

Vale S.A.
Form 6-K
June 07, 2016
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United States
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

June 2016

Vale S.A.

**Avenida das Américas, No. 700 Bloco 8, Sala 218
22640-100 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil**

(Address of principal executive office)

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

(Check One) Form 20-F Form 40-F

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

(Check One) Yes No

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

(Check One) Yes No

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

(Check One) Yes No

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

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1.1. Statement and Identification of the Responsible Individual

Name of the individual responsible for the content of the Reference Form	Murilo Pinto de Oliveira Ferreira
Position of responsible individual	Executive Director
Name of the individual responsible for the content of the Reference Form	Luciano Siani Pires
Position of responsible individual	Director of Investor Relations

The above-mentioned directors stated that:

- a. They have reviewed the Reference Form;

- b. All the information contained in the Reference Form complies with Instruction CVM No. 480, in particular with Articles 14 through 19;

- c. All the information contained therein is an accurate, precise and complete representation of the economic and financial situation of the issuer and of the risks inherent to its activities and the securities issued by it.

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

FOR PURPOSES OF ITEM 1.1 IN THE REFERENCE FORM

Murilo Pinto de Oliveira Ferreira, Brazilian, married, business administrator, bearer of ID card RG IFP/RJ 004.922.272-2, registered with the Taxpayers Registry of the Ministry of Finance under CPF/MF no. 212.466.706-82, resident and domiciled in the City and State of Rio de Janeiro, with business address at Avenida das Américas, no. 700, Bloco 8, Loja 318, 3rd floor, Barra da Tijuca, CEP 22640-100, in the City and State of Rio de Janeiro, as President of **Vale S.A.**, joint-stock company, with registered office at in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, at Avenida das Américas, no. 700 , Bloco 8, Loja 318, 3rd floor, Barra da Tijuca, CEP 22640-100, registered with the Taxpayers Registry of the Ministry of Finance under CNPJ/MF no. 33.592.510/0001-54 (Company), for purposes of item 1.1 in this Reference Form states that:

a. he has reviewed the Reference Form of the Company;

b. information in this Reference Form complies with the terms in the Instruction by Comissão de Valores Mobiliários no. 480, dated December 7, 2009, as amended specially to Articles 14 to 19; and

c. the information contained herein is a true, accurate, and comprehensive picture of the financial status of the Company and risks inherent to its activities and securities issued by the Company.

Murilo Pinto de Oliveira Ferreira
President

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STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF FINANCE AND INVESTORS RELATIONS

FOR PURPOSES OF ITEM 1.1 IN THE REFERENCE FORM

Luciano Siani Pires, Brazilian, married, mechanic engineer, bearer of ID card RG IFP/RJ 07.670.915-3, registered with the Taxpayers Registry of the Ministry of Finance under CPF/MF no. 013.907.897-56, resident and domiciled in the City and State of Rio de Janeiro, with business address at Avenida das Américas, no. 700, Bloco 8, Loja 318, 3rd floor, Barra da Tijuca, CEP 22640-100, in the City and State of Rio de Janeiro, as Executive Officer of Finance and Investor Relations of **Vale S.A.**, joint-stock company, with registered office at in the City and State of Rio de Janeiro, at Avenida das Américas, no. 700 , Bloco 8, Loja 318, 3rd floor, Barra da Tijuca, CEP 22640-100, registered with the Taxpayers Registry of the Ministry of Finance under CNPJ/MF no. 33.592.510/0001-54 (Company), for purposes of item 1.1 in this Reference Form states that:

a. he has reviewed the Reference Form of the Company;

b. information in this Reference Form complies with the terms in the Instruction by Comissão de Valores Mobiliários no. 480, dated December 7, 2009, as amended specially to Articles 14 to 19; and

c. the information contained herein is a true, accurate, and comprehensive picture of the financial status of the Company and risks inherent to its activities and securities issued by the Company.

Luciano Siani Pires
Executive Officer of Finance and Investor Relations

Table of Contents**2.1/2.2 Identification and remuneration of Auditors:**

Does it have auditor?	YES
CVM (Securities Commission) Code	418.9
Type of Auditor	Domestic
Name/Corporate name	KPMG Auditores Independentes
CPF/CNPJ	57.755.217/0001.29
Service start date:	04/30/2014
End of service provision:	Ongoing.
Description of the service contracted	Provision of professional services associated with (i) auditing financial statements for domestic and international purposes and to develop certification of internal controls (in compliance with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act from 2002) for the fiscal years ending on December 31, 2014, 2015, and 2016, and for reviewing the quarterly information ITR from June 30, 2014 to March 31, 2017. Additionally, the scope of the work should also include providing auditing services, such as the issue of procedural reports previously agreed upon according to NBC TSC4400.
Total amount of the remuneration of independent auditors itemized per service	The services hired from the Company's external auditors relative to the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2015 for the Company and its controlled companies were the following.

