	0	(954,211)	(1,200,000)	0	(2,154,211)	
5.04.06	Dividends Additional dividends	0	0	0	(926,508)	0	(926,508)	
5.04.09	proposed Approval of prior year's proposed	0	0	273,492	(273,492)	0	0	
5.04.10	dividends Total comprehensive	0	0(	1,227,703)	0	0	(1,227,703)	
5.05	income	0	0	0	3,706,033	(1,198,761)	2,507,272	
5.05.01	Profit for the year Other comprehensive		0	0	3,706,033	0	3,706,033	
5.05.02	income Cumulative translation adjustments for	0	0	0	0	(1,198,761)	(1,198,761)	
5.05.02.04	-	0	0	0	0	195,046	195,046	
5.05.02.07		0	0	0	0	(74,331)	(74,331)	

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	Available-for-sale financial assets,						
5.05.02.	.08 net of taxes	0	0	0	0	(1,319,476)	(1,319,476)
	Internal changes						
	in shareholders'						
5.06	equity	0	0 2,	506,033	(2,506,033)	0	0

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5.06.0	1 Set-up reserves	0	02,506	,033(2,	506,033)	0	0	0
5.06.0	4 Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	0	0	0	0	0	028	30,220
5.07	Closing balances	1,680,9473	307,671	.620	0(1,	366,776)7,9	985,82143	31,3498

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DFP – Annual Financial Statements - December 31, 2012 – CIA SIDERURGICA NACIONAL Version: 1

#### **Consolidated Financial Statements / Statement of Value Added** (R\$ thousand)

			עוז
			Previous
		YTD Current Year	Year
		01/01/2012 to	01/01/2011 to
Code	Description	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
7.01	Revenues	19,958,436	20,157,662
7.01.01	Sales of products and services	19,882,933	19,525,854
7.01.02	Other revenues/(expenses)	62,096	632,798
7.01.04	Allowance for doubtful debts	13,407	(990)
7.02	Raw materials acquired from third parties	(14,161,514)	(10,027,982)
7.02.01	Costs of sales and services	(9,946,475)	(8,591,341)
7.02.02	Materials, eletric power, outside services and other	(2,163,738)	(1,414,706)
7.02.03	Impairment of assets	(2,051,301)	(21,935)
7.03	Gross value added	5,796,922	10,129,680
7.04	Retentions	(1,230,651)	(948,251)
7.04.01	Depreciation, amortization and depletion	(1,230,651)	(948,251)
7.05	Wealth created	4,566,271	9,181,429
7.06	Value added received as transfer	1,449,279	2,827,069
7.06.01	Share of profits of subsidiaries	952	0
7.06.02	Finance income/exchange gains	1,445,319	2,817,667
7.06.03	Other	3,008	9,402
7.07	Wealth for distribution	6,015,550	12,008,498
7.08	Wealth distributed	6,015,550	12,008,498
7.08.01	Personnel	1,816,844	1,485,903

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**YTD** 

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7.08.01.01 7.08.01.02 7.08.01.03	Salaries and wages Benefits Severance pay fund (FGTS)	1,387,201 329,393 100,250	1,132,384 270,825 82,694
7.08.02	Taxes, Fees and Contributions	1,229,221	2,025,300
7.08.02.01	Federal	690,374	1,493,787
7.08.02.02	State	512,807	505,185
7.08.02.03	Municipal	26,040	26,328
7.08.03	Lenders and lessors	3,450,059	4,830,061
7.08.03.01	Interest	3,436,910	4,820,991
7.08.03.02	Leases	13,149	9,070
7.08.04	Shareholders	(480,574)	3,667,234
7.08.04.01	Interest on capital	0	10,400
7.08.04.02	Dividends	0	926,508
7.08.04.03	(Accumulated losses)/Retained earningsfor the year	(420,113)	2,769,125
7.08.04.04	Non-controlling interests	(60,461)	(38,799)

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#### **2012 MANAGEMENT REPORT**

#### 1- MESSAGE FROM MANAGEMENT

Economic globalization and the growing protagonism of Brazil have been leading CSN to increasingly consider the internationalization of its operations as a viable business strategy. In 2012, it took one more step in this direction when it acquired the German steelmaker Stahlwerk Thüringen GmbH (SWT). With a production capacity of 1.1 million tonnes of long steel per year, the plant is one of the most efficient in Europe.

SWT joins CSN's other two overseas operational units – CSN LLC, in Terre Haute, in the United States, and Lusosider, in Portugal. Both Europe and the U.S. are mature markets, with healthy midterm prospects.

The arrival of SWT and the consent improvement in the productivity of the Brazilian operations pushed CSN to a new record in 2012 – consolidated net revenue of R\$16.9 billion.

Annual net revenue from steel operations came to R\$10.8 billion and sales volume reached its highest ever figure of 5.8 million tonnes, 19% up on 2011. Domestic sales volume totaled 4.5 million tonnes of flat steel, another new record.

Having begun operations at the Presidente Vargas Steelworks in Volta Redonda in the 1940's, CSN is now one of the country's largest integrated steelmakers. Its mining, cement, energy and logistics operations complement one another, generating synergies and production gains. In 2012, CSN's investments in all its activities totaled R\$3.1 billion.

And the future is equally promising. In the coming months there will be the start-up of the new long steel plant in Volta Redonda, marking CSN's definitive entry into this market at a time of prolonged construction expansion in Brazil. As part of the same trajectory, we also made considerable progress with our cement production, selling 2 million tonnes of the product.

With its eye firmly fixed on domestic market growth and its global strategic positioning, CSN is diversifying its activities in order to ensure a solid future.

#### **Benjamin Steinbruch**

**Chairman of the Board of Directors** 

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#### 2- THE COMPANY

CSN is a highly integrated company, with interests in steel, mining, cement, logistics and energy. It operates throughout the entire steel production chain, from the mining of iron ore to the production and sale of a diversified range of high value-added steel products. Thanks to its integrated production system and exemplary management, CSN's production costs are among the lowest in the global steel sector.

In 2012, CSN sold 5.8 million tonnes of steel, 19% up on 2011 and a new record, mostly fueled by domestic sales, which totaled 4.5 million tonnes.

The Company's mine, Casa de Pedra, located in Congonhas, Minas Gerais, supplies it with the high-quality iron ore needed to produce steel. With proven and probable reserves of 1.6 billion tonnes, its current production capacity is 21 million tonnes per year.

Together with its jointly-owned subsidiary NAMISA, CSN has been selling iron ore on the seaborne market since 2007. It also runs two port terminals in Itaguaí (RJ): Tecar, from where iron ore is shipped to the seaborne market, and a container terminal, Sepetiba Tecon. With the Casa de Pedra mine, CSN has been consolidating its position as an important player in the seaborne iron ore market, and is currently, in conjunction with NAMISA, Brazil's second-largest producer. Most iron ore exports go to Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

The complementary nature of the steel and cement industries led CSN to enter the cement market in 2009, adding value to the slag generated by crude steel production.

In addition to the limestone used to produce steel at the Presidente Vargas Steelworks, in Volta Redonda, as of 2011 the Arcos mine, in Minas Gerais, began supplying non-steel limestone for the production of clinker, one of the main raw materials for cement production. As a result, CSN's operations have become even more integrated through verticalization, thereby enhancing competitiveness and profitability.

The Company is also one of Brazil's largest industrial electricity consumers and has been investing in power generation assets and projects since 1999 in order to ensure self-sufficiency. CSN's generating capacity of 428 MW is sufficient to meet all the Group's electricity needs.

## 3- OUTLOOK, STRATEGY AND INVESTMENTS

CSN has been investing in modernizing its facilities in its five highly-integrated segments, as well as expanding production capacity, always seeking to maximize returns for its shareholders. In addition to investing in organic growth projects, the Company also analyzes opportunities for acquisitions and strategic alliances, both in Brazil and abroad.

### 3.1 - STEEL

The Presidente Vargas Steelworks is CSN's most important steel producer unit, with an installed production capacity of 5.6 million tonnes of crude steel. In 2012, it produced 4.8 million tonnes of crude steel and 4.7 million tonnes of rolled steel.

In the flat steel segment, CSN has been expanding its service centers, investing in the expansion of the Porto Real unit, a Company branch focused on the vehicle industry, as well as developing expansion projects for the pre-painting plant in Paraná.

It has also been diversifying its steel activities, entering the long steel segment through the construction of a plant in Volta Redonda, which will produce 500,000 tonnes per year, including rebar and wire rods.

The Company also has three subsidiaries abroad, CSN LLC, in Terre Haute, Indiana, U.S.A., which is a cold-rolling and galvanizing plant; Lusosider, in Paio Pires, Portugal, which produces coated rolled steel; and SWT, acquired in January 2012, located in Unterwellenborn, Germany, with an annual production capacity of 1 million tonnes of steel profiles for civil and industrial construction.

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#### **3.2 – MINING**

CSN is Brazil's second largest iron ore exporter. In 2012, finished iron ore product sales from the Casa de Pedra and NAMISA mines totaled 25.8 million tonnes. The Company also produced 6.1 million tonnes of iron ore for its own consumption. Once the ongoing expansion projects come on stream, annual production capacity is expected to reach 89 million tonnes.

At the same time, CSN is expanding Tecar, its terminal in the Port of Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro, in order to reach an annual iron ore shipment capacity of 84 million tonnes.

#### **3.3 - CEMENT**

In 2009, CSN established its first cement grinding plant in Volta Redonda, with an annual capacity of 2.4 million tonnes. In 2012, the unit produced and sold approximately 2.0 million tonnes of cement. Given the expected growth of the domestic cement market, the Company is evaluating to expand its annual production capacity to 5.4 million tonnes.

#### 3.4 - LOGISTICS

#### **Ports**

Sepetiba Tecon, managed by CSN, is a hub port for cargo and is one of the biggest container terminals in Rio de Janeiro and one of the largest in its segment in Brazil.

In order to expand the terminal, the Company is investing in infrastructure, including the equalization of Berth 301 and the acquisition of new equipment. The idea behind this project is to transform Berth 301 into a continuous guay, allowing it to handle several large vessels simultaneously, thereby raising its capacity.

#### Railways

CSN retains an interest in two rail companies: MRS Logística and Transnordestina Logística S.A.

#### **MRS**

CSN holds, directly and indirectly, a 33.27% voting-capital interest in MRS Logística, which operates the former Southeastern Network of the Federal Railways (RFFSA), in the Rio de Janeiro - São Paulo - Belo Horizonte corridor.

MRS' rail services are vital for the supply of raw materials and the outflow of finished products. It transports all the iron ore for export and all the coal and coke consumed by the Presidente Vargas Steelworks, as well as some of CSN's steel and cement output.

Ports 39

#### **TRANSNORDESTINA**

With the support of the federal government, Transnordestina Logística S.A. (TLSA) is building Nova Transnordestina, a 1,728 km-long railway connecting the rail terminal in Eliseu Martins (PI) to the Ports of Suape (PE) and Pecém (CE), crossing several cities in the states of Piauí, Pernambuco and Ceará.

The railway's projected annual operating capacity of 30 million tonnes will play a crucial role in the development of the Northeast and provide logistical support for the region's economic expansion in the oil and by-product, grain, mining and agricultural sectors, among others.

CSN's interest in TLSA's capital stock totaled 76.13% at the end of 2012.

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Railways 40

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A complete account of investments in affiliated companies and subsidiaries, in addition to the changes that occurred during the fiscal year of 2012, can be found in Note 9 to the Company's financial statements.

#### 4- CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

#### **Investor Relations**

In 2012, CSN continued to expand its communication with the capital market, improving investors' perception of its basic fundamentals and helping reduce funding costs. To this end, the Company took part in 300 meetings and conference calls, involving more than 600 analysts and investors.

## **Capital Stock**

CSN is controlled by Vicunha Siderurgia S.A. and Rio Iaco Participações S.A., which retain 47.86% and 3.99% of the Company's total capital, respectively. Management is exercised by the Board of Directors and Board of Executive Officers.

- § All of CSN's shares are common shares, each share representing one vote at Shareholders' Meetings;
- § More than 45% of CSN's shares are traded on the stock markets, mainly the BOVESPA and the NYSE.

## **Annual Shareholders' Meeting**

The Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the Company's sovereign body, meets once a year, in accordance with the prevailing legislation, to elect the members of the Board of Directors, examine management's accounts and the financial statements, and decide on the allocation of annual net income and the payment of dividends, among other matters. Whenever necessary, Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings may be called to decide on specific issues that are not within the normal scope of the Annual Meeting.

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## **Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors comprises between seven and eleven members, who meet on a routine basis on pre-established dates throughout the year and on an extraordinary basis whenever necessary. Members are elected for a one-year term of office, re-election being permitted.

Its responsibilities include defining and monitoring the Company's policies and strategies, overseeing the activities of the Board of Executive Officers and deciding on matters relevant to the Company's businesses and operations. It is also responsible for electing and removing the executive officers and may, if necessary, constitute special advisory committees to help in the execution of these duties.

#### **Board of Executive Officers**

The Board of Executive Officers is responsible for managing and administering the Company's day-to-day business, always in line with the guidelines and resolutions of the Board of Directors and the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. It currently comprises seven officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, who meet whenever called to do so by the CEO or two other officers. Each officer is responsible for conducting the operations of his or her respective area. Officers are elected for a two-year term, re-election being permitted.

#### **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee has autonomy to make decisions on all matters concerning Sections 301 and 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Its main responsibilities include reviewing, analyzing and making recommendations to the Board of Directors on matters concerning the indication, hiring and compensation of the external auditors, as well as supervising the internal and external audits. In regard to the hiring of external auditors, special procedures are adopted to ensure that there are no conflicts of interest, dependence or loss of objectivity on the part of the auditors in their relations with the Company.

#### **Internal Audit**

CSN maintains an internal auditing team, which acts independently within the organization to assist and communicate material facts to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Board of Executive Officers. This internal auditing team is responsible for ensuring the appropriate allocation of resources and protecting the assets of the CSN Group companies, providing support for compliance with the planned results, upgrading processes and internal controls in order to enhance financial and operating performance, as well as preventing the risk of losses or fraud and, consequently, any damage to CSN's corporate image. The Company also provides several communication channels through which employees, clients, suppliers and third parties can report unlawful acts and irregularities that may affect the financial statements of CSN and its subsidiaries.

### **Independent Auditors**

The independent auditors, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, who provided auditing services to CSN and its subsidiaries in 2012, were also hired to perform services in addition to those related to the audit of the

financial statements. It is the belief of both the Company and its independent auditors that these services did not affect the latter's independence.

## Audit fees

Refers to the audit of the annual financial statements and the review of the Company's quarterly reports.

## Audit-related fees

Refers to due diligence procedures and the preparation and issuance of comfort letters for bonds issued by the Company's subsidiaries abroad.

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Amounts related to services provided by the Company's auditors	(R\$ '000)
Audit fees	2,992
Audit-related fees	1,899
Total	4.891

Services additional to the examination of the financial statements are submitted for prior approval to the Audit Committee in order to ensure that, based on the pertinent legislation, they do not represent a conflict of interest or jeopardize the auditors' independence or objectivity.

In accordance with CVM Instruction 480/09, on March 26, 2013 the Board of Executive Officers declared that they had discussed, reviewed, and were in full agreement with the opinions expressed in the independent auditors' report and with the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

## **Sarbanes-Oxley Act**

The Company is in the final stage of certification of internal controls related to the 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements (CSN and its subsidiaries), in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOx).

In 2012, tests were carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls in CSN (Presidente Vargas Steelworks, Casa de Pedra mine and CSN Porto Real), CSN Cimentos, CSN LLC, Prada (distribution and packaging), and Transnordestina Logística S.A - TLSA, which are companies considered significant for SOx certification. The evaluations of these companies began in May 2012. The managers of each process were responsible for carrying out the tests and monitoring the identified and reported improvements.

It is important to emphasize that financial accounts closing and disclosure to the market and Entity Level processes are corporate in nature, including all CSN companies except NAMISA, which has its own structure for executing these processes and activities.

#### **Code of Ethics**

CSN has employed a Code of Ethics since 1998. The code is normally delivered to employees in corporate integration training courses.

The Code of Ethics for the Group's companies' details the standards of personal and professional conduct expected of its employees in their relations with co-workers, clients, shareholders, suppliers, communities and competitors, as well as the environment, and also contains a declaration of our corporate conduct and our commitment to our employees. Its content is in the public domain and is available at www.csn.com.br.

The Code of Ethics includes, since its inception, the guidelines for "**Trading the Company's Shares**", based on CVM Instruction 358/2002.

#### **Disclosure of Material Acts and Facts**

CSN maintains a Material Act or Fact Disclosure Policy, which determines that all such disclosures must contain information that is accurate, appropriate, transparent and in a uniform manner, within the proper timeframes, in accordance with CVM Instruction 358/2002 and Section 409 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act – Real Time Issuer Disclosure. All material acts or facts are disclosed in Brazil (BOVESPA) and in the United States (NYSE), where the Company's shares are traded.

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#### **5 – INNOVATION**

Aiming to meet new market demands and the expectations of its clients, CSN has been investing in the research and development of new products, including:

- Lighter structural steel for vehicle and bus bodies, helping to reduce fuel consumption;
- Pre-painted steel coated with Organo-Metallic film for vehicle fuel tanks, eliminating certain steps in the production chain;
- Advanced extra-fine steel ("CSN Extra Fino®") for home appliances and steel furniture.

