

Vale, and our preferred class A American Depositary Shares (our "preferred ADSs"), each of which represents one class A preferred share of Vale. American Depositary Shares are represented by American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") issued by the depositary. References to our "HDSs" or "Hong Kong Depositary Shares" include both our common Hong Kong Depositary Shares (our "common HDSs"), each of which represents one common share of Vale, and our class A preferred Hong Kong Depositary Shares (our "preferred HDSs"), each of which represents one preferred Class A share of Vale. Hong Kong Depositary Shares are represented by Hong Kong Depositary Receipts ("HDRs") issued by the depositary. Unless otherwise specified, we use metric units.

References to "real," "reais" or "R\$" are to the official currency of Brazil, the real (singular) or reais (plural). References to "U.S. dollars" or "US\$" are to United States dollars. References to "CAD" are to Canadian dollars, and references to "A\$" are to Australian dollars.

RISK FACTORS

Risks relating to our business

The mining industry is highly exposed to the cyclical nature of global economic activity and requires significant investments of capital.

The mining industry is primarily a supplier of industrial raw materials. Industrial production tends to be the most cyclical and volatile component of global economic activity, which affects demand for minerals and metals. At the same time, investment in mining requires a substantial amount of funds in order to replenish reserves, expand production capacity, build infrastructure and preserve the environment. Both the sensitivity to industrial production and the need for significant capital investments are important sources of financial risk for the mining industry.

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

China has been the main driver of global demand for minerals and metals over the last few years. In 2010, Chinese demand represented 59% of global demand for seaborne iron ore, 37% of global demand for nickel, 38% of global demand for copper and 41% of global demand for aluminum. The percentage of our operating revenues attributable to sales to consumers in China was 33.1% in 2010. Although China largely withstood the recent global recession, a contraction of China's economic growth could result in lower demand for our products, leading to lower revenues, cash flow and profitability. Poor performance in the Chinese real estate sector, the largest consumer of carbon steel in China, could also negatively impact our results.

Our business can be adversely affected by declines in demand for the products our customers produce, including steel (for our iron ore business), stainless steel (for our nickel business) and agricultural commodities (for our fertilizer nutrients business).

Demand for our iron ore and nickel products depends on global demand for steel. Iron ore and iron ore pellets, which together accounted for 70.5% of our 2010 operating revenues, are used to produce carbon steel. Nickel, which accounted for 8.3% of our 2010 operating revenues, is used mainly to produce stainless and alloy steels. Demand for steel depends heavily on global economic conditions, but it also depends on a variety of regional and sectoral factors. The prices of different steels and the performance of the global steel industry are highly cyclical and volatile, and these business cycles in the steel industry affect demand and prices for our products. In addition, vertical backward integration of the steel industry could reduce the global seaborne trade of iron ore.

The global seaborne trade of iron ore could also suffer from competition from metallurgy, such as semi-finished steel and scrap. In certain cases, it may be more economical for steelmakers to charge more scrap in basic oxygen furnaces ("BOF") and electric arc furnaces ("EAF"), instead of producing pig iron.

Semi-finished products, such as billets and slabs, may also be available from fully-integrated steel mills at low cost, reducing overall demand for seaborne iron ore.

The demand for fertilizers is affected by global prices of agricultural commodities. A sustained decline in the price of one or more agricultural commodities could negatively impact our fertilizer business.

The shift to index-based quarterly pricing for iron ore based on short-term market references and consequent price volatility could adversely affect our iron ore business.

We reached agreements with all our iron ore customers during the first half of 2010 to move from annual benchmark contracts to quarterly index-based contracts to better reflect market fundamentals. The previous annual benchmark price system for iron ore has been replaced by a new system under which iron ore prices are established quarterly based on a three-month average of price indices for the period ending one month before the beginning of the new quarter. While the new pricing system more clearly differentiates pricing based on product quality, allowing our iron ore products to earn a premium over the price of standard iron ores, the increased price volatility resulting from the quarterly price changes could adversely affect our cash flow.

The prices of nickel, copper and aluminum, which are actively traded on world commodity exchanges, are subject to significant volatility.

Nickel, copper and aluminum are sold in an active global market and traded on commodity exchanges, such as the London Metal Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange. Prices for these metals are subject to significant fluctuations and are affected by many factors, including actual and expected global macroeconomic and political conditions, levels of supply and demand, the availability and cost of substitutes, inventory levels, investments by commodity funds and others and actions of participants in the commodity markets.

Increased availability of alternative nickel sources or substitution of nickel from end-use applications could adversely affect our nickel business.