	Reais (Thousands)
Financial Audit	19,458
Sarbanes Oxley Act Audit	1,133
Audit-Related Services (*)	174
External Audit Total Services	20,765
Total Services Amount	20,765

(*) In their great majority, these services are hired for periods shorter than one year and they are mainly associated with the issue of procedural reports previously agreed upon according to NBC TSC4400).

Justification for replacement	Not applicable
Reason submitted by the auditor in case of disagreement of the issuer justification	Not applicable

Name of the supervisor responsible	Period of provision of service	CPF	Address
Manuel Fernandes Rodrigues de Sousa	Starting on 04/30/2014	783.840.017-15	Av. Almirante Barroso, 52 4º andar 20031-000, Rio de Janeiro, RJ email: mfernandes@kpmg.com.br Telephone: (21) 3515-9336

Does it have auditor?	YES
CVM (Securities Commission) Code	287-9
Type of Auditor	Domestic
Name/Corporate name	PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes
CPF/CNPJ	61.562.112/0002-01
Service start date:	07/24/2009

End of service provision:

04/29/2014

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Description of the service contracted	Provision of professional services related to (i) auditing the individual and consolidated financial statements for fiscal years ending on December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and reviewing the quarterly information ITR for such fiscal years and the quarter ending on March 31, 2014, both for domestic and international purposes, as applicable, (ii) issuing comfort letters for the issuance of debts and equities at the Brazilian and international market, (iii) the certification of internal controls in order to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and (iv) provision of other services related to the audit and (v) provision of other services, unrelated to the external audit. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, no payments were made.
Total amount of the remuneration of independent auditors itemized per service	
Justification for replacement	Change of Independent Auditors according to article 31 in CVM Instruction 308/99
Reason submitted by the auditor in case of disagreement of the issuer justification	Auditor replacement was expressly approved by the auditor, with no disagreements

Name of the supervisor responsible	Period of provision of service	CPF	Address
João César de Oliveira Lima Junior	06/01/2012 to 04/29/2014	744.808.477-15	Avenida José da Silva de Azevedo Neto nº 200 Bloco 3 - Torre Evolution IV rooms 101, 103 to 108 and 201 to 208, Barra da Tijuca, City and State do Rio de Janeiro-RJ, CEP 22075-556. e-mail: joao.c.lima@br.pwc.com Phone: (21) 3232-6112
Marcos Donizete Panassol	07/24/2009 to 05/31/2012	063.702.238-67	Avenida José da Silva de Azevedo Neto, no. 200, Bloco 3, Torre Evolution IV, salas 101, 103 a 108 e 201 a 208, Barra da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, CEP 22075-556 Email: marcos.panassol@br.pwc.com Telephone: (21) 3232-6112

2.3 Other relevant information

At the meeting of November 28, 2013, the Board of Directors of Vale approved hiring the company KPMG Auditores Independentes to provide auditing services for the Company's financial statements for 3 (three) years starting in fiscal year 2014. Services started with the review of the 2014-second quarter information (ITRs).

The Company has specific internal procedures for pre-approval of engagements for their external auditors in order to avoid conflict of interest or loss of objectivity by its independent auditors.

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The Company's policies regarding independent auditors and other services unrelated to external auditing are grounded in principles that safeguard their independence. In line with best corporate governance practices, all services provided by the independent auditors are pre-approved by the Supervisory Board, and the independent auditor provide us with an independence letter.

Additionally, the Company clarifies that there are no relevant transfers of services or resources between Company-related parties with the Company as defined in CVM deliberation no. 642/10 that approved CPC Technical Pronunciation 05(R1).

3.1 Consolidated Financial Information

(Reais)	Fiscal Year (12/31/2015)	Fiscal Year (12/31/2014)	Fiscal year (12/31/2013)
Shareholders' equity	139,419,000,000.00	149,601,000,000.00	152,121,066,000.00
Total Assets	345,547,000,000.00	309,415,000,000.00	291,880,311,000.00
Realized Net Revenue/Temporary Revenue/Insurance Premium	85,499,000,000.00	88,275,000,000.00	101,489,747,000.00
Gross Result	16,841,000,000.00	29,188,000,000.00	48,979,108,000.00
Net Result	45,997,000,000.00	219,000,000.00	258,000,000.00
Number of Shares, excluding treasury	5,153,374,926	5,135,374,926	5,153,374,926
Asset Value of Share (in R\$/unit)	27.05392136	29.02971395	29.51872670
Basic Earnings per Share	(8.580000)	0.190000	0.020000
Earning Diluted per Share	(8.580000)	0.190000	0.020000

Table of Contents**3.2 Non-Accounting measurements****a. Value of non-accounting measurements**