#### 6- PEOPLE

CSN has a people management model based on five pillars – Attract; Align and Engage; Evaluate; Develop; Recognize and Reward – and invests in projects aimed at professional development and improvement, thereby contributing to the growth of the organization and its people.

In 2012, the Company, which had around 21,000 employees, directed its HR initiatives towards promoting, maintaining and accelerating the development of its employees' skills in order to meet the Group's growth requirements and sustainability of the business.

Also in 2012, CSN held the second module of the Leaders' School, in which 283 officers and 695 coordinators and supervisors took part. The program is designed to develop human resources management in a strategic manner.

The Company has also been investing in the education of trainees and young professionals in order to develop their personal and organizational abilities. These programs seek to attract talent to meet the Company's future demand for personnel.

#### 7- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CSN's social responsibility projects were created to value the potential of each region where it operates and their respective communities, in partnership with local government and society. In 2012, it invested more than R\$13 million in educational and cultural activities through CSN Foundation initiatives and through projects developed by external institutions, using tax incentive mechanisms. The sponsored initiatives included the musical "Um Violinista no Telhado" (Fiddler on the Roof), the Jewish Immigration Memorial and the CD "Coral Cidade dos Profetas" (City of the Prophets Choir).

CSN also sponsored projects developed by institutions registered with the Municipal Councils for Children and Teenagers' Rights such as Cruzeiro's APAE, whose proceeds are allocated to Children and Teenagers' Funds.

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#### **8- ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

A commitment to sustainability is part of CSN's Mission and Values. All its main units have received ISO 14001 certification for their environmental management systems and it is constantly striving to ensure a better integration of its activities, optimizing the use of natural resources.

Throughout 2012, CSN measured the greenhouse gas emissions of its main units in order to develop strategies to manage and mitigate carbon emissions, as well as prepare for compliance with national climate legislation requirements. The Company has been analyzing the effects of climate change and water shortage on its businesses, by participating in the Carbon Disclosure Initiative. It is also a member of the Climate Forum, organized by the Ethos Institute for Business and Social Responsibility to discuss changes to the prevailing legislation.

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Also in 2012, CSN examined the performance of its most important units in regard to environmental, social and financial issues in order to prepare a sustainability report in compliance with the guidelines of the Global Report Initiative (GRI).

In addition, the Company's External Sustainability Council issues guidelines to ensure that new sustainability concepts become an integral part of CSN's strategic decisions.

#### 9- DISCLAIMER

Certain of the statements contained herein are forward-looking statements and projections, which express or imply results, performance or events that are expected in the future. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including general and economic conditions in Brazil and in other countries, interest rate and exchange rate levels, future renegotiations and prepayment of foreign-currency liabilities or loans, protectionist measures in Brazil, the United States and other countries, changes in laws and regulations and general competitive factors (on a regional, national or global basis).

CSN's financial information presented herein is in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil. Non-financial information, as well as other operating information, has not been audited by the independent auditors.

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(Expressed in thousands of reais – R\$, unless otherwise stated)

#### 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional "CSN", alsoreferred to as Company or Parent Company, is a publicly-held company incorporated on April 9, 1941, under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil (Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, its subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities collectively referred to herein as "Group"). The Company's registered office is located in São Paulo.

CSN has shares listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange (BM&F BOVESPA) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). Accordingly, it reports its information to the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The Group's main operating activities are divided into five (5) segments as follows:

#### • Steel:

The Company's main industrial facility is the Presidente Vargas Steel Mill ("UPV"), located in the city of Volta Redonda, State of Rio de Janeiro. This segment consolidates the operations related to the production, distribution and sale of flat steel, long steel, metallic containers and galvanized steel. In addition to the facilities in Brazil, CSN has operations in the United States, Portugal and Germany aimed at gaining markets and performing excellent services for final consumers. Its steels are used in the home appliances, civil construction and automobile industries.

#### Mining:

The production of iron ore is developed in the city of Congonhas, in the State of Minas Gerais. It further mines tin in the State of Rondônia to supply the needs of UPV, with the excess of these raw materials being sold to subsidiaries and third parties. CSN holds the concession to operate TECAR, a solid bulk terminal, one of the 4 (four) terminals that comprise the Itaguaí Port, in Rio de Janeiro. Importations of coal and coke are carried out through this terminal.

#### Cement:

CSN entered the cement market boosted by the synergy between this new activity and its already existing businesses. Next to the Presidente Vargas Steel Mill in Volta Redonda (RJ), it installed a new business unit: CSN Cimentos, which produces CP-III type cement by using slag produced by the UPV blast furnaces in Volta Redonda. It also explores limestone and dolomite at the Arches drive in the State of Minas Gerais, to supply the needs of UPV and of the cement plant.

• Logistics:
Railroads:
CSN has equity interests in two railroad companies: MRS Logística, which manages the former Southeast Network of Rede Ferroviária Federal S.A. (RFFSA), and Transnordestina Logística, which operates the former Northeast Network of the RFFSA in the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco and Alagoas.
Ports:
In the State of Rio de Janeiro, the Company operates the Container Terminal known as Sepetiba Tecon at the Itaguaí Port. Located in the Bay of Sepetiba, this port has privileged highway, railroad and maritime access.
Tecon handles the shipments of CSN steel products, movement of containers, as well as storage, consolidation and deconsolidation of cargo.

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### Energy:

As energy is fundamental in its production process, the Company invested in assets for generation of electric power to guarantee its self-sufficiency.

For further details on the Group's strategic investments and segments, see Note 26 - Business Segment Reporting.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and are being presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the accounting practices adopted in Brazil comprise those in the Brazilian corporate law and the technical pronouncements, guidelines and interpretations issued by Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) and approved by Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM).

The individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the CPC (Accounting Pronouncements Committee) and the CVM (Brazilian Securities Commission) applicable to the preparation of the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS and issued by the CPC requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in the notes to this report and refer to the allowance for doubtful debts, allowance for inventories losses, provision for labor, civil, tax, environmental and social security risks, depreciation, amortization, depletion, provision for impairment, deferred taxes, financial instruments and employee benefits. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of reais (R\$). Depending on the applicable IFRS standard, the measurement criterion used in preparing the financial statements considers the historical cost, net realizable value, fair value or recoverable amount. When both IFRSs and CPCs include the option between acquisition cost and any other measurement criterion (for example, systematic remeasurement), we used the cost criterion.

The individual and consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 26, 2013.

#### (b) Consolidated financial statements

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all consolidated companies.

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 include the following direct and indirect subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, as well as the exclusive funds Diplic, Mugen and Vértice as follows:

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## Companies

CSN Acquisitions, Ltd.

Companies	Equity interd 12/31/2012 12	ests (%) 2/31/2011 Main activities
Direct interest in subsidiaries: full consolidation		
CSN Islands VII Corp.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions
CSN Islands VIII Corp.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions
CSN Islands IX Corp.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions
CSN Islands X Corp.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions
CSN Islands XI Corp.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions
CSN Islands XII Corp.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions
Tangua Inc. (1)		100.00 Financial transactions
International Investment Fund	100.00	100.00 Equity interests and financial
CSN Minerals S.L.U.	100.00	100.00 Equity interests
CSN Export Europe, S.L.U.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions and eq
CSN Metals S.L.U.	100.00	100.00 Equity interests and financial
CSN Americas S.L.U.	100.00	100.00 Equity interests and financial
CSN Steel S.L.U.	100.00	100.00 Equity interests and financial
TdBB S.A	100.00	100.00 Dormant company
Sepetiba Tecon S.A.	99.99	99.99 Port services
Mineração Nacional S.A.	99.99	99.99 Mining and equity interests
Florestal Nacional S.A.	99.99	99.99 Reforestation
Estanho de Rondônia S.A.	99.99	99.99 Tin mining
Cia Metalic Nordeste	99.99	99.99 Manufacture of packaging an
Companhia Metalúrgica Prada	99.99	99.99 Manufacture of packaging an
CSN Cimentos S.A.	99.99	99.99 Cement manufacturing
CSN Gestão de Recursos Financeiros Ltda.	99.99	99.99 Dormant company
Congonhas Minérios S.A.	99.99	99.99 Mining and equity interests
CSN Energia S.A.	99.99	99.99 Sale of electric power
Transnordestina Logística S.A.	76.13	70.91 Railroad logistics
TFNE - Transnordestina Ferrovias do Nordeste S.A.	99.99	Railroad logistics
Indirect interest in subsidiaries: full consolidation		
CSN Aceros S.A.	100.00	100.00 Equity interests
Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional LLC	100.00	100.00 Steel
CSN Europe Lda.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions, produc
CSN Ibéria Lda.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions, produc
CSN Portugal, Unipessoal Lda.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions and pro
Lusosider Projectos Siderúrgicos S.A.	100.00	100.00 Equity interests
Lusosider Aços Planos, S. A.	99.94	99.94 Steel and equity interests
OONLA ' 'I' LIL	400.00	100 00 E' ' ! ! ! ! ! !

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100.00

100.00 Financial transactions and eq

CSN Resources S.A.	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions and eq
CSN Finance (UK) Ltd (1)		100.00 Financial transactions and eq
CSN Holdings (UK) Ltd	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions and eq
CSN Handel GmbH	100.00	100.00 Financial transactions, produc
Companhia Brasileira de Latas	59.17	59.17 Sale of cans and containers in
Rimet Empreendimentos Industriais e Comerciais S. A.	58.96	58.08 Production and sale of steel of
Companhia de Embalagens Metálicas MMSA	58.98	58.98 Production and sale of cans a
Empresa de Embalagens Metálicas - LBM Ltda.	58.98	58.98 Sales of containers and holding
Empresa de Embalagens Metálicas - MUD Ltda.	58.98	58.98 Production and sale of house
Empresa de Embalagens Metálicas - MTM do Nordeste	58.98	58.98 Production and sale of cans a
Companhia de Embalagens Metálicas - MTM	58.98	58.98 Production and sale of cans a
CSN Steel Comercializadora, S.L.U. (2)	100.00	Financial transactions, produc
CSN Steel Holdings 1, S.L.U. (2)	100.00	Financial transactions, produc
CSN Steel Holdings 2, S.L.U. (2)	100.00	Financial transactions, produc
Stalhwerk Thüringen GmbH (2)	100.00	Production and sale of long s
CSN Steel Sections UK Limited (2)	100.00	Financial transactions, produc
CSN Steel Sections Czech Republic s.r.o. (2)	100.00	Financial transactions, produc
CSN Steel Sections Polska Sp.Z.o.o (2)	100.00	Financial transactions, produc
Direct interest in jointly controlled entities: proportionate consolidation		
Nacional Minérios S.A.	60.00	60.00 Mining and equity interests
Itá Energética S.A.	48.75	48.75 Electric power generation
MRS Logística S.A.	27.27	27.27 Railroad transportation
Consórcio da Usina Hidrelétrica de Igarapava	17.92	17.92 Electric power consortium
Aceros Del Orinoco S.A.	22.73	22.73 Dormant company
CBSI - Companhia Brasileira de Serviços de Infraestrutura	50.00	50.00 Provision of services
CGPAR - Construção Pesada S.A. (3)	50.00	Mining support services and
Indicat interest in isintly controlled antitics, propertionate		
Indirect interest in jointly controlled entities: proportionate consolidation		
Namisa International Minérios SLU	60.00	60.00 Financial transactions, produc
Namisa Europe, Unipessoal Lda.	60.00	60.00 Equity interests and sales of
Namisa Europe, Onipessoai Eda. Namisa Handel GmbH (4)	60.00	60.00 Equity interests and sales of a 60.00 Financial transactions, produc
MRS Logística S.A.	6.00	6.00 Railroad transportation
Aceros Del Orinoco S.A.	9.08	9.08 Dormant company
Direct interest in associates: equity method		

20.00

Metallurgy and equity interest

(1) Companies liquidated in 2012.

Arvedi Metalfer do Brasil S.A. (5)

- (2) Companies acquired on January 31, 2012 (see note 9.e).
- (3) Equity interest acquired in July 2012 (see note 9.d).
- (4) New corporate name of Aloadus Handel Gmbh, changed on August 13, 2012.
- (5) Equity interest acquired on July 31, 2012 (see note 9.f).

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#### Exclusive Funds

	Equity interests (%)		
Exclusive Funds	31/12/2012	31/12/2011 Main activities	
Direct interests: full consolidation			
Diplic - Balanced mutual fund	100.00	100.00 Investment fund	
Mugen - Balanced mutual fund	100.00	100.00 Investment fund	
Caixa Vértice - Balanced mutual fund privite credit	100.00	100.00 Investment fund	

In preparing the consolidated financial statements the following consolidation procedures have been applied:

Unrealized gains on transactions with subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of CSN's equity interests in the related entity in the consolidation process. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealized gains, although only to the extent that there are indications of impairment. The base date of the financial statements of the subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities is the same as that of the Company, and their accounting policies are in line with the policies adopted by the Company.

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to determine the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are actually exercisable or convertible are taken into consideration when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date when control is transferred to the Company and are deconsolidated from the date when such control ceases.

#### Joint controlled entities

The financial statements of jointly controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date when shared control starts through the date when shared control ceases to exist. Jointly controlled entities are proportionately consolidated.

### Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control, generally through a shareholding of 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost.

## Transactions and non-controlling interests

The Company treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with owners of Company equity. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in shareholders' equity. Gains and losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recognized directly in shareholders' equity, in line item "Valuation adjustments to equity".

When the Company no longer holds control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in the carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest in an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

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### (c) Individual financial statements

In the individual financial statements, interests in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The same adjustments are made both to the individual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements. In the case of CSN, the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applied to the individual financial statements, differ from IFRS applicable to the separate financial statements only with respect to the measurement of investments in subsidiaries and associates by the equity method of accounting, which under IFRSs must be measured at cost or fair value.

## (d) Foreign currencies

## i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each one of the Company's subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Brazilian reais (R\$), which is the Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency.

#### ii. Balances and transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates in effect at the dates of the transactions or valuation on which items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation at exchange rates in effect as of December 31, 2012 of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement, except when they are recognized in shareholders' equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

The asset and liability balances are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the reporting period. As of December 31, 2012, US\$1 is equivalent to R\$2,0435 (R\$1,8758 as of December 31, 2011), EUR 1 is equivalent to R\$2,6954 (R\$2,4342 as of December 31, 2011), JPY 1 is equivalent to R\$0.02372 (R\$0.02431 as of December 31, 2011).

All other foreign exchange gains and losses, including foreign exchange gains and losses related to loans and cash and cash equivalents, are presented in the income statement as finance income or costs.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency, classified as available-for-sale, are segregated into translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Exchange differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognized in shareholders' equity.

Exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on the fair value. Exchange differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as investments in shares classified as available-for-sale, are included in comprehensive income in shareholders' equity.

Starting 2012, in view of the changes in operations of the subsidiary Namisa Europe, its functional currency changed from the US dollar to the Brazilian real.

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## (CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH FROM THE ORIGINAL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED IN PORTUGUESE)

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## iii. Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the reporting currency are translated into the reporting currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities in each balance sheet presented have been translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period;
- Income and expenses of each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates in effect at the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate in effect at the transaction dates); and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences resulting from the translation of monetary items with characteristics of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is partly disposed of or sold, exchange differences previously recorded in other comprehensive income are recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

#### (e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments redeemable within 90 days from the end of the reporting period, readily convertible into a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Certificates of deposit that can be redeemed at any time without penalties are considered as cash equivalents.

#### (f) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value, including the related taxes and expenses. Foreign currency-denominated trade receivables are adjusted at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the reporting period. The estimated losses on doubtful debts were recognized in an amount considered sufficient to cover any losses. Management's assessment takes into consideration the customer's history and financial position, as well as the opinion of our legal counsel regarding the collection of these receivables for recognizing the loss estimate.

## (g) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method on the acquisition of raw materials. The costs of finished products and work in process comprise raw materials, labor and other direct costs (based on the normal production capacity). Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Estimated losses for slow-moving or obsolete inventories are recognized when considered appropriate.

Stockpiled inventories are accounted for as processed when removed from the mine. The cost of finished products comprises all direct costs necessary to transform stockpiled inventories into finished products.

#### (h) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost. The gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss as operating revenue (or expenses) in the individual financial statements. In the case of foreign exchange differences arising on translating foreign investments that have a functional currency different from the Company's, changes in investments due exclusively to foreign exchange differences, as well as adjustments to pension plans and available-for-sale investments that impact the subsidiaries' shareholders' equity, are recognized in line item "Cumulative translation adjustments", in the Company's shareholders' equity, and are only recognized in profit or loss when the investment is disposed of or written off due to impairment loss. Other investments are recognized and maintained at cost or fair value.

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When necessary, the accounting policies of subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are changed to ensure consistency and uniformity of criteria with the policies adopted by the Company.

## (i) Business combination

The acquisition method is used to account for each business combination conducted by the Company. The consideration transferred for acquiring a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity instruments issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, where applicable. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss, as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Company recognizes non-controlling interests in the acquiree according to the proportional non-controlling interest held in the fair value of the acquiree's new assets (see note 3).

## (j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition, formation or construction, less accumulated depreciation or depletion and any impairment loss. Depreciation is calculated under the straight-line method based on the remaining economic useful lives of assets, as mentioned in note 10. The depletion of mines is calculated based on the quantity of ore mined. Land is not depreciated since their useful life is considered indefinite. However, if the tangible assets are mine-specific, that is, used in the mining activity, they are depreciated over the shorter of the normal useful lives of such assets or the useful life of the mine. The Company recognizes in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacement, reducing the carrying amount of the part that it is replacing if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied therein will revert to the Company, and if the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. All other disbursements are expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs related to funds obtained for construction in progress are capitalized until these projects are completed.