Scrap nickel competes directly with primary nickel as a source of nickel for use in the production of stainless steel, and the choice between them is largely driven by their relative prices and availability. In 2010, the stainless steel scrap ratio remained unchanged from 2009, at 42%. Nickel pig iron, a product developed by Chinese steel and alloy makers that utilizes lateritic nickel ores, competes with other nickel sources in the production of stainless steel. In 2010, estimated nickel pig iron production increased 61%, representing 11% of global nickel output. Demand for primary nickel may be negatively affected by the direct substitution of primary nickel with other materials in current applications. In response to high nickel prices or other factors, producers and consumers of stainless steel may partially shift from stainless steel with high nickel content (series 300) to stainless steels with either lower nickel content (series 200) or no nickel content (series 400), which would adversely affect demand for nickel.

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

During periods of high demand, our ability to rapidly increase production capacity is limited, which could render us unable to satisfy demand for our products. Moreover, we may be unable to complete expansions and greenfield projects in time to take advantage of rising demand for iron ore. When demand exceeds our production capacity, we may meet excess customer demand by purchasing iron ore, iron ore pellets or nickel from joint ventures or unrelated parties and reselling it, which would increase our costs and narrow our operating margins. If we are unable to satisfy excess customer demand in this way, we may lose customers. In addition, operating close to full capacity may expose us to higher costs, including demurrage fees due to capacity restraints in our logistics systems.

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

Regulatory, political, economic and social conditions in the countries in which we have operations or projects could adversely impact our business and the market prices of our securities.

Our financial performance may be negatively affected by regulatory, political, economic and social conditions in countries in which we have significant operations or projects, particularly Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Guinea, Indonesia, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, New Caledonia, Oman and Peru.

Our operations depend on authorizations and concessions from governmental regulatory agencies of the countries in which we operate. For details about the authorizations and concessions upon which our operations depend, see *Information on the Company—Regulatory matters*. We are subject to laws and regulations in many jurisdictions that can change at any time, and changes in laws and regulations may require modifications to our technologies and operations and result in unanticipated capital expenditures.

Actual or potential political changes and changes in economic policy may undermine investor confidence, which may hamper investment and thereby reduce economic growth, and otherwise may adversely affect the economic and other conditions under which we operate in ways that could have a materially negative effect on our business.

Protesters have taken actions to disrupt our operations and projects, and they may continue to do so in the future. Although we vigorously defend ourselves against illegal acts, while supporting the communities living near our operations, future attempts by protesters to harm our operations could adversely affect our business.

Some of our operations and reserves are located on or near lands owned by indigenous or aboriginal tribes or other groups. These indigenous peoples have rights to participate in natural resource management, and we negotiate with them for access to their lands. A disagreement or dispute with an indigenous or aboriginal group could hamper our ability to develop our reserves and conduct our operations.

We could be adversely affected by changes in government policies, including the imposition of new taxes or royalties on mining activities.

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

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

We are investing to further increase our production capacity, logistics capabilities and to expand the scope of minerals we produce. Our projects are subject to a number of risks that may adversely affect our growth prospects and profitability, including the following:

- We may encounter delays or higher than expected costs in obtaining the necessary equipment or services and in implementing new technologies to build and operate a project.
- Our efforts to develop projects according to schedule may be hampered by a lack of infrastructure, including a reliable power supply.

- We may fail to obtain, or experience delays or higher than expected costs in obtaining, the required permits to build a project.
- Changes in market conditions or regulations may make a project less profitable than expected at the time we initiated work on it.
- Adverse mining conditions may delay and hamper our ability to produce the expected quantities of minerals.
- Some of our development projects are located in regions where tropical diseases, AIDS, malaria, yellow fever and other contagious diseases are a major public health issue and pose health and safety risks to our employees. If we are unable to ensure the health and safety of our employees, our business may be adversely affected.

Our controlling shareholder has significant influence over Vale, and the Brazilian government has certain veto rights.

As of March 31, 2011, Valepar S.A. ("Valepar") owned 53.5% of our outstanding common stock and 33.3% of our total outstanding capital. As a result of its share ownership, Valepar can control the outcome of some actions that require shareholder approval. For a description of our ownership structure and of the Valepar shareholders' agreement, see *Share ownership and trading—Major shareholders*.

The Brazilian government owns 12 golden shares of Vale, granting it limited veto power over certain company actions, such as changes to our name, the location of our headquarters and our corporate purpose as it relates to mining activities. For a detailed description of the Brazilian government's veto powers, see *Additional information—Memorandum and articles of association—Common shares and preferred shares*.