The Company uses EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as a non-accounting measurement. In 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, the EBITDA of the Company was established in the amount of R\$ (14,849) million, R\$ 27,680 million, and R\$ 42,386 million, respectively, while the Adjusted EBITDA was established in the amount of R\$ 23,654 million, R\$ 31,134 million, and R\$ 49,027 million, respectively.

b. Reconciliations between amounts reported and the values of audited financial statements

In R\$ million	Year ending on December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Fiscal year net profit (loss)	(45,997)	219	(258)
Income tax and social contribution	(18,879)	2,600	15,249
Net financial results	36,538	14,753	18,442
EBIT	(28,338)	17,572	33,433
Depreciation, amortization and, depletion	13,489	10,108	8,953
EBITDA	14,849	27,680	42,386
Corporate income in joint ventures and affiliates	1,507	1,141	999
Reduction of corporate recoverable value in assets	34,553	2,713	5,390
Reduction of corporate recoverable value in joint ventures and affiliates	1,727	71	
Result from the sale of interest in <i>joint venture</i> and affiliates	(296)	68	(98)
(Gain) Loss non-current asset impairment kept for sale	(52)	441	508
Dividends received	1,064	1,302	1,836
Discontinued operations			4
Adjusted EBITDA	23,654	31,134	49,027
Dividends received	(1,064)	(1,302)	(1,836)
Depreciation, amortization, and depletion	(13,489)	(10,108)	(8,953)
Adjusted EBIT	9,101	19,724	38,238

c. Why the Company believes that this measurement is more appropriate for a correct understanding of its financial situation and results of operations

EBITDA (LAJIDA) is a measure of the company's cash generation, aiming to assist the assessment by the Administration of the performance of operations. The analysis of operating results through EBITDA (LAJIDA) has the benefit of canceling the effect of non-operating gains or losses generated by financial transactions or the effect of taxes.

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We calculate the EBIDTA (LAJIDA) according to the terms set forth in CMV Instruction no. 527, from October 4, 2012 (CVM Instruction 527), as follows: the term s net results, plus the taxes over the profit, of the net financial expenses, of financial revenues, and of depreciation, amortization, and exhaustion.

We also calculate the Adjusted EBITDA (LAJIDA) according to the EBITDA (LAJIDA) adding up to it dividends received from affiliates and joint ventures and excluding depreciation, depletion and amortization, reduction in the recoverable asset of values, burdensome contracts and results from calculations or sale of non-current assets. We

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understand that the Adjusted EBITDA (LAJIDA) has a more precise measure of cash generation in the Company, since it excludes non-recurring and non-cash effects.

The consolidated cash generation measured by EBITDA (LAJIDA) and Adjusted EBITDA (LAJIDA) is not a measure recognized by BR GAAP or IFRS and does not represent cash flow for the periods presented and therefore should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss), as an isolated indicator of operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow or as a source of liquidity. The EBITDA (LAJIDA) definition used by Vale may not be comparable with EBITDA (LAJIDA) disclosed by other companies, should they not adopt the standard meaning for EBITDA (LAJIDA) determined by CVM Instruction 527.

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3.3 Events subsequent to the latest financial statements

The Company does not provide guidance in the form of quantitative predictions about its future financial performance. The Company seeks to disseminate as much information about its vision of the various markets where it operates, guidelines, and implementation strategies in order to provide investors in the capital markets a basis for the formation of expectations about its performance in the medium and long term.

The Company Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 were issued on February 24, 2016.

The following events, subsequent to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, under the terms in the rules in IAS 24, approved by CVM^o 593/09, were observed:

- In January 2016, Vale reported that, in order to meet the provisions of its shareholder compensation policy and as a result of the mineral commodities volatility, the Executive Board had approved and submitted to the Administrative Board a proposal for a minimum compensation equal to zero for the year of 2016. When the scenario becomes better defined and if there is enough cash generation, the Administrative Board may decide to distribute compensation to the shareholders. For further information on the referred policy, see item 3.9 below.
- In January 2016, the Company withdrew US\$ 3,000 million from its revolving credit lines. Vale International S.A. withdrew the sum of US\$ 1,800 million and Vale S.A. withdrew US\$ 1,200 million (R\$ 4,686 million).

Such event shall lead to an increase in the Company's debt in the amount of US\$ 3,000 million in the 2016 fiscal year. The purpose of this measure was to increase the Company's liquidity and cover potential cash flow short term needs. Part of the amount raised was used to cover funds employed to amortize bonds that matured in the first quarter of 2016. This strategy is consistent with the Company's focus on managing its liquidity and reducing capital cost.