If some components of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, these components are separately recognized as property, plant and equipment items.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the sale value less the residual value and are recognized in 'Other operating income (expenses)'.

Mineral rights acquired are classified as other assets in property, plant and equipment. Exploration expenditures are recognized as expenses until the viability of mining activities is established; after this period subsequent development costs are capitalized. Exploration and valuation expenditures include:

Research and analysis of exploration area historical data;

- Topographic, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies;
- Determine the mineral asset's volume and quality/grade of deposits;
- Examine and test the extraction processes and methods;
- Topographic surveys of transportation and infrastructure needs;
- Market studies and financial studies.

The costs for the development of new mineral deposits or capacity expansion in mines in operation are capitalized and amortized using the produced (extracted) units method based on the probable and proven ore quantities.

The development stage includes:

- Drillings to define the ore body;
- Access and draining plans;
- Advance removal of overburden (top soil and waste material removed prior to initial mining of the ore body) and waste material (non-economic material that is intermingled with the ore body).

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Stripping costs (the costs associated with the removal of overburdened and other waste materials) incurred during the development of a mine, before production commences, are capitalized as part of the depreciable cost of developing the property. Such costs are subsequently amortized over the useful life of the mine based on proven and probable reserves.

Post-production stripping costs are included in the cost of the inventory produced (that is extracted), at each mine individually during the period that stripping costs are incurred.

The Company holds spare parts that will be used to replace parts of property, plant and equipment and that will increase the asset's useful life and the useful life of which exceeds 12 months. These parts are classified in property, plant and equipment and not in inventories.

### (k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise assets acquired from third parties, including through business combinations and/or those internally generated.

These assets are recognized at cost of acquisition or formation, less amortization calculated on a straight-line basis based on the exploration or recovery periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill based on expected future profitability are not amortized.

### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the positive difference between the amount paid and/or payable for the acquisition of a business and the net fair values of the assets and liabilities of the acquiree. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is recognized as 'Intangible assets' in the consolidated financial statements. In the individual balance sheet, goodwill is included in investments. Negative goodwill is recognized as a gain in profit for the period at the acquisition date. Goodwill is annually tested for impairment. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of a Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the CGU sold.

Goodwill is allocated to CGUs for impairment testing purposes. The allocation is made to Cash-Generating Units or groups of Cash-Generating Units that are expected to benefit from the business combination from which the goodwill arose, and the unit is not greater than the operating segment.

#### Software

Software licenses purchased are capitalized based on the costs incurred to purchase the software and make it ready for use. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 1 to 5 years.

### (I) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets with infinite useful lives, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are annually tested for impairment. Assets subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized at the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset less costs to sell and its value in use. For impairment testing purposes, assets are grouped at their lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (Cash Generating Units - CGUs). Non-financial assets, except goodwill, that are considered impaired are subsequently reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the reporting date.

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#### (m) **Employee benefits**

#### **Employee benefits**

#### **Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is as a post-employment benefit plan whereby an entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity (pension fund) and will not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as employee benefit expenses in the income statement for the periods during which services are provided by employees. Contributions paid in advance are recognized as an asset on condition that either cash reimbursement or reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is expected to mature twelve (12) months after the end of the period in which the employee provides services are discounted to their present values.

#### **Defined benefit plans**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation regarding defined pension benefit plans is calculated individually for each plan by estimating the value of the future benefit that the employees accrue as return for services provided in the current period and in prior periods; such benefit is discounted to its present value. Any unrecognized costs of past services and the fair values of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield presented at the end of the reporting period for top line debt securities whose maturity dates approximate the terms and conditions of the Company's obligations and which are denominated in the same currency as the one in which it is expected that the benefits will be paid. The calculation is made annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit for the Company, the asset to be recognized is limited to the total amount of any unrecognized costs of past services and the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of future plan reimbursements or reduction in future contributions to the plan. In calculating the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any Company plan. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realizable during the life of the plan or upon settlement of the plan's liabilities.

The Company and some of its subsidiaries offered a postretirement healthcare benefit to its employees. The right to these benefits is usually contingent to their remaining in employment until the retirement age and the completion of the minimum length of service. The expected costs of these benefits are accumulated during the employment period, and were calculated using the same accounting method used for defined benefit pension plans. These obligations are annually evaluated by qualified independent actuaries.

When the benefits of a plan are increased, the portion of the increased benefit related to past services of employees is recognized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. When the benefits become immediately vested, the expense is recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has chosen to recognize all the actuarial gains and losses resulting from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income, and subsequently are transferred to retained earnings. They are recorded in the income statement only if the plan is extinguished.

#### ii. Profit sharing and bonus

Employee profit sharing and executives' variable compensation are linked to the achievement of operating and financial targets. The Company recognizes a liability and an expense substantially allocated to production cost and, where applicable, to general and administrative expenses when such goals are met.

#### (n) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle a present obligation, and (iii) the amount can be reliably measured. Provisions are determined discounting the expected future cash flows based on a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the specific risks of the liability.

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#### (o) Concessions

The Company has government concessions and their payments are classified as operating leases.

#### (p) Share capital

Common shares are classified in shareholders' equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in shareholders' equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of taxes.

When any Group company buys Company shares (treasury shares), the amount paid, including any directly attributable additional costs (net of income tax), is deducted from shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the Company until the shares are canceled or reissued. When these shares are subsequently reissued, any amount received, net of any directly attributable additional transaction costs and the related income tax and social contribution effects, is included in shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the Company.

#### (q) Revenue recognition

Operating revenue from the sale of goods in the normal course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when there is convincing evidence that the most significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have been transferred to the buyer, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be reliably estimated, there is no continued involvement with the goods sold, and the amount of the operating revenue can be reliably measured. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the value thereof can be reliably measured, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of the operating revenue as sales are recognized. Revenue from services provided is recognized as it is realized.

The appropriate timing for transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms and conditions of the sales contract. For international sales, this timing depends on the type of term of the contract.

#### (r) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income includes interest income from funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets), dividend income (except for dividends received from investees accounted for under the equity method in Company), gains on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss under the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment has been established. Distributions received from investees accounted for under the equity method reduce the investment value.

Finance costs comprise interest expenses on borrowings, net of the discount to present value of the provisions, dividends on preferred shares classified as liabilities, losses in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognized in financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are measured through profit or loss under the effective interest method.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

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#### (s) Income tax and social contribution

Current and deferred income tax and social contribution are calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period, including in the countries where the Group entities operate and generate taxable profit. Management periodically assesses the positions assumed in the tax calculations with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are open to interpretations. The Company recognizes provisions, when appropriate, based on the estimated payments to tax authorities.

The income tax and social contribution expense comprises current and deferred taxes. The current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss unless they are related to business combinations or items recognized directly in shareholders' equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on taxable profit or loss for the year at tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and any adjustment to taxes payable in relation to prior years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect either the accounting or taxable profit or loss, and differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and controlled entities when it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Moreover, a deferred tax liability is not recognized for taxable temporary differences resulting in the initial recognition of goodwill. The deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to be applied on temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax and social contribution are carried at their net amounts by the taxpayer, in liabilities when there are amounts payable or in assets when prepaid amounts exceed the total amount due at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same entity subject to taxation.

A deferred income tax and social contribution asset is recognized for all tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax and social contribution assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that their realization is no longer probable.

#### (t) Earnings/(loss) per share

Basic earnings/loss per share are calculated by means of the profit/loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the related period. Diluted earnings/loss per share are calculated by means of the average number of shares outstanding, adjusted by instruments potentially convertible into shares, with diluting effect, in the reported periods. The Company does not have any instruments potentially convertible into shares and, accordingly, diluted earnings/loss per share are equal to basic earnings/loss per share.

#### (u) Environmental and restoration costs

The Company recognizes a provision for the costs of recovery of areas and fines when a loss is probable and the amounts of the related costs can be reliably measured. Generally, the period for providing for the amount to be used in recovery coincides with the end of a feasibility study or the commitment to adopt a formal action plan.

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Expenses related to compliance with environmental regulations are charged to profit or loss or capitalized, as appropriate. Capitalization is considered appropriate when the expenses refer to items that will continue to benefit the Company and that are basically related to the acquisition and installation of equipment to control and/or prevent pollution.

### (v) Research and development

All these costs are recognized in the income statement when incurred, except when they meet the criteria for capitalization. Research and development expenditures recognized as expense for the year ended December 31, 2012, amounted to R\$ 6,033 (R\$ 6,532 as December 31,2011).

#### (w) Financial instruments

#### i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: measured at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, and available-for- sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

#### Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for active and frequent trading. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading and, accordingly, are classified in this category unless they have been designed as cash flow hedging instruments. Assets in this category are classified in current assets.

#### Loans and receivables

This category includes loans and receivables that are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those with maturity of more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period (which are classified as non-current assets). Loans and receivables include loans to associates, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents, except short-term investments. Cash and cash equivalents are recognized at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### Held-to-maturity assets

These are basically financial assets acquired with the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognized at their value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

#### Available-for-sale financial assets

These are non-derivative financial assets, designated as available-for-sale, that are not classified in any other category. They are included in non-current assets when they are strategic investments of the Company, unless Management intends to dispose of the investment within up to 12 months from the end of the reporting period. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized at fair value.

#### Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized at the trading date - the date on which the Company undertakes to buy or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at their fair value, plus transaction costs for all financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at their fair value and the transaction costs are charged to the income statement. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred, in the latter case, provided that the Company has transferred significantly all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the income statement under "finance income" in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as part of other finance income when the Company's right to receive the dividends has been established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are segregated into translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Exchange differences on monetary securities are recognized in profit or loss, while exchange differences on non-monetary securities are recognized in shareholders' equity. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognized in other comprehensive income and are only recognized in profit or loss when the investment is sold or written off as a loss.

Interest on available-for-sale securities, calculated under the effective interest method, is recognized in the income statement as part of other income. Dividends from available-for-sale equity instruments, such as shares, are recognized in the income statement as part of other finance income when the Company's right to receive payments has been established.

The fair values of publicly quoted investments are based on current purchase prices. If the market for a financial asset (and for instruments not listed on a stock exchange) is not active, the Company establishes the fair value by using valuation techniques. These techniques include the use of recent transactions contracted with third parties, reference to other instruments that are substantially similar, analysis of discounted cash flows, and pricing models that make maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

#### ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses of the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

#### Assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "lossevent") and such loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria used by CSN to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

•	significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
•	a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
• borr	the issuer, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants to the ower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
•	it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
•	the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
	observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from rtfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of such assets, although the decrease cannot yet dentified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
- ad	verse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio;
- nat	ional or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.
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The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate to measure an impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined pursuant to the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed and recognized in the consolidated income statement.

#### Assets classified as available-for-sale

In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost is also objective evidence of impairment. Determining what is considered a "significant" or "prolonged" decline requires judgment. For this judgment we assess, among other factors, the historical changes in the equity prices, the duration and proportion in which the fair value of the investment is lower than its cost, and the financial health and short-term prospects of the business for the investee, including factors such as: industry and segment performance, changes in technology, and operating and financial cash flows. If there is any of this evidence of impairment of available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss—measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recorded in profit or loss—is reclassified from shareholders' equity and recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses recognized in the income statement as available-for-sale instruments are not reversed through the income statement.

CSN tested for impairment its available-for-sale investment in Usiminas shares (see note 13).

#### iii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories: measured at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition.

#### Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are also classified as trading securities, and thereby are classified so, unless they have been designated as effective hedging instruments.

#### Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company holds the following non-derivative financial liabilities: borrowings, financing and debentures, and trade payables.

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#### Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off recognized amounts and the intention to either settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### iv) Derivative instruments and hedging activities

#### Derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any of these derivative instruments are immediately recognized in the income statement under "Other gains (losses), net". Even though the Company uses derivatives for hedging purposes, it does not apply hedge accounting.

#### Foreign exchange gains or losses on foreign operations

Gains and losses accumulated in shareholders' equity are included in the income statement when the foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold.

#### (x) Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Group committed to the business activities from which it can obtain revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses related to transactions with any other components of the Group. All the operating results of operating segments are reviewed regularly by the Executive Officers of CSN to make decisions regarding funds to be allocated to the segment and assessment of its performance, and for which there is distinct financial information available (see Note 26).

#### (y) Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received, when they will be recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs the grants are intended to compensate.

The Company has state tax incentives in the North and Northeast regions that are recognized in profit or loss as a reduction of the corresponding costs, expenses and taxes.

### (z) New standards and interpretations issued and not yet adopted

The following standards, amendments to standards and IFRS interpretations issued by the IASB are not yet effective and were not early adopted by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2012:

Standard	Description	Effective date
Amendment to IAS 1	Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income. Groups in other comprehensive income the items that could be reclassified to profit or loss in the income statement for the year.	January 1, 2013
Amendment to IAS 19	Employee Benefits. Eliminates the corridor approach (applied by the Company in previous years) for recognition of actuarial gains or losses and requires that finance costs be calculated on a net funding basis. Simplifies the presentation of changes in assets and liabilities of defined benefit plans and expands the disclosure requirements.	January 1, 2013

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IFRS 10

Consolidated Financial Statements. Defines principles and January 1, 2013 requirements for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. Establishes the concept of control as the basis for consolidation and sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee.

IFRS 11

Joint Arrangements. Establishes principles for disclosure of January 1, 2013 financial statements of entities that are parties of joint agreements. There are two types of joint arrangement: joint operations and joint ventures. Joint operations arise where a joint operator has rights to the assets and obligations relating to the arrangement and hence accounts for its interest in assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Joint ventures arise where the joint operator has rights to the net assets of the arrangement and hence equity accounts for its interest. Proportionate consolidation of joint ventures is no longer allowed.

IFRS 12

Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities. Consolidates all the January 1, 2013 requirements of disclosures that an entity should carry out when participating in one or more entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles.

IFRS 13

Fair Value Measurement. Provides a more precise definition January 1, 2013 of fair value, explains how to calculate it (one single source of measurement), and determines what must be disclosed. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards.

Amendment to IAS 7

Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial January 1, 2013 Liabilities. Establishes disclosure requirements for compensation agreements of financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 27 Separate Financial Statements. Includes other January 1, 2013

considerations on separate financial statements and the

(revised in 2011) control provisions of IAS 27 that have been included in the

new IFRS 10.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Establishes January 1, 2013

the requirements for joint ventures and associates

(revised in 2011) accounted for under the equity method following the issue

of IFRS 11.

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine. January 1, 2013

IFRIC 20 includes clarifications on the recognition of stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine. Pursuant to IFRIC 20, mining entities that present IFRS financial statements are required to derecognize existing stripping assets to retained earnings if such assets cannot be attributed to an identifiable component of a mineral

deposit.

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IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation" on the offsetting of January 1, 2014

assets and liabilities. Provides additional clarifications to the application guidance in IAS 32 on the requirement to set off financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the January 1, 2015

mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis for classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The IAS 39 guidance on the impairment of financial assets, and on hedge accounting continues to apply. The amendment postpones the effective date from 2013 to 2015. It also eliminates the requirement for restatement of comparative information and requires additional disclosures on the transition to IFRS 9.

It is expected that some of these new standards will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements in 2013 and 2015, such as the IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, which can affect the recognition and disclosure of the investments in entities currently consolidated and/or proportionately consolidated by the Company, IFRIC 20 *Shipping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine* can affect the recognition of stripping costs in non-current assets, and IFRS 9 can change the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets. The impact of adopting these standards has not yet been measured.

The Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC) has not yet issued the pronouncements and amendments correlated with some of the new and revised IFRSs described above. Because of the CPC's and the CVM's commitment to keep the set of standards issued updated according to the changes made by the IASB, we expect that such pronouncements and amendments be issued by the CPC and approved by the date they become effective.

As for the other new and revised standards listed in the table above, the Company estimates that their adoption will not have material impacts on its financial statements.

#### 3. BUSINESS COMBINATION

#### Companhia Brasileira de Latas ("CBL")

On July 12, 2011, CSN conducted, through its wholly owned subsidiary "Prada", a capital increase in Companhia Brasileira de Latas ("CBL") through the capitalization of receivables. As a result, the Company became the holder of CBL's control, with an equity interest equivalent to 59.17% of its voting capital, represented by 784,055,451 common shares ("Acquisition").

The acquisition of CBL's control will generate operating and administrative synergies that will result in a decrease in production costs, logistics costs and administrative costs.

As mentioned in note 2(i), the acquisition method was used to account for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests. Non-controlling interests in CBL equivalent to 40.83% were proportionately determined, based on the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Some of the non-controlling shareholders are in the corporate structure of CSN's parent group.

The purchase price of R\$43,316 was allocated between identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured at fair value. The asset and liability identification process considered the intangible assets that were not recognized in the acquirees' books. The transaction costs are represented by consulting services and lawyers' fees totaling R\$485, which have been allocated to profit or loss as incurred.