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

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

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

We currently operate important parts of our pelletizing, bauxite, nickel, coal, copper and steel businesses through joint ventures with other companies. Important parts of our electricity investments and all of our oil and gas projects are operated through consortia. Our forecasts and plans for these joint ventures and consortia assume that our partners will observe their obligations to make capital contributions, purchase products and, in some cases, provide skilled and competent managerial personnel. If any of our partners fails to observe its commitments, the affected joint venture or consortium may not be able to operate in accordance with its business plans, or we may have to increase the level of our investment to implement these plans. For example, the subsidiary that owns our nickel project in New Caledonia has a minority shareholder, Sumic Nickel Netherlands B.V., with a put option to sell us 25%, 50%, or 100% of its shares. Sumic may exercise the put option if the cost of the project exceeds a certain value agreed upon by a subset of the shareholders and certain other conditions are met. For more information about our joint ventures, see *Information on the Company—Lines of business*.

Environmental, health and safety regulation may adversely affect our business.

Our operations involve the use, handling, discharge and disposal of hazardous materials into the environment and the use of natural resources, and nearly all aspects of our activities, products, services and projects around the world are subject to environmental, health and safety regulation, which may expose us to increased litigation or increased costs. Such regulations require us to obtain environmental licenses, permits and authorizations for our operations, and to conduct environmental impact assessments in order to get the approval for our projects and permission for initiating construction. Additionally, all significant changes to existing operations must also undergo the same procedure. Difficulties in obtaining permits may lead to construction delays or cost increases, and in some cases may lead us to postpone or even abandon a project. Environmental regulation also imposes standards and controls on activities relating to mineral research, mining, pelletizing activities, railway and marine services, decommissioning, refining, distribution and marketing of our products. Such regulation may give rise to significant costs and liabilities. In addition, community activist groups and other stakeholders may increase demands for socially responsible and environmentally sustainable practices, which could entail significant costs and reduce our profitability. Private litigation relating to these or other matters may adversely affect our financial condition or cause harm to our reputation.

Environmental regulation in many countries in which we operate has become stricter in recent years, and it is possible that more regulation or more aggressive enforcement of existing regulations will adversely affect us by imposing restrictions on our activities and products, creating new requirements for the issuance or renewal of environmental licenses, raising our costs or requiring us to engage in expensive reclamation efforts. Concern over climate change, and efforts to comply with international undertakings under the Kyoto Protocol, could lead governments to impose limits on carbon emissions applicable to our operations, which could adversely affect our operating costs or our capital expenditure requirements. For example, the Brazilian government has adopted a decree under the carbon emissions law (*Política Nacional de Mudanças Climáticas*) that contemplates specific limits on carbon emissions to be established in late 2011 and phased in through 2020.

Natural disasters have been increasing in frequency and may inflict severe damages to our operations and projects in the countries where we operate and/or may cause a negative impact in our sales to countries adversely affected by such disasters.

Natural disasters, such as wind storms, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis, have been increasing in frequency around the world and may adversely affect our operations and projects in the countries where we operate, and may cause a contraction in sales to countries adversely affected due to, among other factors, power outages and the destruction of industrial facilities and infrastructure. In the last quarter of 2010 and first quarter of 2011, our coal operations in Australia were negatively affected by floods in the state of Queensland. Our sales of mining products to Japan will suffer the adverse impact of the earthquake that hit the northeast region of the country in March 2011.

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

Our reported ore reserves are estimated quantities of ore and minerals that we have determined can be economically mined and processed under present and anticipated conditions to extract their mineral content. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves and in projecting potential future rates of mineral production, including factors beyond our control. Reserve engineering involves estimating deposits of minerals that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. As a result, no assurance can be given that the indicated amount of ore will be recovered or that it will be recovered at the rates we anticipate. Estimates may vary, and results of our mining and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may lead to revisions of estimates. Reserve estimates and

estimates of mine life may require revisions based on actual production experience and other factors. For example, fluctuations in the market prices of minerals and metals, reduced recovery rates or increased operating and capital costs due to inflation, exchange rates or other factors may render proven and probable reserves uneconomic to exploit and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves.

We may not be able to replenish our reserves, which could adversely affect our mining prospects.

We engage in mineral exploration, which is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. Our exploration programs, which involve significant capital expenditures, may fail to result in the expansion or replacement of reserves depleted by current production. If we do not develop new reserves, we will not be able to sustain our current level of production beyond the remaining lives of our existing mines.

Drilling and production risks could adversely affect the mining process.

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

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

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

We face rising extraction costs over time as reserves deplete.