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	Fiscal Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
a. Rules on retention of profits	According to Article 43 of the Bylaws, there should be a consideration in the proposal for distribution of profits of the formation of (i) fiscal benefit reserve, to be constituted in the form of current legislation, and (ii) investment reserve for the purpose of ensuring the maintenance and development of activities that constitute the main object of the Company, in an amount not exceeding 50% (fifty percent) of net income distributable up to the maximum capital of the Company.		
Values on retention of profits	There was a net loss in the amount of R\$ 44,212,186,731.00, and said loss was absorbed pursuant to the terms of the sole paragraph of Article 189 from Act # 6,404/1976. Therefore, no profit was obtained in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2015.	Of the total of R\$ 954,384,414.00, the distribution was (i) R\$ 47,719,220.70 to legal reserve and (ii) R\$ 161,770,077.08 (17%) to fiscal benefit reserves.	Of the total of 115,090,671.19, added with accrued gains from the adoption of new accounting principles issued by the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM) and the Comitê de Pronunciamentos Contábeis (CPC), in the amount of R\$ 14,627,000.00, the distribution was (i) R\$ 485,883.56 to legal reserves and (ii) R\$ 24,161,826.66 (21%) to fiscal incentive reserves. (1)
b. Arrangements for distribution of dividends	<p>According to Article 44 of the bylaws, at least 25% (twenty five percent) of annual net profits, adjusted according to the law, will be provided for the payment of dividends.</p> <p>Pursuant to Art. 5, §5 of the bylaws, the holders of preferred shares of Class A and special class, shall have their right to participate in the dividend to be distributed and calculated as per Chapter VII of the Bylaws, according to the following criterion:</p> <p>(a) Priority in the reception of dividends corresponding to (i) 3% (three per cent) at least of the net asset value of the share, calculated based on the financial statements analyzed that served as reference for the payment of dividends or (ii) 6% (six per cent) calculated on the part of the capital to which that class of share belongs, whichever is the greatest of these.</p>		

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(b) Right to participate in the distributed incomes, under equal conditions with common shares, after them, guaranteeing a dividend equal to the priority minimum set up pursuant to a above.

(c) the right to receive eventual dividends, under equal conditions with ordinary shares, complying with the priority established for dividend distribution.

c. Frequency of dividend distribution	In accordance with the practices adopted by the Company, dividend	In accordance with the practices adopted by the Company, dividend	In accordance with the practices adopted by the Company, dividend
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	<p>payments made in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2015, were made semiannually in the months of April and October. It should be noted that the shareholder compensation policy was amended in the Ordinate and Extraordinary General Assembly held on April 25, 2016. For further information on the referred policy, please see item 3.9 below.</p>	<p>payments made in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 201, were made semiannually in the months of April and October.</p>	<p>payments made in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2013, were made semiannually in the months of April and October.</p>
<p>d. Eventual restrictions to dividend distribution imposed by legislation or special regulation applicable to the Company, as well as contracts, judicial, administrative, or arbitral decisions</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>

Table of Contents**3.5 Distributions of dividends and retention of net income.**

(Reais)	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013
Adjusted net income for dividend payments	0.00000	744,895,116.22	99,069,960.97
Percentage of dividend over the adjusted net profit	0.00000	100.00000	100.000000
Rate of return in relation to equity	0.00000	0.63795	0.10000
Dividend distributed	0.00000	9,738,750,000.00	9,319,275,000.00
Net income retained	0.00000	161,770,077.08	24,161,826.66
Date of approval of the retention	04/25/2016	04/17/2015	04/17/2014

01/01/2015 to 12/31/2015

Share Type	Share Class	Distributed Dividend	Amount (Unit)	Dividend Payment
Common		Interest on Capital	1,917,001,706.26	04/30/2015
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Interest on Capital	1,184,098,296.20	04/30/2015
Common		Mandatory Dividend	1,190,190,329.63	10/30/2015
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Mandatory Dividend	735,159,669.85	10/30/2015

01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014

Share Type	Share Class	Distributed Dividend	Amount (Unit)	Dividend Payment
Common		Interest on Capital	2,863,596,635.71	04/30/2014
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Interest on Capital	1,768,793,364.29	04/30/2014
Common		Mandatory Dividend	1,083,253,396.32	10/31/2014
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Mandatory Dividend	669,106,603.68	10/31/2014
Common		Interest on Capital	2,073,336,466.96	10/31/2014
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Interest on Capital	1,280,663,533.04	10/31/2014

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01/01/2013 to 12/31/2013

Share Type	Share Class	Distributed Dividend	Amount (Unit)	Dividend Payment
Common		Interest on Capital	2,263,206,859.28	04/30/2013
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Interest on Capital	1,397,943,140.72	04/30/2013
Common		Mandatory Dividend	489,342,023.63	04/30/2013
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Mandatory Dividend	302,257,976.37	04/30/2013
Common		Interest on Capital	2,624,124,419.28	10/31/2013
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Interest on Capital	1,620,875,580.72	10/31/2013
Common		Mandatory Dividend	384,207,050.57	10/31/2013
Preferred	Preferred Class A	Mandatory Dividend	237,317,949.43	10/31/2013