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The tables below show the allocation of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at the acquisition date, the purchase price considered on the acquisition of CBL's control, and the calculation of the resulting goodwill.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed	Carrying amounts	Fair value adjustments	Total fair value
Current assets	62,182	(7,465)	54,717
Non-current assets (*)	44,718	89,449	134,167
Current liabilities	(144,225)	10,522	(133,703)
Non-current liabilities (**)	(567,469)	351,035	(216,434)
Total assets acquired and liabilities assumed	(604,794)	443,541	(161,253)

<sup>(\*)</sup> Comprising mainly the fair value adjustment to property, plant and equipment amounting to R\$90,572. Total fair value of property, plant and equipment was measured at R\$123,518 (see note 10).

(\*\*) Comprising mainly the fair value adjustment to payables to CSN amounting to R\$388,640.

The fair value adjustments made based on the corporate balance sheet to prepare the opening balance sheet were adjusted after the completion of the valuation report in December 2011.

#### Goodwill arising on acquisition

(-) Book value of CBL	(604,794)
(+) Fair value adjustment of assets acquired and liabilities assumed	443,541
(=) Total fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed	(161,253)
Purchase price	43,316
Goodwill arising on acquisition	204,569

Goodwill arising on the acquisition comprises mainly the expected synergiesgenerated by the business combination of packings segments of Companhia Metalúrgica Prada with CBL.

On December 31,2012, the business combination with Companhia Brasileira de Latas, which took place on July 12, 2011, is under review of Conselho Administrativo de Defesa Econômica, or CADE (Brazilian antitrust agency).

#### Stahlwerk Thüringen GmbH ("SWT") and Gallardo Sections

On January 31, 2012, through its wholly-owned subsidiary CSN Steel S.L., CSN completed the acquisition of all the shares ("Shares") of the Spanish companies (a) Dankerena Guipúzcoa, S.L. (currently named CSN Steel Holdings 2, S.L.U.) and Grupo Alfonso Gallardo Thüringen, S.L.U. (currently named CSN Steel Holdings 1, S.L.U.), holding companies that together hold 100% of the capital of the German company Stahlwerk Thüringen GmbH ("SWT"), a producer of long steel located in Unterwellenborn, Germany, specialized in the production of shapes and with installed capacity of 1.1 million metric tons of steel/year; and (b) Gallardo Sections S.L.U. (currently named CSN Steel Comercializadora, S.L.U.), a trader of SWT products, all previously held by Grupo Alfonso Gallardo, S.L.U. ("AG Group").

This acquisition helps CSN to strengthen its role in the long steel segment, by strengthening its portfolio of world class assets.

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As mentioned in note 2(i), the acquisition method was used to account for identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The purchase price of R\$301,192 (€131,790), including the final adjustment to the purchase price of R\$1,943 (€850), was allocated between identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured at fair value. In the purchase price identification process, the Company considered the adjustments presented below and the starting point was the transaction amount of R\$1,104,648 (€483,350)

	Amounts in R\$
Transaction price	1,104,648
Net debt	(857,031)
Provisions	(11,782)
Tax credits	13,498
Working capital	51,859
(=) Purchase price	301,192

The transaction costs are represented by consulting services and lawyers' fees totaling R\$20,879, which have been included in the income statement, in general and administrative expenses, as incurred.

The tables below show the allocation of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed recognized at the acquisition date, the purchase price considered in the acquisition of SWT and Gallardo Sections, and the calculation of the resulting goodwill.

The fair value adjustments made based on the corporate balance sheet to prepare the opening balance sheet were adjusted after the completion of the valuation report in December 2012.

Assets acquired	Carrying amounts	Fair value adjustments	Total fair value
Current assets (*)	400,387		400,387
Non-current assets (**)	191,956	786,988	978,944
Current liabilities	(262,203)		(262,203)
Non-current liabilities (***)	(842,526)	(209,005)	(1,051,531)
Total assets acquired	(512,386)	577,983	65,597

(\*) Includes R\$14,880 in cash and cash equivalents.

(\*\*) Comprising mainly the fair value adjustment to property, plant and equipment amounting to R\$392,817. Total fair value of property, plant and equipment was measured at R\$582,478 (see note 10).

(\*\*\*) Refers to the deferred income tax on the fair value adjustments.

### Goodwill arising on acquisition

(+) Purchase price 301,192

(-) Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed

65,597 **235,595** 

(=) Goodwill arising on acquisition

Goodwill arising on the acquisition was mainly based on expected future earnings, as described in note 11.

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#### 4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	12/31/2012	Consolidated 12/31/2011	12/31/2012	Parent Company 12/31/2011
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	007.044	101.000	05.007	44047
Cash and banks	207,614	101,360	25,897	14,047
Short-term investments				
In Brazil:				
Government bonds	862,299	646,594	769,447	773,523
Private securities	902,159	2,017,019	340,720	1,241,159
	1,764,458	2,663,613	1,110,167	2,014,682
Abroad:				
Time deposits	12,472,803	12,652,420	1,859,693	44,515
Total short-term investments	14,237,261	15,316,033	2,969,860	2,059,197
Cash and cash equivalents	14,444,875	15,417,393	2,995,757	2,073,244

The funds available in the Company and subsidiaries set up in Brazil are basically invested in investment funds, which are considered exclusives and are consolidated with repurchase agreements backed by government and private bonds with immediate liquidity.

Private securities are short-term investments in Bank Deposit Certificates (CDBs) and Debentures with yields pegged to the Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI) fluctuation, and government securities are basically repurchase agreements backed by National Treasury Bills (LTNs) and Financial Treasury Bills (LFTs). The exclusive funds managed by BTG Pactual Serviços Financeiros S.A. DTVM and Caixa Econômica Federal and their assets collateralize possible losses on investments and transactions carried out. Investments in funds were consolidated.

In addition, a significant part of the funds of the Company and its foreign subsidiaries is invested in time deposits with leading banks, bearing fixed rates.

#### 5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated		<b>Parent Company</b>
12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011

**Trade receivables** 

Third	parties
	Pa: (100

rima parties				
Domestic market	832,620	895,517	521,517	620,426
Foreign market	876,393	701,807	23,799	4,869
Estimated losses on doubtful debts	(111,532)	(124,939)	(86,391)	(101,407)
	1,597,481	1,472,385	458,925	523,888
Related parties (Note 18 - b and c)	117,598	86,612	552,744	2,120,038
, , ,	1,715,079	1,558,997	1,011,669	2,643,926
Other receivables				
Dividends receivable (Note 18 - b)			985,973	676,242
Other receivables from related parties	17,065	1,537	114,478	163,248
Other receivables	62,422	55,672	34,789	33,384
	79,487	57,209	1,135,240	872,874
	1,794,566	1,616,206	2,146,909	3,516,800

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The gross trade receivables balance from third parties is comprised as follows:

	(	Consolidated		Parent Company
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Falling due	1,436,878	1,359,540	406,543	484,722
Overdue until 180 days	123,379	89,766	25,052	16,915
Overdue above 180 days	148,756	148,018	113,721	123,658
	1,709,013	1,597,324	545,316	625,295

In order to meet the needs of some customers in the domestic market, related to the extension of the payment term for billing of steel, in common agreement with CSN's internal commercial policy and maintenance of its very short-term receipts (up to 14 days), at the request of the customer, transactions are carried out for assignment of receivables without co-obligation negotiated between the customer and banks with common relationship, where CSN assigns the trade notes/bills that it issues to the banks with common relationship.

Due to the characteristics of the transactions for assignment of receivables without co-obligation, after assignment of the customer's trade notes/bills and receipt of the funds from the closing of each transaction, CSN settles the trade receivables and becomes entirely free of the credit risk on the transaction. This transaction totals R\$224,718 as of December 31, 2012 (R\$262,367 as of December 31, 2011), less the trade receivables.

The changes in the Company's estimated losses on doubtful debts are as follows:

	Consolidated			<b>Parent Company</b>
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Opening balance	(124,939)	(117,402)	(101,407)	(99,023)
Estimated losses	(11,073)	(20,005)	(6,668)	(11,628)
Recovery of receivables	24,480	12,468	21,684	9,244
Closing balance	(111,532)	(124,939)	(86,391)	(101,407)

#### 6. INVENTORIES

	Consolidated			<b>Parent Company</b>		
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011		
Finished products	1,133,002	997,128	755,770	714,688		
Work in process	668,152	776,918	584,952	680,997		
Raw materials	563,533	694,383	477,350	566,734		
Storeroom supplies	1,084,854	981,086	885,819	802,343		
Iron ore	174,643	215,399	74,341	72,248		
Advances to suppliers	55,068	153,215	16,414	126,421		
(-) Allowance for inventory losses	(99,227)	(83,145)	(90,344)	(77,814)		
	3,580,025	3,734,984	2,704,302	2,885,617		

Changes in the allowance for inventory losses are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Compa		
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/20		
Opening balance	(83,145)	(64,115)	(77,814)	(61,70		
Estimated losses on obsolete or slow-moving inventories	(16,082)	(19,030)	(12,530)	(16,11		
Closing balance	(99,227)	(83,145)	(90,344)	(77,81		

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Estimated losses for certain items considered obsolete or slow-moving were recognized.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company has long-term iron ore inventories amounting to R\$144,483, classified in other non-current assets (R\$144,483 as of December 31, 2011), as described in note 7.

#### 7. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The group of other current and non-current assets is comprised as follows:

	Cur	rent		Consolidated current	
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/
Judicial deposits (Note 16)			732,666	954,711	
Credits with the PGFN (*) (Note 15)			84,392	806,103	
Recoverable taxes (**)	569,486	689,006	310,542	257,977	267
Prepaid taxes					
Prepaid expenses	44,332	24,135	100,728	115,853	17
Actuarial asset - related party			93,546		
Unrealized gains on derivatives (Note 13 I)	239,266	55,115	8,665	376,344	237
Guarantee margin on financial instruments (Note 13 V)	435,161	407,467			17
Iron ore inventory (Note 6)			144,483	144,483	
Northeast Investment Fund - FINOR			9,914	47,754	
Trade receivables			8,983	10,043	
Receivable from related parties			136,077	115,549	
Other	14,234		18,060	47,452	
	1,302,479	1,175,723	1,648,056	2,876,269	539

<sup>(\*)</sup> Refers to the excess judicial deposit originated by the 2009 REFIS (Tax Debt Refinancing Program) as described in note 15.

(\*\*) Refers mainly to taxes on revenue (PIS/COFINS) and State VAT (ICMS) on the acquisition of fixed assets which will be recovered over a 48-month period, and income tax and social contribution for offset.

#### 8. INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

(a) Income tax and social contribution recognized in profit or loss:

The income tax and social contribution recognized in profit or loss for the year are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Compa	
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Income tax and social contribution income/(expenses)				
Current	(205,022)	(136,427)		
Deferred	1,075,156	52,542	1,022,019	240,467
	870,134	(83,885)	1,022,019	240,467

The reconciliation of Company and consolidated income tax and social contribution expenses and income and the result from applying the effective rate on profit before income tax (IRPJ) and social contribution (CSLL) are as follows:

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		onsolidated 12/31/2011	Paren 12/31/2012	it Compa 12/31/20
Profit before income tax and social contribution	(1,350,708)	3,751,119	(1,442,132)	3,465,5
Tax rate	34%	34%	34%	34
Income tax and social contribution at combined statutory rate	459,241	(1,275,380)	490,325	(1,178,29
Adjustment to reflect effective rate:				
Equity Method			451,031	1,497,3
Income subject to special tax rates or untaxed	386,182	1,279,431		
Tax incentives	2,115	73,134		68,7
Adjustments arising from Law 11,941 and MP 470 installment plans	39,256	(16,060)	39,256	(16,08
Sale of nondeductible securities		(189,946)		(126,29
Tax loss carryforwards without recognizing deferred taxes	(42,683)			
Tax credits		44,434		
Other permanent deductions (additions)	26,023	502	41,407	(4,96
Income tax and social contribution in profit (loss) for the year Effective rate	870,134 -64%	(83,885) 2%	1,022,019 -71%	240,4 -7

#### (b) Deferred income tax and social contribution:

The deferred income tax and social contribution are calculated on income tax and social contribution loss carryforwards and related temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the accounting balances of the financial statements. They are presented at net amounts when related to a sole jurisdiction.

	Consolidated			Parent Compa	
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/20	
Deferred tax assets					
Income tax loss carryforwards	818,705	425,406	639,247	392,9	
Social contribution loss carryforwards	242,606	157,858	231,805	141,4	
Temporary differences	1,311,190	1,257,509	998,723	766,2	
- Provision for tax, social security, labor and civil risks	269,803	211,835	264,958	200,2	
- Asset impairment losses	66,062	60,930	40,035	24,5	
- Inventory impairment losses	50,295	30,814	29,472	28,0	
- Gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial instruments	363,966	253,985	191,511	192,2	
- Actuarial liability (pension and healthcare plan)	157,445	144,360	157,802	144,2	
- Provision for interest on capital		74			
- Accrued supplies and services	66,997	67,445	52,379	64,6	

<ul> <li>Estimated losses on doubtful debts</li> <li>Goodwill on merger</li> <li>Unrealized foreign exchange (*)</li> <li>Other</li> <li>Non-current assets</li> </ul>	30,761 62,042 206,711 37,108 <b>2,372,501</b>	45,342 371,153 71,571 <b>1,840,773</b>	29,752 10,031 197,944 24,839 <b>1,869,775</b>
Deferred tax liabilities - Business combination - Other Non-current liabilities	225,965 58,145 <b>284,110</b>	17,960 19,891 <b>37,851</b>	

(\*) In 2012, the Company opted for taxing foreign exchange on a cash basis to calculate income tax and social contribution.

Some Group companies recognized tax credits on income tax and social contribution loss carryforwards not subject to statute of limitations and based on the history of profitability and expected future taxable profits determined in technical studies approved by Management.

Since they are subject to significant factors that may change the projections for realization, the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets and projections are reviewed annually. These studies indicate the realization of these tax assets within the term stipulated by the mentioned instruction and the limit of 30% of the taxable profit.

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41,8 23,4

46,8 **1,300,6** 

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The estimate of recovery of the deferred income tax and social contribution assets is as follows:

	Consolidated	Parent Company
Up to 1 year	1,473,430	998,724
From 1 to 2 years	424,119	413,903
From 2 to 3 years	462,860	451,930
From 3 to 5 years	12,092	5,218
	2,372,501	1,869,775

Certain Group companies have tax assets amounting to R\$789,704 and R\$259,933, related to income tax and social contribution loss carryforwards, for which no deferred taxes were set up, of which R\$10,769 expire in 2013, R\$771 in 2014, R\$30,978 in 2015, and R\$50,225 in 2025. The remaining tax assets refer to domestic companies and, therefore, are not subject to statute of limitations.

The tax benefit of goodwill of National Minérios S.A., which arose on the merger of Big Jump in July 2009, amounted to R\$1,391,858. Up to December 31, 2012 a total amount of R\$951,104 (R\$672,732 up to 2011) had been realized, leaving a remaining amount of R\$440,754, which will be realized through 2014. In 2013, this realization will be R\$278,372 and in 2014, the benefit will be R\$162,382.

The undistributed profits of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have been invested and will continue to be invested in their operations. These undistributed profits of the Company's foreign subsidiaries amounted to R\$8,111,394 as of December 31, 2012 (R\$8,033,902 as of December 31, 2011).

#### (c) Income tax and social contribution recognized in shareholders' equity:

The income tax and social contribution recognized directly in shareholders' equity are as follows:

	Consolidated			Parent Cor
	12/31/2012	12/31/20111	12/31/2012	12/3 <sup>-</sup>
Income tax and social contribution				!
Actuarial gains on defined benefit pension plan	66,155	54,714	65,980	!
Changes in the fair value on available-for-sale financial assets	(377,164)	241,484	(285,164)	1
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(425,510)	(425,510)	(425,510)	(42
	(736,519)	(129,312)	(644,694)	(19

#### (d) Tax incentives

The Company is granted by Income Tax incentives based on the legislation in effect, such as: Worker Food Program, the Rouanet Law (tax incentives related to cultural activities), Tax Incentives for Audiovisual Activities, and Funds for the Rights of Children and Adolescents. As of December 31, 2012, these tax incentives total R\$3,366 (R\$1,914 as of December 31, 2011).