Reserves are gradually depleted in the ordinary course of a given mining operation. As mining progresses, distances to the primary crusher and to waste deposits become longer, pits become steeper and underground operations become deeper. As a result, over time, we usually experience rising unit extraction costs with respect to each mine. Several of our mines have been operating for long periods, and we will likely experience rising extraction costs per unit in the future at these operations in particular.

Labor disputes may disrupt our operations from time to time.

A substantial number of our employees, and some of the employees of our subcontractors, are represented by labor unions and are covered by collective bargaining or other labor agreements, which are subject to periodic negotiation. Negotiation may become more difficult in times of higher prices and consequently higher profits in the mining and metals industries, as labor unions may seek wage increases and other forms of additional compensation.

Strikes and other labor disruptions at any of our operations could adversely affect the operation of facilities and the timing of completion and cost of our capital projects. For more information about labor relations, see *Management and Employees—Employees*. Moreover, we could be adversely affected by labor disruptions involving unrelated parties that may provide us with goods or services.

We may face shortages of equipment, services and skilled personnel.

The mining industry has faced worldwide shortages of mining and construction equipment, spare parts, contractors and other skilled personnel during periods of high demand for minerals and metals and intense development of mining projects. We may experience longer lead-times for mining equipment and problems with the quality of contracted engineering, construction and maintenance services. We compete with other mining companies for highly skilled management and staff with relevant industry and technical experience, and we may not be able to attract and retain such people. Shortages during peak periods could negatively impact our operations, resulting in higher production or capital expenditure costs, production interruptions, higher inventory costs, project delays and potentially lower production and revenues.

Higher energy costs or energy shortages would adversely affect our business.

Energy costs are a significant component of our cost of production, representing 16.4% of our total cost of goods sold in 2010. To fulfill our energy needs, we depend on the following sources: oil by-products, which represented 42% of total energy needs in 2010, electricity (29%), coal (15%), natural gas (10%) and other energy sources (4%), using figures converted into tons of oil equivalent ("TOE").

Fuel costs represented 10.0% of our cost of goods sold in 2010. Increases in oil and gas prices adversely affect margins in our logistics services, mining, iron ore pellets, nickel and alumina businesses.

Electricity costs represented 6.4% of our total cost of goods sold in 2010. If we are unable to secure reliable access to electricity at acceptable prices, we may be forced to curtail production or may experience higher production costs, either of which would adversely affect our results of operations. We face the risk of energy shortages in the countries where we have operations and projects due to excess demand or weather conditions, such as floods or droughts.

Electricity shortages have occurred throughout the world, and there can be no assurance that growth in power generation capacity in the countries in which we operate will be sufficient to meet future consumption increases. Future shortages, and government efforts to respond to or prevent shortages, may adversely impact the cost or supply of electricity for our operations.

Through our subsidiary PT International Nickel Indonesia Tbk ("PTI"), we process lateritic nickel ores using a pyrometallurgical process, which is energy-intensive. Although PTI currently generates a majority of the electricity for its operations from its own hydroelectric power plants, low rainfall or other hydrological factors could adversely affect electricity production at PTI's plants in the future, which could significantly increase the risk of higher costs or lower production volume.

Price volatility—relative to the U.S. dollar—of the currencies in which we conduct operations could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial portion of our revenues and debt is denominated in U.S. dollars, and changes in exchange rates may result in (i) losses or gains on our net U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness and accounts receivable and (ii) fair value losses or gains on our currency derivatives used to stabilize our cash flow in U.S. dollars. In 2010, we had currency gains of US\$102 million; in 2009, we had currency gains of US\$665 million; in 2008, we had currency losses of US\$1.011 billion. In addition, the price volatility of the Brazilian *real*, the Canadian dollar, the Indonesian rupiah and other currencies against the U.S. dollar affect our results since most of our costs of goods sold are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, principally the *real* (64% in 2010) and the Canadian dollar (11% in 2010), while our revenues are mostly U.S. dollar-denominated. We expect currency fluctuations to continue to affect our financial income, expense and cash flow generation.

Significant volatility in currency prices may also result in disruption of foreign exchange markets and may limit our ability to transfer or to convert certain currencies into U.S. dollars and other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal on our indebtedness. The central banks and governments of the countries in which we operate may institute restrictive exchange rate policies in the future.

We may not have adequate insurance coverage for some business risks.