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3.6 Statement of Dividends on account of retained earnings or reserves

Dividends distributed to (in R\$ thousands):	Fiscal Year Ended December 31		
	2015	2014	2013
Retained Earnings			
Reserves Realization	5,026,450	8,993,855	9,220,205

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3.7 Debt

Fiscal year	Sum of current and non-current assets	Type of index	Debt Index	Description and reason for the use of another index of indebtedness
12/31/2015	R\$ 206,128,000,000.00	Debt ratio	1.6	
12/31/2015		Other indexes	4.1	<p>Gross adjusted debt/EBITDA. Gross debt is the sum of Loans and short-term debt, Portion of the stock of long-term loans and Loans and long-term financing. The adjusted EBITDA (EBITDA) is calculated as described in section 3.2.b of this reference form, converted to annual bases</p> <p>ADJUSTED EBITDA</p> <p>The debt ratio Gross Debt / Adjusted EBITDA shows the approximate time necessary for a company to pay all its debt with its cash flow.</p> <p>The Company adopts the debt ratio gross debt / Adjusted EBITDA and interest coverage ratio Adjusted EBITDA / Interest expenses. These indexes are widely used by the market (rating agencies and financial institutions) and serve as a benchmark to assess the financial situation of the Company.</p>
12/31/2015		Other indices	4.3	<p>Adjusted EBITDA / Interest expenses The adjusted EBIDTA is calculated as described in item 3.2.b of this Reference form, excluding non-recurrent items. Interest expenses include the sum of all appropriated or adjusted interests, paid or not, at certain times, that result from Company debt.</p> <p>The interest coverage index (Adjusted EBITDA / Interest Expenses) is used to determine a company s cash flow capacity that is sufficient to cover payment on interest expenses</p> <p>The Company adopts the Gross debt/ adjusted EBIDTA debt rate and the adjusted EBIDTA/interest expenses interest coverage rate. These indices are widely used by the market (rating agencies and financial institutions) and they are a baseline to which to compare Vale s financial status.</p>

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Type of obligation	Type of Warranty	Other Warranties and Privileges	Last accounting information (12/31/2015)				Total (R\$)
			Less than 1 year (R\$)	Between 1 and 3 years (R\$)	Between 3 and 5 years (R\$)	Over 5 years (R\$)	
Loans	Other Warranties	Unsecured and Guarantees					
		See field	10,291,637,900.68	26,216,330,808.17	25,224,075,074.94	50,934,640,925.59	112,666,684,709.38
Financing	Unsecured obligations		30,474,362,099.32	16,246,669,191.83	2,898,924,925.06	43,841,359,074.1	93,461,315,290.62
Total			40,766,000,000.00	42,463,000,000.00	28,123,000,000.00	94,776,000,000.00	206,128,000,000.00

Note: Information in this item refers to the Company's consolidated financial results.

The value shown in items 3.7 and 3.8 represents total of the obligations based on the addition of the outstanding and non-outstanding liabilities. Debts that lack collaterals or floating guarantees, whether or not they have personal guarantees, have been classified as unsecured obligations. Debts guaranteed with third party assets, as they do not encumber Company assets, were deemed as non-guaranteed debts and are classified as such.

The Financing filed refers mainly to Suppliers, amount to the paid to employees, taxes and provisions owed, among which are the retirement of assets and contingencies.

Additionally, due to system restriction, please note that the field Loans, corresponding to R\$ 112.7 billion, on December 31, 2015 was made up of (i) debt bonds corresponding to R\$ 60.4 billion, noting that said debt bonds were unsecured and, (ii) loans, corresponding to R\$ 52.3 billion, noting that from the referred total loan amount, R\$ 1.9 billion are relative to loans backed by guarantees and the remaining amount of R\$ 50.4 billion are relative to unsecured guarantees.

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3.9 Other information that the Company deems relevant

Additional Information on Financing Contracts

Part of the financial contracts entered by the Company, as well as the securities representing the circulating debt issued by the Company (for more information on such securities, see item 18.5 of this Reference Form) have clauses specifying advances maturity of pending amounts for the event of cross acceleration from other financial contract signed with the same party and/or other financial contracts.

Additional Information on Dividend Distribution

Vale calculated the net loss to be equal to R\$ 44,212 million in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2015, and said loss was absorbed pursuant to the terms of the sole paragraph of article 189 of Act # 6.404/1976. Therefore, dividend distribution was not approved in the Ordinary General Assembly that was held on April 25, 2016.