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### 9. INVESTMENTS

# a) Direct equity interests in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities

	Number of shares	%	Assets	Liabilities	Shareholders' equity
Companies	held by CSN	Direct			
Common	(in units) Preferred	interest			
Subsidiaries	Fielelieu				
CSN Islands VII Corp.	20,001,000	100.00	7 058 295	7,261,007	(202,712)
CSN Islands VIII Corp.	2,501,000			1,365,455	53,735
CSN Islands IX Corp.	3,000,000	100.00			•
CSN Islands X Corp.	1,000	100.00	,	45,283	(45,226)
CSN Islands XI Corp.	50,000		1,566,837	,	6,896
CSN Islands XII Corp.	1,540		, ,	2,043,055	(279,977)
Tangua Inc.	,		, ,	, ,	( , , ,
International Investment Fund	50,000	100.00	98		98
CSN Minerals S.L.U.	131,649,926	100.00	3,762,487	495	3,761,992
CSN Export Europe, S.L.U.	35,924,748	100.00	790,202	299	789,903
CSN Metals S.L.U.	256,951,582	100.00	1,254,559	247	1,254,312
CSN Americas S.L.U.	151,877,946	100.00	1,688,612	10,383	1,678,229
CSN Steel S.L.U.	454,072,527	100.00	2,337,092	368,325	1,968,767
Sepetiba Tecon S.A.	254,015,052	99.99	259,258	35,939	223,319
Mineração Nacional S.A.	999,999	99.99	1,151	97	1,054
CSN Aços Longos S. A.					
Florestal Nacional S.A.	24,616,207	99.99	,	•	( , ,
Estanho de Rondônia S.A.	34,236,306	99.99	,	15,231	33,755
Companhia Metalic Nordeste	92,293,155	99.99	,	,	
Companhia Metalúrgica Prada	4,668,787	99.99	,	•	•
CSN Cimentos S.A.	3,734,582,664	99.99	1,237,779	102,523	1,135,256
INAL Nordeste S. A.					
Congonhas Minérios S.A.	64,610,862			2,006,645	,
CSN Energia S.A.	43,149	99.99	15,796	7,744	8,052

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Transnordestina Logística S.A.	22,999,805 1,397,545	76.13 3,902,500 2,450,4	1,452,074
TFNE - Transnordestina	9,999	99.99 10	10
Ferrovias do Nordeste S.A.	9,999	99.99	10
Joint controlled entities			
Nacional Minérios S.A.	285,040,443	60.00 9,118,928 1,317,2	238 7,801,690
Itá Energética S.A.	253,606,842	48.75 375,370 45,5	329,804
MRS Logística S.A.	52,414,154 40,301,916	27.27 1,712,266 1,026,6	685,586
CBSI - Companhia Brasileira de			
Serviços de	1,876,146	50.00 14,635 12,7	747 1,888
Infraestrutura			
CGPAR - Construção Pesada	F00	E0.00 07.E00 00.0	200 000
S.A.	500	50.00 37,599 36,6	669 930
Associates			
Arvedi Metalfer do Brasil	15,406,408	20.00 22,718 9,7	740 12,977

The number of shares, the balances of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity, and the amounts of profit or loss for the year refer to the equity interests held by CSN in those companies.

## b) Changes in investments in associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities

	12/31/2012	Parent Company 12/31/2011
Opening balance of investments	22,573,890	17,023,295
Opening balance of impairment loss allowance	(476,463)	(140,875)
Capital increase/acquisition of shares	649,496	3,240,582
Capital reduction	(1,855,208)	
Dividends	(585,675)	(853,316)
Share of profits of investees	1,331,593	4,397,137
Comprehensive income (*)	867,905	(1,281,507)
Merger of subsidiary (**)		(290,789)
Other	(330)	2,900
Closing balance of investments	23,356,506	22,573,890
Closing balance of impairment loss allowance	(851,298)	(476,463)

<sup>(\*)</sup> Refers to the mark-to-market of investments classified as available-for-sale and the translation into the presentation currency, and, as described in Note 9.f), in 2011 the Company disposed of its interest in Riversdale:

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Merger of CSN Aços Longos on January 28, 2011 and Inal Nordeste on May 30, 2011.

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#### c) Additional information on the main operating subsidiaries

#### SEPETIBA TECON

It is engaged in operating Container Terminal No. 1 of the Itaguaí Port, located in Itaguaí, State of Rio de Janeiro. The terminal is connected to UPV by the Southeast railroad network, the concession of which is granted to MRS Logística. The services provided are handling and storage of containers, steel products and cargo in general, among other products and services related to container washing, maintenance and sanitization.

Sepetiba Tecon won the auction held on September 3, 1998 for the terminal concession, which allows it to operate the terminal during a 25-year period, extendable for another 25 periods.

Upon concession termination, all rights and privileges transferred to Tecon will be handed back to the Federal Government, together with the assets owned by Tecon and those resulting from investments made by Tecon in leased assets, declared as returnable assets by the Federal Government as they are necessary to the continuity of the related services. Any assets declared as returnable assets will be compensated by the Federal Government at their residual value, calculated based on Tecon's accounting records, less depreciation.

#### ESTANHO DE RONDÔNIA - ERSA

Headquartered in the State of Rondônia, this subsidiary operates two units, one in the city of Itapuã do Oeste and the other one in the city of Ariquemes. In Itapuã do Oeste, where the mining business unit is based, it mines cassiterite (tin ore) while in Ariquemes it operates a foundry to obtain metallic tin, the raw material used by UPV for the production of tin plates.

#### CIA. METALIC NORDESTE

Headquartered in Maracanaú, State of Ceará, it is engaged in manufacturing metallic containers basically sold to the beverage industry. Its production is mainly sold in Brazil's North and Northeastern market, and the lid surplus is sold in the foreign market.

It operating unit has two different production lines: Cans, using as raw material tine-coated steel supplied by the parent company and Lids, using as raw material aluminum.

## COMPANHIA METALÚRGICA PRADA

Steel containers

Companhia Metalúrgica Prada (Prada) is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel containers, producing the best and safest cans, pails and spray cans. It supplies containers and lithography services to the main companies in the chemical and food industries.

On July 12, 2011, Companhia Metalúrgica Prada conducted a capital increase in Companhia Brasileira de Latas (CBL) through the capitalization of debentures and other receivables. As a result, Companhia Metalúrgica Prada became the holder of CBL's control, with an equity interest equivalent to 59.17% of its voting capital.

As Prada, CBL is engaged in the manufacturing of steel containers supplied to the main companies in the chemical and food industries supplying its products to the main companies in the market.

Distribution

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Prada's Distribution unit is engaged in the processing and distribution of steel sheet and plates and has a diversified product line. It supplies spools, rolls, plates, stripes, blanks, metal sheets, shapes, pipes, tiles, and other products to different manufacturing industries, from automotive to construction. It is also specialized in providing steel processing services, meeting the demand from nationwide companies.

#### CSN CIMENTOS

Headquartered in Volta Redonda, State of Rio de Janeiro, it is engaged in the production and sale of cement and uses as one of its raw materials the blast furnace slag from the pig iron production of UPV. CSN Cimentos started to operate on May 14, 2009.

At the beginning of 2011, CSN Cimentos started manufacturing clinker in its Arcos plant, in Minas Gerais. This unit was sold to CSN in January 2012 and became a Company branch.

#### CSN ENERGIA

It is primarily engaged in the distribution and sale of electric power surpluses generated by CSN and companies, consortiums or other ventures in which the Company holds equity interests.

#### TRANSNORDESTINA LOGÍSTICA

It is primarily engaged in the operation and development of the railroad freight transportation public service in the Northeast of Brazil network.

As of December 31, 2012 CSN held 76.13% of Transnordestina Logística's share capital.

## d) Investments in jointly controlled entities

The balances of the balance sheets and income statements of the companies under shared control are stated below and have been consolidated into the Company's financial statements according to the percentage equity interests described below:

				12/31/2012	
Equity interest (%)	Nacional Minérios (*) 60.00%	Itá Energética 48.75%	MRS Logística 27.27%	CBSI 50.00%	Nacio Miné (* 60.0
Balance sheet					
Current assets	5,654,420	•	,	•	
Non-current assets	9,513,580	•	5,347,154	3,887	9,52
Long-term receivables	8,296,673	•	440,545		8,42
Investments, PP&E and intangible assets	1,216,907	•	, ,	3,887	1,10
Total assets	15,168,000	769,991	6,279,076	29,270	13,68
Current liabilities	1,889,429	87,658	1,209,841	16,131	1,26
Non-current liabilities	355,401	5,812	2,555,114	9,364	30
Shareholders' equity	12,923,170	676,521	2,514,121	3,775	12,11
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	15,168,000	769,991	6,279,076	29,270	13,68
Statements of Income					
Net revenue	3,836,415	217,493	3,013,158	61,915	3,76
Cost of sales and services	(2,730,077)	(66,162)	(1,993,927)	(58,245)	(2,168
Gross profit	1,106,338	151,331	1,019,231	3,670	1,59
Operating (expenses) income	(412,091)	(48,688)	(262,777)	(3,807)	(135
Finance income (costs), net	1,329,707	(1,745)	(82,417)	174	1,04
Profit before income tax and social contribution	2,023,954	100,898	674,037	37	2,50
Current and deferred income tax and social contribution	(407,469)	(33,962)	(227,497)	(10)	(429
Profit for the year	1,616,485	66,936	446,540	27	2,07

The balance sheet and income statement amounts refer to 100% of the companies' results.

<sup>(\*)</sup> Refer to the consolidated balances and profit or loss of Nacional Minérios S. A.

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#### NACIONAL MINÉRIOS – NAMISA

Headquartered in Congonhas, State of Minas Gerais, this company is primarily engaged in the production, purchase and sale of iron ore and is mainly focused on foreign markets for sale of its products. Its major operations are carried out in the cities of Congonhas, Ouro Preto, Itabirito and Rio Acima, in the State of Minas Gerais, and in Itaquaí, in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

CSN holds and proportionately consolidates 60% of Namisa's capital.

### ITÁ ENERGÉTICA S.A. - ITASA

ITASA is a corporation originally created to carry out the construction of the Itá hydroelectric power plant: contracting for the supply of goods and services necessary to carry out the project and raising funds, including posting the corresponding guarantees.

CSN holds 48.75% of ITASA's share capital.

### MRS LOGÍSTICA

This subsidiary is engaged in providing public railroad freight transportation services, on the basis of an onerous concession agreement, on the tracks of the Southeast Network, located between the cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Belo Horizonte, previously belonging to Rede Ferroviária Federal S.A.- RFFSA, which was privatized on September 20, 1996.

As of December 31, 2012 the Company directly held 27.27% and indirectly, through its jointly controlled entity Nacional Minérios S.A. (Namisa), 6% of MRS's capital.

MRS can also engage in modal transportation services related to railroad transportation and also participate in projects aimed at expanding the railroad services granted on a concession basis.

For provision of the services covered by the concession agreement obtained for a period of 30 years starting on December 1, 1996, extendable for an equal period by exclusive decision of the concession grantor, MRS leased from RFFSA for the same concession period the assets required for operation and maintenance of the railroad freight transportation activities. Upon extinction of the concession, all leased assets will be transferred to the ownership of the railroad transportation operator designated in that same act.

### CONSÓRCIO DA USINA HIDRELÉTRICA DE IGARAPAVA

Igarapava Hydroelectric Power Plant is located in Rio Grande, in the city of Conquista, MG, with installed capacity of 210 MW. It consists of 5 bulb type generating units and is considered a major mark for power generation in Brazil.

CSN holds 17.92% of investment in the consortium, whose specific purpose is the distribution of electric power, which is made according to the percentage equity interest of each company.

The balance of property, plant and equipment less depreciation as of December 31, 2012 is R\$30,584 (R\$31,751 as of December 31, 2011) and the amount of the expense in 2012 is R\$6,620 (R\$6,366 in 2011).

### CBSI - COMPANHIA BRASILEIRA DE SERVIÇOS DE INFRAESTRUTURA

In December 2011, CSN subscribed to 1,876,146 common shares, corresponding to 50% of the capital of CBSI - Companhia Brasileira de Serviços de Infraestrutura ("CBSI")The investment is the result of a joint venture between CSN and CKLS Serviços Ltda. Based in the city of Araucária, PR, CBSI is primarily engaged in providing services to subsidiaries, associates, controlling companies and third-party entities, and can operate activities related to the refurbishment and maintenance of industrial machinery and equipment, construction maintenance, industrial cleaning, logistic preparation of products, among other activities.

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• CGPAR CONSTRUÇÃO PESADA S.A.

On July 18, 2012 CSN subscribed 50,000 common shares, corresponding to 50% of the capital of CGPAR CONSTRUÇÃO PESADA S.A. ("CGPAR"), totaling R\$50,000.00. This subscription is the result of a joint venture formed by CSN and GPA Construção Pesada e Mineração Ltda. Based in the city of Belo Horizonte, MG, CGPAR is mainly engaged in the provision of services related to the support to the extraction of iron ore, earth leveling, earthmoving, and dam construction.

- e) Additional information on indirect interests held abroad
- STAHLWERK THÜRINGEN GMBH (SWT)

On January 31, 2012, through its wholly-owned subsidiary CSN Steel S.L.U., CSN acquired the company Stahlwerk Thüringen Gmbh, as mentioned in note 3.

Stahlwerk Thüringen Gmbh was incorporated in 1992, from the discontinued Maxhütte steel industrial complex, in Unterwellenborn, Germany, and produces steel shapes for construction, in accordance with international quality standards. It main raw material is steel scrap and its installed capacity is 1.1 million metric tons of steel/year.

COMPANHIA SIDERURGICA NACIONAL – LLC ("CSN LLC")

Incorporated in 2001 with the assets and liabilities of the liquidated Heartland Steel Inc., headquartered in Wilmington, State of Delaware, USA, it has an industrial plant in Terre Haute, State of Indiana, USA, where there is a complex comprising a cold rolling line, a hot pickling line for spools and a galvanization line. CSN LLC is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of CSN Americas, a subsidiary of CSN.

#### LUSOSIDER

Incorporated in 1996 in succession to Siderurgia Nacional - a company privatized by the Portuguese government that year, Lusosider is the only Portuguese steel company to produce cold-re-rolled flat steel, with a corrosion-resistant coating. The company provides in Paio Pires an installed capacity of around 550,000 metric tons per year to produce four large groups of steel products: galvanized plate, cold-rolled plate, pickled and oiled plate. Products manufactured by Lusosider may be used in the containers industry, civil construction (pipes and metallic structures), and in home appliance components.

## f) Other investments

#### RIVERSDALE MINING LIMITED - Riversdale

On April 20, 2011, the Company, through its subsidiary CSN Europe Lda., adhered to the tender offer of Riversdale Mining Limited ("Riversdale") shares conducted by Rio Tinto. Therefore, the Company sold 100% of its equity interest held in Riversdale's share capital, corresponding to 47,291,891 shares of the price of A\$16.50 per share, totaling A\$780,316.

#### PANATLÂNTICA

Publicly-held company, headquartered in the city of Gravataí, State of Rio Grande do Sul, engaged in the manufacturing, trade, import, export and processing of steel and ferrous or non-ferrous metals, coated or not. This investment is carried at fair value.

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CSN currently holds 9.40% of Panatlântica's total share capital.

#### USIMINAS

Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. – USIMINAS, headquartered in Belo Horizonte, State of Minas Gerais, is engaged in steel and related operations. USIMINAS produces flat rolled steel in the Intendente Câmara and José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva plants, located in Ipatinga, Minas Gerais, and Cubatão, São Paulo, respectively, to be sold in the domestic market and also for exports. It also exploits iron ore mines located in Itaúna, Minas Gerais, to meet its verticalization and production cost optimization strategies. USIMINAS also has service and distribution centers located in several regions of Brazil, and the Cubatão, São Paulo, and Praia Mole, Espírito Santo, ports, as well as in locations strategic for the shipment of its production.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company reached holdings of 14.13% in common shares and 20.69% in preferred shares of Usiminas' share capital.

USIMINAS is listed on the São Paulo Stock Exchange ("BM&F BOVESPA": USIM3 and USIM5).

#### ARVEDI METALFER DO BRASIL

On July 31, 2012, the Company acquired a non-controlling interest corresponding to 20% of the capital of Arvedi Metalfer do Brasil S.A., company in preoperating stage focused on the production of pipes, headquartered in Salto, State of São Paulo.