Our businesses are generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, facilities and equipment. The insurance we maintain against risks that are typical in our business may not provide adequate coverage. Insurance against some risks (including liabilities for environmental pollution or certain hazards or interruption of certain business activities) may not be available at a reasonable cost, or at all. As a result, accidents or other negative developments involving our mining, production or transportation facilities could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We are involved in several legal proceedings that could have a material adverse effect on our business in the event of an outcome that is unfavorable to us.

We are involved in several legal proceedings in which adverse parties have claimed substantial amounts. Although we are vigorously contesting them, the outcomes of these proceedings are uncertain and may result in obligations that could materially adversely affect our business and the value of our shares, ADSs and HDSs. For additional information, see *Additional information—Legal Proceedings*.

Concessions, authorizations, licenses and permits are subject to renewal and various uncertainties and we might only renew some of our mining concessions a limited number of times and for limited periods of time.

Some of our mining concessions outside Brazil are subject to fixed expiration dates and might only be renewed a limited number of times for a limited period of time. Apart from mining concessions, we may need to obtain various authorizations, licenses and permits from governmental or other regulatory bodies in connection with the operation of our mines, which may be subject to fixed expiration dates or periodic review or renewal. While we anticipate that renewals will be given as and when sought, there is no assurance that such renewals will be given as a matter of course and there is no assurance that new conditions will not be imposed in connection therewith. Fees for mining concessions might increase substantially due to the passage of time from the original issuance of each individual exploration license. If so, our business objectives might be impeded by the costs of holding and/or renewing our mining concessions. Accordingly, we need to assess continually the mineral potential of each mining concession, particularly at the time of renewal, to determine if the costs of maintaining the mining concessions are justified by the results of operations to date, and might elect to let some of our concessions lapse. There can be no assurance that such concessions will be obtained on terms favorable to us, or at all, for our future intended mining and/or exploration targets.

Ineffective project management and other operational problems could materially and adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Ineffective project management and operational breakdowns might require us to suspend or curtail operations, which could generally reduce our productivity. Ineffective project management could mean that the logistics, including plant, machinery and transport, are not in place for continuous operation of our activities. Operational breakdowns could entail failure of critical plant and machinery. There can be no assurance that ineffective project management or other operational problems will not occur. Any damages to our projects or delays in our operations caused by ineffective project management or operational breakdowns could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The integration between the Company and those acquisition targets that are a key part of the Company's strategies might prove more difficult than anticipated.

We may not be able successfully to integrate our acquired businesses. We have grown our business in part through acquisitions, and some of our future growth could depend on acquisitions. The integration

process following the completion of any acquisition by the Company might prove more difficult than anticipated. In addition, if the focus on this process after acquisitions impacts the performance of our existing businesses, the results and operations of the Company may be adversely affected. Integration of acquisition targets might take longer than expected and the costs associated with integration of acquisition targets might be higher than anticipated. Completed acquisitions could fail to achieve the increased revenues, cost savings or operational benefits that were anticipated at the time of their conception. Acquisitions could lead to the incurrence of substantial costs as a result of, for example, inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies between the Company and the acquisition target which could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations. Management attention could be diverted from ordinary responsibilities to integration issues.

It could be difficult for investors to enforce any judgment obtained outside Brazil against us or any of our associates.

Our investors may be located in jurisdictions outside Brazil and could seek to bring actions against us or our directors or officers in the courts of their home jurisdictions. The Company is a Brazilian company, and the majority of our officers and directors are residents of Brazil. The vast majority of our assets and the assets of our officers and directors are likely to be located in jurisdictions other than the home jurisdictions of our investors. It might not be possible for the investors to effect service of process within their home jurisdictions on us or on our officers or directors who reside outside their home jurisdictions. In addition, foreign court orders will be enforceable in the courts of Brazil without a re-examination of the merits only if previously confirmed by the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice (*Superior Tribunal de Justiça*), which confirmation will only be granted if such judgment: (a) fulfills all formalities required for its enforceability under the laws of the country where it was issued; (b) was issued by a competent court after due service of process on the Company or after sufficient evidence of the Company's absence has been given, as required under applicable law; (c) is not subject to appeal; (d) was authenticated by a Brazilian consulate in the country in which it was issued and is accompanied by a sworn translation into the Portuguese language; (e) is for payment of a sum certain; and (f) is not contrary to Brazilian national sovereignty, public policy or good morals. Therefore investors might not be able to recover against us or our directors and officers on judgments of the courts of their home jurisdictions predicated upon the laws of such jurisdictions.

Risks relating to our depositary shares

If ADR holders or HDR holders exchange ADSs or HDSs, respectively, for the underlying shares, they risk losing the ability to remit foreign currency abroad.