It should be pointed out that dividends and interest on capital distributed by the Company according to item 3.6 above were distributed based on accrued profit reserves approved in the social accounting relative to fiscal year 2014. Taking into consideration said reserves, the Administrative Board in meeting held on (a) April 14, 2015, approves the payment, starting on April 30, 2015, of the first payment of minimum compensation to Vale shareholders relative to 2015, in the total gross amount of R\$ 3,101,100,000.00, as interest on capital, corresponding to the total gross amount of R\$ 0,601760991 per current, ordinary or preferential share issued by Vale, and this amount was subject to withholding tax; (b) on October 15, 2015, the payment, starting on October 30, 2015, of the second payment of shareholders' compensation relative to 2015, as dividends, in the total gross amount of R\$ 1,925,350,000.00, corresponding to the amount of R\$ 0.3736095333 per current, ordinary or preferential share issued by Vale.

Additionally, the Company clarifies that the shareholder compensation policy was amended in the Extraordinary and Ordinary General Assembly held on April 25, 2016. According to the policy provisions approves:

- Shareholder compensation shall fall under the Administrative Board's discretion. The Board shall deliberate on the amount to be distributed based on the Company's business context and taking into consideration, among other factors, leverage levels and the Company's future cash commitments.
- Shareholder compensation shall fall under the Administrative Board's discretion, and said Board shall deliberate on payment in two occasions. The first payment (initial payment) shall be analyzed and, if applicable, shall be paid in the month of October of the current year, and the second payment (complementary payment) shall be analyzed and, if applicable, shall be paid in the month of April of the following year. The amount of the first payment shall be determined based on the results the Company accrued in the period and on the estimated free cash flow

generation for the following year. The second payment shall be determined after the fiscal year results are calculated.

- Proposal of the first payment of shareholders' compensation shall be submitted by the Executive Board for deliberation by the Administrative Board in the month of October of each year, and it shall be disclosed to the market as soon as it is approved. The second payment of shareholders' compensation shall be part of the net profit disposition of the fiscal year, and it shall be submitted by the Executive Board to the Administrative Board within the first quarter of the following year. The amount relative to the second payment shall be disclosed to the market after it is approved by the Administrative Board, and its payment shall be contingent on approval in Ordinary General Assembly.
- The amount of the first payment of shareholders' compensation shall be expressed in American dollars, and payment shall be made as dividends and / or interest on capital. The amount determined as payment shall be paid in national currency, and the conversion of the amount proposed in American dollars to Reais shall be made based on the sale exchange rate of the American dollar (Ptax-option 5), published by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) on the business day preceding the Administrative Board's meeting that deliberated on the statement and respective payment of shareholder compensation. The amount of the second payment shall be expressed and paid in Reais, and payment may be made in dividends and / or interest on capital. The amount equivalent to American dollars shall be calculated based on the purchase exchange rate of the American dollar (Ptax-option 5), published by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) on the business day preceding the payment.

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- During the year, the Executive Board may present a proposal to the Administrative Board, grounded in the analysis of the evolution of the Company's cash flow and on the availability of profits or reserves of existing profit, for the distribution of additional compensation to the amounts paid in October and April.

4.1 - Description of risk factors

(a) Risks relating to the Company

The Company may not be able to adjust the volume of production in time or cost-effectively in response to changes in demand.

Underuse of Company capacity in periods of low demand may expose the Company to higher production cost per unit since a significant part of its cost structure is fixed in the short term. Thus, any reduction in volume entails a lower dilution of these fixed costs, with a resulting impact on the unit cost of production. Additionally, efforts to reduce costs during periods of low demand may be limited by labor legislation or previous labor or government agreements.

On the other hand, in periods of high demand, Vale's capacity to rapidly increase production is limited, which may make it impossible to meet the demand for its products. Moreover, the Company may be unable to complete expansions and new Greenfield projects in time to take advantage of the increasing demand for iron ore, nickel and other products. When demand exceeds its production capacity, the Company may meet excess demand by purchasing iron ore, iron ore pellets or nickel from its joint ventures or third parties and resell them, which would increase its costs and reduce its operating margins. If it is unable to meet its customers' increased demand this way, Vale could lose customers. In addition, operating close to full installed capacity may expose the Company to higher costs, including demurrage fees due to capacity limitations in its logistics systems.

Lower cash flows, resulting from Company products' price fall, may adversely affect the Company's credit ratings as well as the cost and availability of funding.

A continued drop in the price of Company products plus the volatility of the global economy may negatively affect the Company's future cash flows, credit ratings and its ability to secure financing at attractive rates. Price reductions resulted in lower cash flows, which also negatively affected the credit rating and Vale's financial ability to access capital markets. This may negatively impact the Company's ability to finance its capital investments, pay dividends, and meet covenants listed in some of its long-term debt instruments.