The breakdown of consolidated investments is as follows:

		Consolidated
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Panatlântica	12,965	12,030
Usiminas	2,323,172	2,077,277
Arvedi Metalfer do Brasil	12,977	
Other	2,660	(1,082)
	2,351,774	2,088,225

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# 10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

			Machinery,			C	onsolidated
	Land	Buildings	equipment and facilities	Furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Other (*)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	175,792	1,213,608	6,974,024	28,427	4,515,806	868,910	13,776,567
Effect of foreign exchange differences	1,234	3,640	16,377	135	(157)	2,162	23,391
Acquisition through business combination	3,325	10,805	14,050	562	4,204	90,572	123,518
Acquisitions Disposal Depreciation Reversal of estimated losses on disposal of assets		(6,719) (39,364)	(30,059) (821,672)	(17) (4,931)	4,400,825	19,097 (65,441) 4,774	4,400,825 (17,698) (931,408) 4,774
Transfers to other asset categories	14,233	273,320	1,477,118	9,172	(1,848,785)	74,942	
Transfers to intangible assets					(11,104)	(383)	(11,487)
Other Balance at December 31, 2011	194,584	(170) <b>1,455,120</b>	(4,883) <b>7,624,955</b>	54 <b>33,402</b>	(4,470) <b>7,056,319</b>	18,063 <b>1,012,696</b>	8,594 <b>17,377,076</b>
Cost Accumulated depreciation	194,584	1,700,245 (245,125)	11,138,198 (3,513,243)	139,679 (106,277)	7,056,319	1,459,659 (446,963)	21,688,684 (4,311,608)
Balance at December 31, 2011	194,584	1,455,120	7,624,955	33,402	7,056,319	1,012,696	17,377,076

Effect of foreign exchange	5,656	22,322	246,204	379	471	(148,244)	126,788
differences Acquisition through business combination	22,852	103,739	419,787	1,202	1,079	33,819	582,478
Acquisitions Capitalized interests (Notes 25 and 32)					3,142,634 409,498		3,142,634 409,498
Disposal Depreciation Estimated losses on disposal of assets	(1,375)	(255) (70,509)	(10,135) (1,058,081)	(159) (13,474)	(769)	7,447 (75,464) (6,676)	(5,246) (1,217,528) (6,676)
Transfers to other asset	(32,855)	101,572	1,001,977	17,076	(1,123,481)	35,711	
categories Transfers to intangible assets					(8,808)	(787)	(9,595)
Other			(74,552)		62,787	21,083	9,318
Balance at December 31, 2012	188,862	1,611,989	8,150,155	38,426	9,539,730	879,585	20,408,747
Cost Accumulated depreciation	188,862	1,917,814 (305,825)	12,758,762 (4,608,607)	151,008 (112,582)	9,539,730	1,397,841 (518,256)	25,954,017 (5,545,270)
Balance at December 31, 2012	188,862	1,611,989	8,150,155	38,426	9,539,730	879,585	20,408,747

						Parer	nt Company
	Land	Buildings	Machinery, equipment and facilities	Furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Other (*)	Total
Balance at	94,133	766,826	5,651,657	21,953	1,649,182	248,665	8,432,416
December 31, 2010							
Merger of	258	6,663	5,343	577	506,676	547	520,064
subsidiaries Acquisitions					2,015,015		2,015,015
Disposal Depreciation		(23,421)	(16,247) (718,246)	(18) (3,925)	(411)	(11,507)	(16,676) (757,099)
•		, , ,	, , ,	, , ,		8,701	8,701

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Reversal of estimated losses on disposal of assets							
Transfers to other asset categories	8,282	54,241	923,169	6,703	(1,027,494)	35,099	
Transfers to intangible assets					(2,522)		(2,522)
Other			(492)	23	(114)	48,529	47,946
Balance at December 31, 2011	102,673	804,309	5,845,184	25,313	3,140,332	330,034	10,247,845
Cost Accumulated depreciation	102,673	903,647 (99,338)	8,211,591 (2,366,407)	119,671 (94,358)	3,140,332	415,876 (85,842)	12,893,790 (2,645,945)
Balance at December 31, 2011	102,673	804,309	5,845,184	25,313	3,140,332	330,034	10,247,845
Acquisitions Capitalized interests (Notes 25 and 32)					2,000,744 276,596		2,000,744 276,596
Disposal Depreciation Transfers to	2,669	(29,660) 160,484	(3,605) (869,362) 920,661	(12) (4,567) 6,363	(891,530)	(12,650) (198,647)	(3,617) (916,239)
other asset categories Transfers to					(2,547)		(2,547)
intangible assets Other Balance at	105,342	935,133	(73,351) <b>5,819,527</b>	27,097	62,806 <b>4,586,401</b>	43,945 <b>162,682</b>	33,400 <b>11,636,182</b>
December 31, 2012	105,542	933,133	5,619,527	21,091	4,360,401	102,002	11,030,102
Cost Accumulated depreciation	105,342	1,065,326 (130,193)	9,052,087 (3,232,560)	125,936 (98,839)	4,586,401	259,592 (96,910)	15,194,684 (3,558,502)
Balance at December 31, 2012	105,342	935,133	5,819,527	27,097	4,586,401	162,682	11,636,182

<sup>(\*)</sup> In consolidated, refer basically to railway assets, such as yards, tracks and railway sleepers.In Parent Company, it also includes leasehold improvements, vehicles, hardware, mines and fields and replacement storeroom supplies.

The breakdown of the projects comprising construction in progress is as follows:

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	Project objective	Start	Completion	12/31/2012	Consolidated 12/31/2011
1:-4:	Project objective	date	date	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Logistics	Expansion of Transnordestina railroad by 1,728 km to boost the transportation of varied products as iron ore, limestone, soybeans, cotton, sugarcane, fertilizers, oil and fuels.	2009	2016	4,642,102	3,489,871
	Expansion of MRS's capacity an current investments for maintena current operations.  Current investments for			232,818	290,410
	maintenance of current operations.			37,589	15,479
	ороганопо.			4,912,509	3,795,760
Mining	Expansion of Casa de		(1)	)	
	Pedra Mine capacity production to 42 Mtpa. Expansion of TECAR to	2007	2015	1,613,130	1,322,433
	permit an annual exportation of 60 Mtpa.	2009	2016	714,986	425,134
	Expansion of Namisa capacity production. Current investments for	2008	2016	131,408	137,059
	maintenance of current operations.			13,080	46,421
Ctool	,			2,472,604	1,931,047
Steel	Implementation of the long steel mill in the states of Rio de	2008	2013 (3)	1,460,694	907,521

Total construction in progress				277,068 9,539,730	165,273 7,056,319
Current investments for maintenance of current operations.				25,547	4,751
Construction of clinquer plant in Arcos, MG	2007	2013	(5)	10,109	27,536
Construction of integrated cement unit in Arcos, MG.	2011	2014/2015	(4)	241,412	132,986
Cement				1,877,549	1,164,239
Janeiro, Minas Gerais and São Paulo for production of rebar and wire rod. Current investments for maintenance of current operations.				416,855	256,718

- (1) Expected date for completion of the 40 Mtpa and 42 Mtpa stages
- (2) Expected date for completion of Magnetic Concentrators Projects in Pires and B4/B5
- (3) Expected date for completion of the Rio de Janeiro unit
- (4) Expected date for completion of new grinding units in Arcos MG and new clinker furnace
- (5) Start-up in March 2011, expected date for completion of ramp-up.

The costs classified in construction in progress comprise basically the acquisition of services, purchase of parts to be used as investments for improvement of performance, upgrading of technology, enlargement, expansion and acquisition of assets that will be transferred to the relevant line items and depreciated as from the time they are available for use.

The costs incurred to refurbish and replace property, plant and equipment items totaled R\$273,339 as of December 31, 2012 (R\$654,865 as of December 31, 2011), which were capitalized and will be depreciated over the period until the next maintenance event.

Other repair and maintenance expenses are charged to operating costs and expenses when incurred.

In view of the need to review the useful lives at least every financial year, in 2012 management performed the review for all the Company's units. As a result, the estimated useful lives for the current year are as follows:

Consolidated	Parent
	Company

Buildings	46	45
Machinery, equipment and facilities	14	12
Furniture and fixtures	11	10
Other	30	12

a) As of December 31, 2012, the Company capitalized borrowing costs amounting to R\$409,498 (R\$353,156 as of December 31, 2011) in consolidated and R\$276,596 (R\$248,012 as of December 31, 2011) in Parent Company. These costs are basically estimated for mining, cement, long steel and Transnordestina projects, mainly relating to: (i) Casa de Pedra Mine expansion; (ii) construction of the cement plant in Volta Redonda, RJ, and the clinker plant in the city of Arcos, MG; (iii) construction of the long steel mill in the city of Volta Redonda, RJ; and (iv) extension of Transnordestina railroad, which will connect the countryside of the northeast region to the Suape, State of Pernambuco, and Pecém, State of Ceará, ports (See notes 25 and 32).

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The rates used to capitalize borrowing costs are as follows:

Rates	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Chaoffia projecta	TJLP + 1.3% to 3.2%	TJLP + 1.3% to 3.2%
Specífic projects	UM006 + 2.7%	UM006 + 2.7%
Non-specífic projects	8.47%	10.56%

**b)** Additions to depreciation, amortization and depletion for the year were distributed as follows:

			Consolidated	Parent Company
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Production cost	1,178,884	892,297	892,505	730,030
Selling expenses	8,046	7,130	6,212	5,501
General and administrative expenses	28,924	29,941	8,240	7,352
	1,215,854	929,368	906,957	742,883
Other operating expenses (*)	14,797	18,883	13,590	18,177
	1,230,651	948,251	920,547	761,060

<sup>(\*)</sup> Refers to the depreciation of unused equipment (see note 24).

c) The Casa de Pedra mine is an asset that belongs to CSN, which has the exclusive right to explore such mine. Our mining activities of Casa de Pedra are based on the 'Mine Manifest', which grants CSN full ownership over the mineral deposits existing within our property limits.

As of December 31, 2012 the net property, plant and equipment of Casa de Pedra was R\$2,892,120 (R\$2,485,077 as of December 31, 2011), represented mainly by construction in progress amounting to R\$1,612,000 (R\$1,123,821 as of December 31, 2011).

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### 11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		Intongibles			Con	solidated		Parent Company		
	Goodwill	Intangibles with finite used lives	Customer relations	Software	Other	Total	Goodwill	Software	Total	
Balance at December 31, 2010 Effect of foreign	423,698	4,991		32,765	1,002	462,456	13,091	9,540	22,631	
exchange differences Acquisitions through business combination				6	72	78				
(*) Acquisitions	204,569					204,569				
expenditures Disposals Impairment				350 (784)	357 (489)	707 (1,273)				
losses Transfer of property, plant and	(60,861)					(60,861)				
equipment Transfer of long-term				11,487		11,487		2,522	2,522	
receivables Amortization Other		(4,991)		(9,622)	2,977 (2,230)	2,977 (16,843)		(3,961)	(3,961)	
movements  Balance at  December				(2,113)	2,190	77				
31, 2011	567,406			32,089	3,879	603,374	13,091	8,101	21,192	

Cost	908,576	4,991	_	86,070	6,087	1,005,724	14,135	24,003	38,138
Accumulated amortization Accumulated	(280,309)	(4,991)		(53,981)	(2,208)	(341,489)	(1,044)	(15,902)	(16,946)
impairment adjustment Balance at December	(60,861)					(60,861)			
31, 2011 Effect of foreign	567,406			32,089	3,879	603,374	13,091	8,101	21,192
exchange differences Acquisitions through business combination			30,501	104	14,045	44,650			
(**) Acquisitions	235,595		316,939		77,231	629,765			
expenditures Disposals Transfer of property, plant and				961 (1)	571 (564)	1,532 (565)		237	237
equipment Amortization Other				9,595 (12,975)	(148)	9,595 (13,123)		2,547 (4,308)	2,547 (4,308)
movements Balance at December				210	14	224			
31, 2012 Cost Accumulated	<b>803,001</b> 1,194,059		<b>347,440</b> 347,441	•	•	<b>1,275,452</b> 1,724,088	<b>13,091</b> 14,135	<b>6,577</b> 26,787	<b>19,668</b> 40,922
amortization Accumulated impairment	(330,197)			(55,200)	(2,378)	(387,775)	(1,044)	(20,210)	(21,254)
adjustment Balance at December	(60,861)					(60,861)			
31, 2012	803,001		347,441	29,983	95,027	1,275,452	13,091	6,577	19,668

<sup>(\*)</sup> Goodwill based on expected future earnings, arising on the business combination of Prada Embalagens with CBL on July 12, 2011.

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Goodwill based on expected future earnings, arising on the business combination of CSN Steel S. L. with the companies Stahlwerk Thüringen Gmbh (SWT) and Gallardo Sections on January 31, 2012 (see note 3).

The useful life of software is 01 to 05 years and of other intangible assets is 13 to 30 years.

**Goodwill:** The economic basis of goodwill is the expected future earnings and, in accordance with the new pronouncements, these amounts are not amortized since January 1, 2009, when they became subject only to impairment testing.

### Impairment testing for goodwill

In order to conduct impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to CSN's operating divisions that represent the lowest level of assets or group of assets at which goodwill is monitored by the Company's senior management, never above Operating Segments.

Cash generating unit	Segment	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	Investor
Mining	Mining	347,098	347,098	Namisa
Packaging (*)	Steel	207,217	207,217	CSN
Flat steel	Steel	13,091	13,091	CSN
Long steel	Steel	235,595		CSN Steel S.L.
-		803,001	567,406	

(\*) Goodwill of the cash-generating unit (CGU) Containers is presented net of an impairment loss recorded in 2011 amounting in line item other operating income and expenses in the income statement for the year, amounting to R\$60,861.

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The recoverable amount of a Cash-Generating Unit ("CGU") is determined based on value-in-use calculations.

These calculations use cash flow projections, before income tax and social contribution, based on financial budgets approved by management for a three-year period. The amounts related to cash flows subsequent to the three-year period were extrapolated based on the estimated growth rates shown below. The growth rate does not exceed the average long-term growth rate of the industry in which the Cash-Generating Unit ("CGU") operates.

The main assumptions used in calculating the values in use as of December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Gross margin (i)	prepared by official mining industry institutions and for the exchange rate we took into consideration a projected curve of the US dollar rate in relation to the	eGenerating Unit based on the history and projections approved by the Board for the next three years, long-term price and foreign exchange curves obtained in industry reports, and gains from the synergy between the Company's packaging units;	Generating Unit based on the history and projections approved by the Board for the next three years, and long-term price and foreign exchange curves obtained in industry reports;	Long steel Based on the projections approved by the Board for the next three years, long-term price and foreign exchange curves, and taking into consideration the production volume ramp up after plant start-up;

Cost adjustment	exchange fluctuation in 2018 and thereafter is nil; Cost adjustment based on historical data and price and foreign exchange curves obtained in industry reports; The cash flows take into consideration the projection period	Cost adjustment based on historical data and price and foreign exchange curves obtained in industry reports; Average growth rate	Cost adjustment based on historical data and price and foreign exchange curves obtained in industry reports; Average growth rate of 2.0% p.a. used to extrapolate the cash	of 2.0% p.a. used to
Growth rate (ii)	through 2052 due to the extension of the deadlines for the implementation of some projects, and the maturities of the main contracts for which this business plan was developed, and this it is not necessary to take into account the growth rate since the projection period	flows after the budgeted period;	flows after the budgeted period;	flows after the budgeted period;
Discount rate (iii)	exceeds 30 years; Effective discount rate of 8.2% p.a., before income tax and social contribution.	Effective discount rate of 8.2% p.a., before income tax and social contribution.	Effective discount rate of 8.2% p.a., before income tax and social contribution.	Effective discount rate of 8.2% p.a., before income tax and social contribution.

- (i) Budgeted gross margin.
- (ii) Weighted average growth rate, used to extrapolate the cash flows after the budgeted period.
- (iii) Pretax discount rate, applied to cash flow projections.

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# 12. BORROWINGS, FINANCING AND DEBENTURES

The balances of borrowings, financing and debentures, which are carried at amortized cost, are as follows:

					Cons	olidated			
	Rates	Currer 12/31/2012		Non-currer				t liabilities	
FOREIGN CURRENCY	p.a. (70)	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	p.a. ( /o)	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/
Prepayment	1% to 3.50% 3.51% to	162,290	381,333	1,104,271	573,388	1% to 3.50% 3.51% to	162,290	381,333	1,104
Prepayment Perpetual bonds	7.50% 7.00% 6.50% to	8,954 2,781	148,597 2,553	878,705 2,043,500	1,281,171 1,875,800	7.50%	121,962	276,615	3,10
Fixed rate notes Financed	10.00% 6.01% to	1,265,330	119,030	4,802,225	5,064,660		1,422,531	19,623	2,122
imports CCB	8.00% 1.54% Res. 635/87 interest + 1.7% and	30,413	25,248 176,440	50,989	27,310		6,813	6,254 176,440	
BNDES/FINAME Intercompany	2.7%	32,395	25,903	10,755	36,750	2.7% 6M Libor +	29,703 91,505	23,425 534,185	63 <sup>4</sup>

	1.40%					2.25 and 3.99% 1.40% to			
Other	to 8.00% and CDI + 1.2%	25,262	105,442	411,274		8.00% and 6M Libor +		87,811	
		1,527,425	984,546	9,301,719	9,004,517		1,834,804	1,505,686	6,97
LOCAL									
CURRENCY	TJLP + 1.5% to					TJLP + 1.5% to			
BNDES/FINAME	E5% 103.6%	415,480	430,432	1,956,981	1,744,727		253,852	226,891	83
	to 110.8% CDI and					103.6% and			
Debentures	1% + TJLP 104.8%,	144,902	672,073	4,613,634	2,822,424		46,355	655,755	2,71
	109.5% and 111%					104.8% and 109.5 %			
Prepayment	CDI 112.5%	163,961	537,128	4,856,557	4,523,224		147,713	510,072	2,800
CCB	CDI	62,072	101,280	7,200,000		100.5% to	62,072	101,280	7,200
Intorcompany						105.5% CDI	302,299	1 356 010	1 07
Intercompany Other		12,599	9,509	29,398			1,986	1,356,010 1,845	-
				18,656,570				2,851,853	
Total	_								
borrowings and financing	t t	2 226 430	2 72/1 068	27,958,289	25 221 050		2,649,081	4,357,539	21 601
Transaction		2,320,435	2,734,300	21,900,209	25,331,330		2,045,00 i	4,337,339	21,00
costs and issue									
premiums		(31,030)	(32,885)	(101,939)	(145,445)		(27,578)	(27,398)	(89
Total borrowings and	٦								
financing +	4								
transaction		0.00= 400	. =	<b></b>	07.400.505		0.004.500	1 000 111	04.54

The balances of prepaid intragroup borrowings related to the Company total R\$2,339,776 as of December 31, 2012 (R\$2,244,927 as of December 31, 2011) and the balances of Fixed rate notes and Intercompany bonds total R\$3,545,340 (R\$3,404,701 as of December 31, 2011), see note 18.