The custodian for the shares underlying our ADSs and HDSs maintains a registration with the Central Bank of Brazil entitling it to remit U.S. dollars outside Brazil for payments of dividends and other distributions relating to the shares underlying our ADSs and HDSs or upon the disposition of the underlying shares. If an ADR holder or HDR holder exchanges its ADSs or HDSs for the underlying shares, it will be entitled to rely on the custodian's registration for U.S. dollars for only five business days from the date of exchange. Thereafter, an ADR holder or HDR holder may not be able to obtain and remit foreign currency abroad upon the disposition of, or distributions relating to, the underlying shares unless it obtains its own registration under Resolution No. 2,689 of the National Monetary Council ("CMN"), which permits qualifying institutional foreign investors to buy and sell securities on the BM&FBOVESPA. For more information regarding these exchange controls, see *Additional information—Exchange controls and other limitations affecting security holders*. If an ADR holder or HDR holder attempts to obtain its own registration, it may incur expenses or suffer delays in the application process, which could delay the receipt of dividends or other distributions relating to the underlying shares or the return of capital in a timely manner.

We cannot assure ADR holders or HDR holders that the custodian's registration or any registration obtained will not be affected by future legislative changes, or that additional restrictions applicable to ADR holders or HDR holders, the disposition of the underlying shares or the repatriation of the proceeds from disposition will not be imposed in the future.

ADR holders and HDR holders may be unable to exercise preemptive rights relating to the shares underlying their ADSs and HDSS.

ADR holders and HDR holders may not be able to exercise preemptive rights, or exercise other types of rights, with respect to the underlying shares. The ability of ADR holders and HDR holders to exercise preemptive rights is not assured, particularly if the applicable law in the holder's jurisdiction (for example, the Securities Act in the United States or the Companies Ordinance in Hong Kong) requires that either a registration statement be effective or an exemption from registration be available with respect to those rights, as is in the case in the United States, or that any document offering preemptive rights be registered as a prospectus, as is the case in Hong Kong. We are not obligated to file a registration statement in the United States, or to make any other similar filing in any other jurisdiction, relating to preemptive rights or to undertake steps that may be needed to make exemptions from registration available, and we cannot assure holders that we will file any registration statement or take such steps. We are also not obligated to extend the offer of preemptive rights to HDR holders through the depository. For a more complete description of preemptive rights with respect to the underlying shares, see *Additional information—Memorandum and articles of association—Preemptive rights*.

ADR holders and HDR holders may encounter difficulties in the exercise of voting rights.

ADR holders and HDR holders do not have the rights of shareholders. They have only the contractual rights set forth for their benefit under the deposit agreements. ADR holders and HDR holders are not permitted to attend shareholders' meetings, and they may only vote by providing instructions to the depository. In the event that we fail to provide the depository with voting materials on a timely basis, or the depository does not provide sufficient time for ADR holders and HDR holders to submit voting instructions, ADR holders and HDR holders will not be able to vote. With respect to ADSs for which instructions are not received, the depository may, subject to certain limitations, grant a proxy to a person designated by us.

The legal protections for holders of our securities differ from one jurisdiction to another and may be inconsistent, unfamiliar or less effective than investors anticipate.

We are a global company with securities traded in several different markets and investors located in many different countries. The legal regime for the protection of investors varies around the world, sometimes in important respects, and investors in our securities should recognize that the protections and remedies available to them may be different from those to which they are accustomed in their home markets. We are subject to securities legislation in several countries, which have different rules, supervision and enforcement practices. The only corporate law applicable to us is the law of Brazil, with its specific substantive rules and judicial procedures. We are subject to corporate governance rules in several jurisdictions where our securities are listed, but as a foreign private issuer, we are not required to follow many of the corporate governance rules that apply to U.S. domestic issuers with securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and we are not subject to the U.S. proxy rules. Similarly, we have been granted waivers and exemptions from certain requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("HKEx Listing Rules"), the Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases and the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong that are generally applicable to issuers listed in Hong Kong.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We have prepared our financial statements in this annual report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). We also publish financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), which differ in certain respects from U.S. GAAP, and use IFRS in reports to Brazilian shareholders, in CVM filings, and in determining the legal minimum dividend under Brazilian law. Our Brazilian tax liability is determined based on accounting practices in effect in Brazil as of 2007, which differ in certain respects from both U.S. GAAP and IFRS.

Our financial statements and the other financial information in this annual report have been translated from Brazilian *reais* into U.S. dollars on the basis explained in Note 3 to our financial statements, unless we indicate otherwise.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The tables below present selected consolidated financial information as of and for the periods indicated. You should read this information together with our consolidated financial statements in this annual report.