Furthermore, certain Canadian provinces where the Company operates require the provision of financial guarantees by Vale, such as letters of credit, surety or guarantee insurance to cover certain closing costs and recovery after the completion of operations. The Company may be forced to increase the value of these financial guarantees if its credit rating is downgraded to below certain levels. If Vale is unable to provide these financial guarantees, it will have to negotiate other options with the competent jurisdictions and, in the latter case, this could impact the Company's ability to operate in such jurisdictions.

The Company is involved in legal proceedings that may have a substantial negative effect on its businesses is outcomes are unfavorable.

The company is involved in legal proceedings in which the Appellees claim substantial amounts. Such legal procedures include lawsuits and several investigations associated with the collapse of the Fundão tailings dam, owned by Samarco. Although the Company is vigorously contesting these proceedings, outcomes are uncertain and may result in obligations that could rather substantially negatively affect its

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business and the value of its shares. For information on these proceedings, see items 4.3 to 4.7 below.

The Company's projects are subject to risks that may result in increased costs or delay in their implementation.

The Company is investing to maintain and increase its production and logistics capacity, as well as to expand the portfolio of minerals produced. Vale regularly analyses the economic viability of its projects. As a result of this analysis, the Company may decide to postpone, stay, or interrupt the implementation of some of them. Its projects are subject to various risks that may adversely affect its growth and profitability prospects, including:

There may have been delays or costs may be higher than expected in order to obtain the necessary equipment or services and to implement new technologies to build and operate a project.

Its efforts to develop projects according to the schedule may be hampered by the lack of infrastructure, including reliable telecommunication services and power supply.

Suppliers and other corporate contractors may not comply with their contractual obligations to the Company.

The Company may experience unexpected weather conditions or other force majeure events.

The Company may fail to obtain the required permits, authorizations, and licenses for a project, or it may experience delays or have higher than expected costs to obtain them.

Changes in market conditions or legislation may make the project less profitable than expected at the time its operation begins.

There may be accidents or incidents during project implementation.

It may be difficult to find appropriate skilled professionals.

Operational problems may negatively and significantly affect the Company's business and financial performance.

An inefficient project management and operational incidents may lead to the suspension or reduction of the Company's operations, causing an overall decrease of productivity. Operational incidents may result in important failures in essential plant and machinery. There are no guarantees that project management will be efficient or that other operational problems will not occur. Any damage to the Company's projects or delays in its operations caused by inefficient project management or operational incidents may negatively and significantly affect its business and operating results.

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The Company's business is subject to various operational risks that can adversely affect the results of its operations, such as:

Unexpected weather conditions or other force majeure events may occur.

Adverse mining conditions may delay or hinder its ability to produce the expected amount of minerals and to meet the specifications required by customers, which may lead to price reductions.

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There may be accidents or incidents during the business operations, involving its mines, and related infrastructure, such as dams, plants, railways, ports and vessels.

Delays or disruptions in the transportation of its products, including railways, ports and vessels.

Some of its projects are located in regions where tropical diseases, AIDS and other communicable diseases represent a major public health issue and pose risks to the health and safety of its employees.

Labor disputes may disrupt its operations from time to time.

Changes in the market or legislation may affect the economic perspectives of an operation making it incompatible with the Company's business strategy.

Interruptions or unavailability of information technology systems or essential services, which may result from accidents or irregular acts.

The Company's business may be negatively affected if its counterparties fail to meet their obligations.

Customers, suppliers, corporate contractors, financial institutions, and other counterparties may not perform the contracts and obligations assumed before the Company, which may have an adverse impact on the Company's operations and financial results. The ability of its suppliers and customers to meet their obligations may be adversely affected in times of financial stress or economic recession.

The Company currently operates and has projects related to significant parts of its iron ore, pelletizing, bauxite, nickel, coal, copper, fertilizers and steel businesses through joint ventures. Important parts of its investments and projects in electric power are operated through consortia or joint ventures. Its forecasts and plans for these joint ventures and consortia assume that its partners will observe their obligations to make capital contributions, purchase products, management, and, in some cases, provide skilled and competent personnel. If any of its 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 the Company may have to increase the level of its investment to implement these plans.

Some of the Company investments can be controlled by partners in joint ventures or they may be managed by a separate and independent management company. These investments may not comply fully with Company procedures, including health, safety, environment, and common rules. Failure to adopt any adequate rules, controls or procedures, by any of the Company partners or joint ventures, may increase costs, reduce production or cause environmental, health or security incidents or accidents, which could adversely affect Company results and reputation.

The Company may not have an adequate insurance coverage for certain business risks.