2,621,503 4,330,141 21,518

2,295,409 2,702,083 27,856,350 25,186,505

## Funding transaction costs

costs

As of December 31, 2012, funding transaction costs are as follows:

	Cons	solidated	Parent Company			
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	TJ (1)	TIR (2)
Fixed rate						
notes	1,654	1,717	701	2,490	6.5% to 10%	6.75% to 10.7%
BNDES	2,088	5,606	1,760	3,141	1.3% to 3.2%	1.44% to 9.75%
					109.50% and	10.08% to
Prepayment	8,059	14,369	6,707	7,735	110.79% CDI	12.44%
					2.37% and	
Prepayment	908	2,969	509	1,874	3.24%	2.68% to 4.04%
						11.33% to
CCB	17,472	72,306	17,472	72,306	112.5% CDI	14.82%
					105.8% and	12.59% and
Other	849	4,972	429	2,412	110.8% CDI	13.27%
	31,030	101,939	27,578	89,958		

<sup>(1)</sup> TJ – Annual interest rate contracted

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<sup>(2)</sup> TIR – Annual internal rate of return

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#### Maturities of borrowings, financing and debentures presented in non-current liabilities

As of December 31, 2012, the principal of long-term borrowings, financing and debentures by maturity year is as follows:

		Consolidated		Parent Company
2014	2,917,379	10%	3,256,030	15%
2015	3,886,092	14%	3,671,510	17%
2016	3,281,664	12%	2,114,650	10%
2017	3,530,240	13%	2,478,440	11%
2018	3,726,463	13%	2,675,362	12%
After 2018	8,572,951	31%	7,412,455	35%
Perpetual bonds	2,043,500	7%		
•	27,958,289	100%	21,608,447	100%

#### Amortizations and new borrowings, financing and debentures

The table below shows the amortizations and new funding in the current year:

		Consolidated		Parent Company
	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Opening balance	27,888,588	20,089,447	23,335,636	15,183,349
Funding	3,721,945	7,824,012	2,712,471	7,314,956
Amortization	(4,821,661)	(3,614,606)	(4,713,335)	(2,818,933)
Other (*)	3,362,887	3,589,735	2,805,220	3,656,264
Closing balance	30,151,759	27,888,588	24,139,992	23,335,636

<sup>(\*)</sup> Includes unrealized foreign exchange and inflation adjustments.

Borrowing and financing contracts with certain financial institutions contain some covenants that are usual in financial agreements in general and the Company is compliant with them as of December 31, 2012.

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In January 2012, the Company secured a financing facility contracted by its subsidiary CSN Steel S.L., amounting to €120 million, to partially finance the acquisition of all the shares held by Grupo Alfonso Gallardo, S.L.U. ("Gallardo Group") in the companies Stahlwerk Thüringen GmbH ("SWT") and Gallardo Sections S.L.U.

In January 2012, the Company priced, through its wholly-owned subsidiary CSN Resources S.A., an additional bond issue amounting to US\$200 million, by reopening the US\$1 billion bonds, maturing in July 2020.

In September 2012, the Company settled the commercial promissory notes by paying R\$800,000 in principal and R\$33,277 in interest.

- Debentures
- i. Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional

### 4th issue

In February 2012, the Company settled the fourth issue debentures amounting to R\$600,000 in principal and R\$35,285 in interest.

### 5th issue

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In July 2011 the Company issued 115 nonconvertible, unsecured debentures, in single series, with a unit face value of R\$10,000 totaling R\$1,150,000 that pay interest equivalent to 110.80% of the CDI Cetip rate per year, and mature in July 2019, with early redemption option.

#### 6h issue

In September 2012 the Company issued 156,500 nonconvertible, unsecured debentures, of which 106,500 1st series debentures and 50,000 2nd series debentures, with a unit face value of R\$10 totaling R\$1,565,000 that pay interest equivalent to 105.80% of the CDI Cetip rate for the 1st series and 106.00% per year for the 2nd series, maturing in March and September 2015, respectively, both with early redemption option.

#### ii. Transnordestina Logística

In March 2010 Transnordestina Logística S.A. obtained approval from the Northeast Development Fund – FDNE for its 1st Private Issue of convertible debentures, consisting of eight series in the total amount of R\$2,672,400. The first, third, and fourth series refer to funds to be invested in the Missão Velha – Salgueiro – Trindade and Salgueiro – Porto de Suape module, which also includes the investments in the Suape Port, and the reconstruction of the Cabo to Porto Real de Colégio railroad section. The second, fifth and sixth series refer to funds to be invested in the Eliseu Martins – Trindade module. The seventh and eighth series refer to funds to be invested in the Missão Velha – Pecém module, which also includes the investments in the Pecém Port.

	Number	Unit				Balance (R\$)
Series	Issued	face value	Issue	Maturity	Charges	12/31/2012
1st	336,647,184	R\$ 1.00	03/09/10	10/03/27	TJLP +	336,647
					0.85% p.a	

2nd	350,270,386	R\$ 1.00	11/25/10	10/03/27	TJLP + 0.85% p.a	350,270
3rd	338,035,512	R\$ 1.00	12/01/10	10/03/27	TJLP +	338,036
4th	468,293,037	R\$ 1.00	10/04/11	10/03/27	0.85% p.a TJLP +	468,293
5th	121,859,549	R\$ 1.00	9/21/12	10/03/27	0.85% p.a TJLP + 0.85% p.a	121,860

#### Guarantees provided

Guarantees provided for the borrowings comprise property, plant and equipment items and sureties, as shown in the table below, and do not include guarantees provided for subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Property, plant and equipment	12,233	19,383
Collateral transfer (*)		87,550
	12,233	106,933

(\*) In March 2012 the Company settled the loan guaranteed by a collateral transfer and paid R\$89,438.

#### 13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### I - Identification and measurement of financial instruments

The Company enters into transactions involving various financial instruments, mainly cash and cash equivalents, including short-term investments, marketable securities, trade receivables, trade payables, and borrowings and financing. Additionally, it also carries out transactions involving derivative financial instruments, especially exchange and interest rate swaps.

Considering the nature of these instruments, their fair value is basically determined by the use of Brazil's money market and mercantile and futures exchange quotations. The amounts recorded in current assets and current liabilities have immediate liquidity or short-term maturity, mostly less than three months. Considering the maturities and features of such instruments, their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

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#### Classification of financial instruments

5th issue

Consolidated  Assets		Available-for-sale	Fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables - effective interest rate	Other liabilities - amortized cost method	12/31/2012 Balances	Available-for-sale	Fair value through profit or loss	Loar recei - effo into
Current assets Cash and cash									
equivalents Trade receivables,	4			14,444,875		14,444,875			15,4
net Guarantee margin on	5			1,715,079		1,715,079			1,5
financial instruments Derivative	7 and 13			435,161		435,161			4
financial instruments	7 and 13		239,266			239,266		55,115	
Non-current assets Other trade receivables (Note 7)				8,983		8,983			
Investments Derivative financial instruments	7	2,336,137	8,665			2,336,137 8,665	2,089,307	376,344	
Short-term investments				116,753		116,753			1
Liabilities Current liabilities									
	12				2,326,439	2,326,439			

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Borrowings and financing Derivative financial	13 and			
instruments	14	245,692	245,692	2,971
Trade				
payables		1	,957,789 1,957,789	
Non-current				
liabilities				
Borrowings				
and financing	12	27	,958,289 27,958,289	
Derivative	13			
financial	and			
instruments	14			373,430

#### • Fair value measurement

The financial instruments recognized at fair value require the disclosure of fair value measurements in three hierarchy levels.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: other available inputs, except those of Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs unavailable due to slight or no market activity and which is significant for the definition of the fair value of assets.

The following table shows the financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss using a valuation method:

### Consolidated

			12/31/2012				12/31/2011
Level 1	Level 2	Level	<b>Balances</b>	Level 1	Level 2	Level	<b>Balances</b>
		3				3	

Assets Current assets Derivative financial instruments Non-current assets	239,266	239,266	55,115	55,115
Investments	2,336,137	2,336,137	2,089,309	2,089,309
Derivative financial instruments	8,665	8,665	376,344	376,344
Liabilities Current liabilities Derivative financial instruments Non-current	245,692	245,692	2,971	2,971
liabilities Derivative financial instruments			373,430	373,430

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### II – investments in financial instruments classified as available for sale and measured at fair value through OCI

These consist mainly of investments in shares acquired in Brazil involving top ranked companies, which are recognized in non-current assets, and any gains or losses are recognized in shareholders' equity, where they will remain until actual realization of the securities or when any loss is considered unrecoverable.

#### Potential impairment of financial assets classified as available for sale

The Company has investments in common (USIM3) and preferred (USIM5) shares ("Usiminas Shares"), designated as available-for-sale financial assets as they do not meet the criteria to be classified within any of the other categories of financial instruments (loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss). The asset is classified as a non-current asset under line item "investments" and is carried at fair value based on the quoted price on the stock exchange (BM&FBOVESPA).

Considering the volatility of the quotations of Usiminas shares, the Company evaluated whether, at the end of the reporting period, there was objective evidence of impairment of these financial assets, i.e., the Company's management evaluated if the decline in the market value of Usiminas shares should be considered either significant or prolonged. In turn, this valuation requires judgment based on CSN's policy, prepared according to practices used in the domestic and international markets, and consists of an instrument by instrument analysis based on quantitative and qualitative information available in the market, from the time an instrument shows a drop of 20% or more in its market value or from the time there is a significant drop in its market value as compared to its acquisition price during more than twelve months.

To determine the period of decline in the market value of Usiminas shares below their cost, CSN compared their average cost of acquisition as of the reporting date with the last date when the maximum quotation was above this weighted average. According to management, this analysis shows that neither USIM3 shares nor USIM5 shares presented a prolonged decline in their quotations, based on the Company's policy.

To determine the decline percentage, we have analyzed volatility, which represents a dispersion measure of a share or market index returns. The more a share price varies over a short period of time, the higher is the risk of financial gain or loss if the share is traded and, therefore, volatility is a risk measure. The historical volatility of a share is calculated and taken into account to identify the expected fluctuation of the related instrument and measure the expected future volatility of the assessed equity instrument, and conclude if an instrument's market value decline below its cost should or not be considered significant.

The table below illustrates this index for a twelve-year period (as from December 31, 2011), a sufficiently long period to eliminate volatility peaks caused by domestic and international economic crises:

Periods:	Volatility		
	USIM3	USIM5	
01/03/2000 to 12/31/2011	50.42%	48.57%	

Based on this information, the criteria adopted by management, and the relevant accounting policies and legal rules, management concluded that the decline in the market value as compared to the acquisition cost of the USIM3 and USIM5 shares as of June 30, 2012, of 66.3% and 59.0%, respectively, should be considered a significant decline in the market value of these equity instruments.

Based on the qualitative and quantitative elements presented above, management concluded, in its best judgment, that there was evidence of a significant impairment of the investment in Usiminas shares as of June 30, 2012, and, consequently, reclassified the accumulated losses recorded in other comprehensive income amounting to R\$1,599,485, net of income tax and social contribution, to profit for the year, by recognizing R\$2,022,793 in other operating expenses and R\$423,308 in deferred taxes.

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In December 2012 there was an additional recognition of R\$264,441 related to deferred taxes on accumulated losses due to the annual analysis of the effective income tax and social contribution rate that took into consideration the temporary differences generated by this investment in CSN subsidiaries resulting from the reclassification of accumulated losses.

The Company continues to evaluate strategic alternatives with respect to its investment in Usiminas. These initiatives can impact, for example, the way an investment is recorded in the Company's financial statements.

#### III – Fair values of assets and liabilities as compared to their carrying amounts

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in current and non-current assets and liabilities, and any gains and possible losses are recognized as finance income or finance costs, respectively.

The amounts are recognized in the financial statements at their carrying amounts, which are substantially similar to those that would be obtained if they were traded in the market. The fair values of other long-term assets and liabilities do not differ significantly from their carrying amounts, except the amounts below.

The estimated fair values of consolidated long-term borrowings and financing were calculated at prevailing market rates, taking into consideration the nature, terms and risks similar to those of the recorded contracts, as compared below:

12/31/2012 Fair value 12/31/2011 Fair value

	Carrying			
	amount		amount	
Perpetual bonds	2,046,281	2,102,366	1,878,353	1,819,903
Fixed rate notes	6,067,555	6,811,081	5,183,690	5,832,364

#### IV Financial risk management policy

The Company has and follows a policy of managing its risks, with guidelines regarding the risks incurred by the company. Pursuant to this policy, the nature and general position of financial risks are regularly monitored and managed in order to assess the results and the financial impact on cash flow. The credit limits and the quality of counterparties' hedge instruments are also periodically reviewed.

The risk management policy was established by the Board of Directors. Under this policy, market risks are hedged when it is considered necessary to support the corporate strategy or when it is necessary to maintain a level of financial flexibility.

Under the terms of the risk management policy, the Company manages some risks by using derivative financial instruments. The Company's risk policy prohibits any speculative deals or short sales.

#### Liquidity risk

It is the risk that the Company may not have sufficient net funds to honor its financial commitments as a result of mismatching of terms or volumes between scheduled receipts and payments.

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To manage cash liquidity in domestic and foreign currency, assumptions of future disbursements and receipts are established and daily monitored by the treasury area. The payment schedules for the long-term portions of borrowings, financing and debentures are shown in note 12.

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including accrued interest.

					Consolidated
At December 31, 2012	Less than one year	From one to two years	From two to five years	Over five years	Total
Borrowings, financing and debentures	2,326,439	6,803,471	10,538,367	10,616,451	30,284,728
Derivative financial instruments	245,692				245,692
Trade payables	1,957,789				1,957,789
At December 31, 2011					
Borrowings, financing and debentures	2,734,968	2,263,889	6,724,483	16,343,578	28,066,918
Derivative financial instruments	2,971	373,430			376,401
Trade payables	1,232,075				1,232,075

#### Foreign exchange rate risk

The Company assesses its exchange exposure by subtracting its liabilities from its assets denominated in dollar, euro and Australian dollar, thus arriving at its net exchange exposure, which is the foreign currency exposure risk. Therefore, besides the trade receivables arising from exports and investments overseas that in economic terms constitute natural hedges, the Company further considers and uses various financial instruments, such as derivative instruments (US\$ to real and euro to dollar swaps, and forward exchange contracts, etc.) to manage its risks of fluctuations in currencies other than the Brazilian real.

#### Policies on the use of hedging derivatives

The Company's financial policy reflects the parameters of liquidity, credit and market risks approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. The use of derivative instruments in order to prevent fluctuations in interest and exchange rates from having a negative impact on the company's balance sheet and income statement should consider the same parameters. As provided for in internal rules, this financial investment policy has been approved and is being managed by the finance officers.

At the meetings of the Executive Officers and Board of Directors, the officers and directors routinely present and discuss the Company's financial positions. Under the bylaws, transactions involving material amounts require the prior approval of management bodies. The use of other derivative instruments is contingent upon the express prior approval of the Board of Directors.

To finance its activities, the Company resorts to the capital markets, both locally and internationally, and based on the indebtedness profile it is seeking, part of the debt is pegged to foreign currency, basically to the US dollar, which causes Management to seek hedging for debt through derivative financial instruments.

To contract derivative financial instruments for hedging within the internal control structure, the following policies are adopted:

- ongoing calculation of exchange exposure that occurs by analyzing assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency, under the following terms: (i) trade receivables and payables in foreign currency; (ii) cash and cash equivalents and debts in foreign currency considering the maturity of the assets and liabilities exposed to exchange fluctuations;
- presentation of the financial position and exchange exposure on a routine basis of meetings of the Executive Officers and Board of Directors that approve the hedging strategy;
- carrying out derivative hedging transactions only with leading banks, diluting the credit risk through diversification among these banks;

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The consolidated net exposure as of December 31, 2012 is as follows:

Foreign Exchange Exposure	(Amounts in US\$	12/31/2012 (Amounts in €
	thousand)	thousand)
Cash and cash equivalents overseas	6,106,055	2,551
Derivative guarantee margin	200,296	
Trade receivables	348,361	32,298
Intercompany borrowings	61,628	92,322
Advances to suppliers	11,639	592
Other assets	3,478	37,118
Total assets	6,731,457	164,881
Borrowings and financing	(5,102,672)	(120,869)
Trade payables	(267,371)	(52)
Other liabilities	(36,951)	
Intercompany borrowings	(13,997)	
Total liabilities	(5,420,991)	(120,921)
Gross exposure	1,310,466	43,960
Notional amount of derivatives contracted		
Net exposure	1,377,023	(46,040)

Gains and losses on these transactions are consistent with the policies and strategies defined by management.

#### Exchange swap transactions

The Company carries out exchange swap transactions in order to hedge its assets and liabilities against any fluctuations in the US dollar-real parity. This hedge through exchange swaps provides the Company,

through the long position of the contract, with a forward rate agreement (FRA) gain on the exchange coupon, which at the same time improves our investment rates and reduces the cost of our funding in the international market.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had a long position in exchange swap of US\$10,000,000 (US\$367,856,000 as of December 31, 2011) where we received, in the long position, exchange rate change plus 3.5% per year on average (in 2011, exchange rate change plus 3.4541% per year), and paid 100% of CDI, in the short position of the exchange swap contract.

As of December 31, 2011 the Company had a short position in a foreign exchange swap of US\$100,000.000, where we paid, in the short position, exchange rate change plus interest of 2.39% per year.