Statement of income data

	For the year ended December 31,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(US\$ million)				
Net operating revenues	19,651	32,242	37,426	23,311	45,293
Cost of products and services	(10,147)	(16,463)	(17,641)	(13,621)	(18,814)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(816)	(1,245)	(1,748)	(1,130)	(1,701)
Research and development	(481)	(733)	(1,085)	(981)	(878)
Impairment of goodwill	-	-	(950)	-	-
Other expenses	(570)	(607)	(1,254)	(1,522)	(2,205)
Operating income	7,637	13,194	14,748	6,057	21,695
Non-operating income (expenses):					
Financial income (expenses)	(1,011)	(1,291)	(1,975)	351	(1,725)
Exchange and monetary gains, net	529	2,553	364	675	344
Gain on sale of investments	674	777	80	40	-
Subtotal	192	2,039	(1,531)	1,066	(1,381)
Income before income taxes and equity results	7,829	15,233	13,217	7,123	20,314
Income taxes charge	(1,432)	(3,201)	(535)	(2,100)	(3,705)
Equity in results of affiliates and joint ventures and change in provision for gains on equity investments	710	595	794	433	987
Net income from continuing operations	7,107	12,627	13,476	5,456	17,596
Discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(143)
Net income	7,107	12,627	13,476	5,456	17,453
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(579)	(802)	(258)	(107)	(189)
Net income attributable to Company's shareholders	6,528	11,825	13,218	5,349	17,264
Total cash paid to shareholders(1)	1,300	1,875	2,850	2,724	3,000

(1) Consists of total cash paid to shareholders during the period, whether classified as dividends or interest on shareholders' equity.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31, (1)				
	2006	2007	2008 (5)	2009	2010 (6)
	(US\$, except as noted)				
Earnings per share(2):					
Basic					
Per common share	1.35	2.41	2.58	0.97	3.23
Per preferred share	1.35	2.41	2.58	0.97	3.23
Diluted					
Per common share	-	2.42	2.61	1.00	3.24
Per preferred share	-	2.42	2.61	1.00	3.26
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in thousands)					
(3):					
Common shares	2,943,216	2,943,216	3,028,817	3,181,706	3,210,023
Preferred shares	1,908,852	1,889,171	1,946,454	2,030,700	2,035,783
Treasury common shares underlying convertible notes	-	34,510	56,582	74,998	18,416
Treasury preferred shares underlying convertible notes	-	18,478	30,295	77,580	47,285
Total	4,852,068	4,885,375	5,062,148	5,364,984	5,311,507
Distributions to shareholders per share(4):					
In US\$	0.27	0.39	0.56	0.53	0.57
In R\$	0.58	0.74	1.09	1.01	0.98

- (1) Share and per-share amounts for all periods give retroactive effect to all forward stock splits. We carried out two-for-one forward stock splits in September 2007 and in May 2006.
- (2) Diluted earnings per share for 2007, 2008 and 2009 include preferred shares and common shares underlying the mandatorily convertible notes issued in June 2007. Diluted earnings per share for 2009 and 2010 also include preferred shares and common shares underlying the mandatorily convertible notes issued in July 2009.
- (3) Each common ADS represents one common share and each preferred ADS represents one preferred share.
- (4) Our distributions to shareholders may be classified as either dividends or interest on shareholders' equity. In many years, part of each distribution has been classified as interest on shareholders' equity and part has been classified as dividends. For information about distributions paid to shareholders, see *Share ownership and trading-Distributions*.
- (5) In July 2008, we issued 80,079,223 common ADSs, 176,847,543 common shares, 63,506,751 preferred ADSs and 100,896,048 preferred shares in a global equity offering. In August 2008, we issued an additional 24,660,419 preferred shares. In October 2008, our Board of Directors approved a share buy-back program, which was terminated on May 27, 2009. While the program was in effect, Vale acquired 18,415,859 common shares and 47,284,800 preferred class A shares, corresponding respectively to 1.5% and 2.4% of the outstanding shares of each class on the date the program was launched. For more information see *Share ownership and trading-Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers*.
- (6) On September 23, 2010, the Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program of up to US\$2.0 billion that was completed by October 11, 2010. We acquired 21,682,700 common shares, at an average price of US\$31.31 per share, and 48,197,700 preferred shares, at an average price of US\$27.40 per share, totaling US\$2.0 billion and corresponding respectively to 1.67% and 2.45% of the free float of each class at the outset of the program. The shares acquired are currently being held in treasury. For more information see *Share ownership and trading-Purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers*.