As of December 31, 2012, the consolidated position of these contracts is as follows:

US dollar-to-real exchange swap

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			Apprecia	ition (R\$)	12/31/2012 Fair value (market)		Apprecia	ation (R\$)	12 Fa (n
Counterparties	Transaction maturity	Notional amount (US\$ thousand)	Asset position	Liability position	Amounts receivable/ (payable)	Notional amount (US\$ thousand)	Asset position	Liability position	Ar rec (pa
HSBC	6/17/2013	3,327	6,865	(6,992)	(127)	101,317	192,919	(176,554)	
Bradesco	5/13/2013 to	14,971	30,961	(31,101)	(140)	3,327	6,279	(5,743)	
	7/1/2013			, ,	, ,			,	
Banco do Brasil	1/2/2013	3,327	6,885	(6,447)	438	6,654	12,605	(12,413)	
Santander	10/1/2013 to 1/2/2015	14,990	33,115	(30,061)	3,054	14,990	28,900	(28,416)	
Goldman Sachs	1/2/2013	3,327	6,880	(6,457)	423	190,000	371,174	(352,514)	
Banco de	12/15/2016	24,952	54,634	(49,147)	5,487	24,952	46,980	(47,960)	
Tokyo				, ,					
JP Morgan	12/16/2013	1,663	3,401	(3,490)	(89)	9,981	19,127	(18,556)	
Société				,	, ,	16,635	30,554	(29,362)	
Générale									
		66,557	142,741	(133,695)	9,046	367,856	708,538	(671,518)	

### • Real-to-US dollar exchange swap

	Notional amount	Appreciat	ion (R\$)	12/31/2011 Fair value (market)
Counterparties	(US\$ thousand)	Asset position	Liability position	Amount (payable)
Goldman Sachs	(70,000)	130,266	(130,787)	(521)
Santander	(30,000)	55,704	(56,030)	(326)
	(100,000)	185,970	(186,817)	(847)

The position of outstanding transactions was recorded in the Company's assets amounting to R\$9,046as of December 31, 2012 (R\$37,020 in assets and R\$847 in liabilities as of December 31, 2011) and its effects are recognized in the Company's finance income (costs) as a gain totaling R\$17,065 for 2012(loss of R\$115,490 for 2011), of which R\$8,019 refers to settled transactions(see Note 25).

#### Euro-to-US dollar exchange swap

In addition to the swaps above, the Company also contracted NDFs (non-deliverable forwards) to hedge its euro-denominated assets. Basically the Company contracted financial derivatives for its euro-denominated assets, where it will receive the difference between the US dollar exchange rate change for the period, multiplied by the notional amount (long position) and pay the difference between the exchange rate change in euro for the period on the notional euro amount on the contract date (short position). In general, these are transactions conducted in the Brazilian over-the-counter market that have as counterparties prime financial institutions, contracted under the exclusive funds.

As at December 31, 2012, the consolidated position of these contracts is as follows:

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		Notional	Apprecia	ation (R\$)	12/31/2012 Fair value (market)	Notional amount	Apprecia	ation (R\$)	12/31/ Fair v (marl
Counterparties	Transaction maturity	amount (€	Asset position	Liability position	Amount (payable)	(€ thousand)	Asset position	Liability position	Amo receiv
W ( DD4		thousand)	<b>-</b>	(== ====)	(4.000)				
Itaú BBA	10/1/2013	40,000	51,793	(52,876)	,				
HSBC	10/1/2013	25,000	32,373	(33,047)	(674)	25,000	51,469	(48,556)	2
Goldman Sachs	10/1/2013	25,000	32,363	(33,047)	(684)	40,000	128,761	(121,389)	7
Deutsche Bank				,	, ,	25,000	51,521	(48,556)	2
		90,000	116,529	(118,970)	(2,441)	90,000	231,751	(218,501)	13

The position of outstanding transactions was recorded in the Company's liabilities amounting to R\$2,441 as of December 31, 2012 (R\$13,250 in assets as of December 31, 2011) and its effects are recognized in the Company's finance income (costs) as a loss totaling R\$5,116for 2012 (gain of R\$9,574 for 2011), of which R\$2,675 refers to transactions already settled (see Note 25).

#### US dollar-to-Euro exchange swap

The subsidiary Lusosider carries out transactions with derivatives to hedge its exposure against the euro-dollar fluctuation. As of December 31, 2012, the gross position was US\$6,162 and the net position was US\$38,230 (including the derivatives below).

		Notional amount	Apprecia	tion (R\$)	12/31/2012 Fair value (market)	Notional amount	Apprecia	tion (R\$)	12/ Fai (m
Counterparties	Transaction maturity	•	Asset position	Liability position	Amount receivable	(US\$ thousand)	Asset position	Liability position	A
BES BNP	9/28/2013	44,392	90,687	(94,928)	(4,241)	20,208 15,000	38,017 28,219	(34,049) (25,453)	
		44,392	90,687	(94,928)	(4,241)	35,208	66,236	(59,502)	

The position of outstanding transactions was recorded in the Company's liabilities amounting to R\$4,241as of December 31, 2012 (R\$6,734 in assets as of December 31, 2011) and its consolidated results recognized in the finance income (costs) as a loss totaling R\$8,065 for 2012 (gain of R\$16,501 for 2011), of which R\$3,824 refers to transactions already settled (see Note 25).

#### Yen-to-US dollar exchange swap

Counterparties	Transaction maturity	Notional amount (yen)	posi Asset	unting ition Liability position	12/31/2012 Fair value (market) Amount receivable	Notional amount (yen)	Accou posi Asset position	•	12/3 Fair (m An
Deutsche Bank	12/12/2013	59,090,000	237,525	(236,964)	561	59,090,000	374,455	(373,430)	
		59,090,000	237,525	(236,964)	561	59,090,000	374,455	(373,430)	

The net effects were recognized in the finance income (costs) as a gain amounting to R\$307 for 2012 (gain of R\$1,460 for 2011).

#### Sensitivity analysis of the US dollar-to-real exchange swap

The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption of maintaining, as a probable scenario, the fair values as of December 31, 2012 recognized in assets, amounting to R\$9,046. The Company considered the scenarios below for the real-dollar parity volatility.

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- Scenario 1: (25% real appreciation) R\$-US\$ parity of 1.5326;
- Scenario 2: (50% real appreciation) R\$-US\$ parity of 1.0218;
- Scenario 3: (25% real depreciation) R\$-US\$ parity of 2.5544;
- Scenario 4: (50% real depreciation) R\$-US\$ parity of 3.0653.

		Notional amount				12/31/2012
	Risk	(US\$ thousand)	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
		2.0435	1.5326	1.0218	2.5544	3.0653
Net currency swap	US dollar fluctuation	66,557	(34,002)	(68,005)	34,002	68,005
Exchange exposure in functional currency R\$ (not including exchange derivatives above)	US dollar fluctuation	1,310,466	(669,484)	(1,338,969)	669,484	1,338,969
Consolidated exchange exposure (including exchange derivatives above)	US dollar fluctuation	1,377,023	(703,486)	(1,406,974)	703,486	1,406,974

### • Sensitivity analysis of the euro-to-dollar exchange swap

The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption of maintaining, as a probable scenario, the fair values as of December 31, 2012 recognized in liabilities, amounting to R\$2,441. The Company considered the scenarios below for the real-dollar parity volatility.

- Scenario 1: (25% real appreciation) R\$-Euro parity of 2.0216;
- Scenario 2: (50% real appreciation) R\$-Euro parity of 1.3477;
- Scenario 3: (25% real depreciation) R\$-Euro parity of 3.3693;
- Scenario 4: (50% real depreciation) R\$-Euro parity of 4.0431.

		Notional amount				12/31/2012		
	Risk	(€ thousand)	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4		
		2.6954	2.0216	1.3477	3.3693	4.0431		
Net currency swap	Euro fluctuation	(90,000)	60,647	121,293	(60,647)	(121,293)		
Exchange exposure in functional currency R\$ (not including exchange derivatives above)	Euro fluctuation	43,960	(29,622)	(59,245)	29,622	59,245		
Consolidated exchange exposure (including exchange derivatives above)	Euro fluctuation	(46,040)	31,025	62,048	(31,025)	(62,048)		

#### Sensitivity analysis of the dollar-to-euro swap

The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption of maintaining, as a probable scenario, the fair values as of December 31, 2012 recognized in liabilities, amounting to R\$4,241. The Company considered the scenarios below for the real-dollar parity volatility.

- Scenario 1: (25% real appreciation) Euro-dollar parity of 0.9893;
- Scenario 2: (50% real appreciation) Euro-dollar parity of 0.6595;
- Scenario 3: (25% real depreciation) Euro-dollar parity of 1.6488;
- Scenario 4: (50% real depreciation) Euro-dollar parity of 1.9785.

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		Notional amount				
	Risk		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
		(US\$ thousand)				
		1.3190	0.9893	0.6595	1.6488	1.9785
Net currency swap	US dollar fluctuation	44,392	(14,638)	(29,277)	14,638	29,277
Exchange exposure in functional currency euro (not including exchange derivatives above)	US dollar fluctuation	(6,162)	2,032	4,064	(2,032)	(4,064)
Consolidated exchange exposure (including exchange derivatives above)	US dollar fluctuation	38,230	(12,606)	(25,213)	12,606	25,213

#### Interest rate risk

Short- and long-term liabilities indexed to floating interest rate and inflation indices. Due to this exposure, the Company undertakes derivative transactions to better manage these risks.

#### Interest rate swap transactions (LIBOR to CDI)

The objective of these transactions is to hedge transactions indexed to US dollar LIBOR against fluctuations in Brazilian interest rates. Basically, the Company carried out swaps of its obligations indexed to the LIBOR, in which it receives interest of 1.25% p.a. on the notional value of the dollar (long position) and pays 96% of the CDI on the notional amount in reais of the contract date (short position). The notional amount of this swap as of December 31, 2012 is US\$64,500,000, hedging an export prepayment transaction in the same amount. The gains and losses on these contracts are directly related to fluctuations in exchange rates (US\$) and interest rates (LIBOR and CDI). In general, these are transactions conducted

in the Brazilian over-the-counter market that have as counterparty a prime financial institution.

As at December 31, 2012, the position of these contracts is as follows:

			12/31/2012						
		Notional amount (US\$ thousand)	Apprecia	ition (R\$)	Fair value (market) (R\$)		Notional amount (US\$ thousand)	Apprecia	atio
Countraparties	Transaction maturity	2012	Asset position	Liability position	Amount payable	Transaction maturity	2011	Asset position	Lia po
CSFB	11/13/2012	64,500	109,540	(110,226)	(686)	2/13/2012	107,500	182,432	(18

The position of outstanding transactions was recorded in the Company's liabilities amounting to R\$686 as of December 31, 2012 (R\$2,124 in liabilities as of December 31, 2011) and its effects are recognized in the Company's finance income (costs) as a loss totaling R\$9,166 for 2012, of which R\$8,480 refers to transactions already settled (loss of R\$20,594 for 2011).

#### Sensitivity analysis of interest rate swaps (LIBOR to CDI)

The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption of maintaining, as a probable scenario, the fair values as of December 31, 2012 recognized in liabilities, amounting to R\$686. The Company considered the scenarios below for the LIBOR (US\$) and CDI interest rates volatility.

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	Notional amount (US\$	Risk	25%	50%	25%	12/31/2012 50%
LIBOR-to-CDI interest rate swap	<b>thousand)</b> 64,500	(Libor) US\$	(8,224)	(9,717)	8,224	9,717

#### Sensitivity analysis of changes in interest rates

The Company considers the effects of a 5% increase or decrease in interest rates on its outstanding borrowings, financing and debentures as of December 31, 2012 in the consolidated financial statements.

		Impact on profit or loss			
Changes in interest rates	% p.a.	12/31/2012	12/31/2011		
TJLP	5.50	9,667	1,372		
Libor	0.51	6,607	7,941		
CDI	6.90	50,391	72,607		

#### Share market price risks

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in equity prices due to the investments made and classified as available-for-sale. Equity investments refer to blue chips traded on BM&F BOVESPA.

The following table shows the impact of the net changes in the market value of financial instruments classified as available-for-sale on shareholders' equity, in other comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income 12/31/2012 12/31/2011 732,141 (767,015)

Net change in available-for-sale assets

The Company considers as probable scenario the amounts recognized at market values as of December 31, 2012. Sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption of maintaining as probable scenario the market values as of December 31, 2012. Therefore, there is no impact on the financial instruments classified as available for sale already presented above. The Company considered the scenarios below for volatility of the shares.

- Scenario 1: (25% appreciation of shares);
- Scenario 2: (50% appreciation of shares);
- Scenario 3: (25% devaluation of shares);
- Scenario 4: (50% devaluation of shares);

	Impact on equity						
Companies	Probable	25%	50%	25%	50%		
Usiminas	730,812	200,536	401,072	(200,536)	(401,072)		
Panatlântica	1,329	2,738	5,476	(2,738)	(5,476)		
	732,141	203,274	406,548	(203,274)	(406,548)		

#### Credit risks

The exposure to credit risks of financial institutions is in line with the parameters established in the financial policy. The Company adopts the practice of analyzing in detail the financial position of its customers and suppliers, establishing a credit limit and conducting ongoing monitoring of the outstanding balance.

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As regards short-term investments, the Company only makes investments in institutions with low credit risk as rated by credit rating agencies. As part of the funds is invested in repos (repurchase agreements) backed by Brazilian government bonds, there is also exposure to Brazil's sovereign risk.

#### Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure to ensure that it will be capable of providing return to its shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce this cost.

#### V - Margin deposits

The Company holds margin deposits totaling R\$426,328 (R\$407,467 as of December 31, 2011); this amount is invested at Deutsche Bank and Credit Suisse as guarantee of the derivative financial instrument contracts, specifically swaps between CSN Islands VIII and CSN. In addition to this amount, the Company has, through its jointly controlled entity MRS, R\$8,833 (R\$8,227 as of December 31, 2011) linked to financing transactions with BNDES, which is part of the guarantee of these transactions.

#### 14. OTHER PAYABLES

The group of other payables classified in current and non-current liabilities is comprised as follows:

Consolidated **Parent Company** Current Non-current Current Non-current 12/31/2012 12/31/2011 12/31/2012 12/31/2011 12/31/2012 12/31/2011 12/31/2012 12/31/2011 284,226 185,707 3,103,237 3,094,453 458,878 7,905,889 7,821,914 Payables to 889,414

related parties (Note 18 b and

c ) Unrealized losses on derivatives	245,692	2,971		373,430	686	2,124		
(Note 13 I) Dividends payable to Company	155,537	622,164			155,537	622,164		
owners (Note 18 a) Dividends payable non-controlling shareholders	146,081	306,760			146,081	305,717		
Advances from customers	32,411	23,868			17,927	17,862		
Taxes in installments (Note 15)	167,282	313,201	1,085,079	1,922,283	139,731	292,699	917,602	1,774,533
Profit sharing - employees	12,467	131,755				117,806		
Other payables	177,654 <b>1,221,350</b>	142,019 <b>1,728,445</b>	200,135 <b>4,388,451</b>	203,354 <b>5,593,520</b>	33,803 <b>1,383,179</b>	55,615 <b>1,872,865</b>	103,605 <b>8,927,096</b>	122,529 <b>9,718,976</b>

#### 15. TAXES IN INSTALLMENTS

The position of the debts arising from tax installment plans, recorded in taxes in installments in current and non-current liabilities, is as follows:

	Cı	urrent	Consolidated Non-current Current			rent	Parent Company Non-current		
	12/31/201	122/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	12/31/2012	12/31/2011	
Federal REFIS (a)	120,441	276,924	998,668	1,817,817	102,689	258,805	840,621	1,670,067	
Other taxes in installments (b)	,	36,277	86,411	104,466	37,042	33,894	76,981	104,466	
	167,282	313,201	1,085,079	1,922,283	139,731	292,699	917,602	1,774,533	

### a) Tax Recovery Program (REFIS)

On November 26, 2009, the Group companies joined the Tax Recovery Programs established by Law 11,941/09 and Provisional Measure 470/2009, aimed at settling tax liabilities through a special payment system and installment plan for the settlement of tax and social security obligations. Joining the special tax programs reduced the amount of fines, interest and legal charges previously due.

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In June 2011, the Group companies consolidated the debts enrolled in the tax program set forth by Law 11,941/09, payable in 180 SELIC-adjusted installments.

With respect to judicial deposits linked to REFIS proceedings, the Company obtained a favorable opinion from the National Treasury Attorney General's Office (PGFN) that allows that part of this excess is used by the Company to partially settle the remaining balance of the tax installment program under Law 11,941/09 through offset, with the benefits granted to payments in cash. In light of this PGFN guidance and supported by previous court rulings, the Company carried out this offset. The balance of this excess deposit as of December 31, 2012 after these offsets was R\$84,392 (R\$806,103 as of December 31, 2011), recognized in line item Credits with the PGFN/RFB, in other non-current assets. The offset generated a net finance income gain net of taxes (pursuant to Law 11,941/09) of R\$115,457 (see note 25).

#### b) Other tax installments (regular and other)

The Group companies also joined the Regular social security tax (INSS) installment plan and other plans.

# 16. PROVISIONS FOR TAX, SOCIAL SECURITY, LABOR, CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS AND JUDICIAL DEPOSITS

Claims of different nature are being challenged at the appropriate courts. Details of the accrued amounts and related judicial deposits are as follows:

	Accrued liabilities	12/31/2012 Judicial deposits	Accrued liabilities	Consolidated 12/31/2011 Judicial deposits
Tax	178,657	101,795	94,317	353,778
Social security and labor	289,832	162,513	284,556	131,443
Civil	109,915	42,562	94,183	50,909
Environmental	7,056		6,906	

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Judicial deposits	11,401			26,928	
·	585,460	318,271	479,962	563,058	
Legal obligations challenged in					
courts:					
Tax					
Salary premium for education	24,077	46,193	33,121	36,189	
Income tax on "Plano Verão"	20,892	348,969	20,892	345,676	
Other provisions	97,157	19,233	104,488	9,788	
	142,126	414,395	158,501	391,653	
	727,586	732,666	638,463	954,711	

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	Accrued liabilities	12/31/2012 Judicial deposits	Accrued liabilities	Parent Company 12/31/2011 Judicial deposits
Tax	152,481	94,419	59,068	314,756
Social security and labor	223,127	131,399	200,401	105,292
Civil	74,134	32,110	65,076	39,308
Environmental	7,056		6,906	