Balance sheet data

	At December 31,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(US\$ million)				
Current assets	12,940	11,380	23,238	21,294	31,791
Property, plant and equipment, net	38,007	54,625	49,329	68,810	84,370
Investments in affiliated companies and joint ventures and other investments	2,353	2,922	2,408	4,585	4,497
Other assets	7,626	7,790	5,017	7,590	8,481
Total assets	60,926	76,717	79,992	102,279	129,139
Current liabilities	7,312	10,083	7,237	9,181	17,912
Long-term liabilities(1)	10,008	13,195	10,173	12,703	17,195
Long-term debt(2)	21,122	17,608	17,535	19,898	21,591
Total liabilities	38,442	40,886	34,945	32,601	38,786
Redeemable non-controlling interests	346	375	599	731	712
Shareholders' equity:					
Capital stock	8,119	12,306	23,848	23,839	23,726
Additional paid-in capital	498	498	393	411	2,188
Mandatorily convertible notes—common ADSs	–	1,288	1,288	1,578	290
Mandatorily convertible notes—preferred ADSs	–	581	581	1,225	644
Reserves and retained earnings	11,056	18,603	16,446	29,882	42,051
Total Company shareholders' equity	19,673	33,276	42,556	56,935	68,899
Non-controlling interests	2,465	2,180	1,892	2,831	2,830
Total shareholders' equity	22,138	35,456	44,448	59,766	71,729
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	60,926	76,717	79,992	102,279	129,139

(1) Excludes long-term debt.

(2) Excludes current portion of long-term debt.

I. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Summary

We are the second-largest metals and mining company in the world and the largest in the Americas, based on market capitalization. We are the world's largest producer of iron ore and iron ore pellets and the world's second-largest producer of nickel. We are one of the world's largest producers of manganese ore and ferroalloys. We also produce copper, thermal and coking coal, phosphates, potash, cobalt, kaolin, and platinum group metals ("PGMs"). To support our growth strategy, we are actively engaged in mineral exploration efforts in 24 countries around the globe. We operate large logistics systems in Brazil, including railroads, maritime terminals and a port, which are integrated with our mining operations. In addition, we have a maritime freight portfolio to transport iron ore. Directly and through affiliates and joint ventures, we have investments in energy and steel businesses.

The following table presents the breakdown of our total gross operating revenues attributable to each of our main lines of business, each of which is described in the following table.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	(US\$ million)	(% of total)	(US\$ million)	(% of total)	(US\$ million)	(% of total)
Bulk materials:						
Iron ore	US\$17,775	46.2%	US\$12,831	53.6%	US\$26,384	56.8%
Iron ore pellets	4,301	11.2	1,352	5.6	6,402	13.7
Manganese	266	0.7	145	0.6	258	0.6
Ferroalloys	1,211	3.1	372	1.6	664	1.4
Coal	577	1.5	505	2.1	770	1.6
Subtotal-bulk materials	US\$24,130	62.7%	US\$15,205	63.5%	US\$34,478	74.2%
Base metals:						
Nickel	US\$ 5,970	15.5%	US\$ 3,260	13.6%	US\$ 3,835	8.2%
Copper	2,029	5.3	1,130	4.7	1,608	3.4
PGMs	401	1.0	132	0.6	101	0.2
Other precious metals	111	0.3	65	0.3	72	0.2
Cobalt	212	0.6	42	0.2	30	0.1
Aluminum	3,042	7.9	2,050	8.6	2,554	5.5
Subtotal-base metals	US\$11,765	30.6%	US\$ 6,679	28.0%	US\$ 8,200	17.6%
Fertilizer nutrients	295	0.8	413	1.7	1,846	4.0
Logistics services	1,607	4.2	1,104	4.6	1,465	3.2
Other products and services(1)	712	1.9	538	2.2	492	1.1
Total gross operating revenues	US\$38,509	100.0%	US\$23,939	100.0%	US\$46,481	100.0%

(1) Includes kaolin, pig iron and energy.

- **Bulk materials:**

- o *Iron ore and iron ore pellets.* We operate four systems in Brazil for producing and distributing iron ore: the Northern, Southeastern, Southern and Midwestern systems. The Northern and the Southeastern Systems are fully integrated, consisting of mines, railroads, a maritime terminal and a port. The Southern System consists of three mining sites and two maritime terminals. We operate 10 pellet plants in Brazil and we have two in Oman coming on stream. We also have a 50% stake in a joint venture that owns three integrated pellet plants in Brazil and a 25% stake in two pellet companies in China.