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The Company's businesses are generally subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that could result in damage or destruction of properties, facilities and equipment. Vale's insurance against risks that are typical in such business may not provide adequate coverage. Risk insurance (including liability for pollution or certain environmental damages or interruptions of certain business activities) may not be

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available at a reasonable cost or at all. Even when it is available, the Company can self-insure by determining that this will have better cost-benefit. As a result, accidents and other negative events involving its mining, production or logistics facilities may have an adverse effect on its operations.

The Company reserve estimates may materially differ from the mineral quantities that it may be able to actually recover; its 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.

Company reported reserves correspond to estimated quantities the Company determines to be economically possible to be 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 Company control. Reserve reporting involves estimating deposits of minerals that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is based on the quality of available data and engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Thus, no assurance can be given that the amount of ore indicated in those reports will be effectively recovered or that it will be recovered at the rates anticipated by the Company. Reserve estimates and estimates of mine life may require revisions based on actual production experience, projects, and other factors. For example, the lower market prices of minerals and metals reduced recovery rates or increased operating and capital costs due to inflation, exchange rates, changes in current regulations or other factors may render proven and probable reserves uneconomical to exploit and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. This reformulation can affect the rates of depreciation and amortization and cause a negative impact on the Company's financial performance.

The Company may not be able to replenish its reserves, which could adversely affect its mining prospects.

The Company is engaged in mineral exploration, which is highly uncertain in nature, involves several risks and is many times non-productive. Its exploration programs, which involve significant capital expenditures, may fail to result in the expansion or replenishment of reserves depleted by current production. If the Company fails to develop new reserves, it will not be able to sustain its current level of production beyond the remaining lives of its existing mines.

The feasibility of a new mining project may change over time

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:

Determine mineral reserves through drilling;

Determine appropriate mining and metallurgical processes for optimizing the recovery of metal contained in ore;

Obtain environmental and other required licenses;

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Construct the necessary mining and processing facilities and infrastructure required for the development of new projects (greenfield); and

Obtain the ore and extract the minerals from the ore.

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If a project proves not to be economically feasible by the time the Company is able to explore it, the Company may sustain significant losses, and eventually be compelled to reduce such assets. In addition, potential changes or complications involving metallurgical and other technological processes arising during the life of a project may result in delays cost overruns that may render the project not economically feasible.

The Company faces rising extraction costs or investment requirements over time as mineral reserves deplete.

Mineral reserves are progressively reduced in the ordinary course of a mining operation, whether open or underground. As mining progresses, distances to the plant and to waste deposits become longer, pits become steeper, open mines become underground mines, and underground operations become deeper. Additionally, for some types of reserves, the mining content is reduced and hardness increases in greater depths. As a result, over time, the Company usually experiences increase in ore extraction in its operations, or it may be required to make additional investments, including adjustment or construction of processing plants and expansion or construction of disposal barriers, it is likely that the Company needs to increase extraction costs per unit in these operations in the future.

Legal and administrative disputes may affect or disrupt the Company's operations from time to time.

The Company has a substantial number of employees and some subcontractors' employees are represented by unions and are subject to collective bargaining agreements or other labor agreements that are subject to periodic negotiation.

Additionally, the Company is subject to periodical and regular investigations by the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Labor Prosecution Office aiming compliance with labor rules, including those related to labor health and security. These investigations may cause fines and processes that could adversely and materially affect the businesses, the results and financial conditions of the Company.

Strikes and other labor disruptions in any of the Company's activities could adversely affect the operation of its facilities, the completion period and the cost of main projects. For more information on labor relations, see item 14 of this Reference Form. Moreover, we may be adversely affected by work stoppages involving third parties that may provide goods or services to the Company.

Higher costs with energy or energy shortages may adversely affect the Company's business.

Energy costs (fuel oil, natural gas, and electricity) are a significant component of the Company's production cost, representing 9.1% of the total cost of goods sold in 2015. To meet its energy demand, the Company depends on the following resources: Oil byproducts (accounting for 43% of all energy needs in 2015, electricity (26%), natural gas (16%), coal (13%), and other sources of energy (2%),

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Expenses with electricity accounted for 2.48% of its total cost of goods sold in 2015. If the Company cannot ensure access to electricity at affordable prices, it may be forced to reduce production or may experience higher production costs, both of which can adversely affect its operating results. The Company faces the risk of energy shortages in countries where it

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has operations and projects, especially in Brazil, due to a lack of infrastructure or adverse weather conditions such as floods or droughts.

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Future shortages and government efforts to respond to or prevent electricity shortages may have a negative impact on the cost or supply of electricity to the Company's operations.

Failures on Company information technology systems or difficulties in the integration of new corporate resources planning software may affect regular businesses of the Company.

The Company counts on information technology systems (IT) for the operation of many of its business processes. Failures to such IT systems may, whether caused by accident or ill-intended acts, may cause disclosure or robbery of sensitive information, resource deviation and interruption to commercial operations.

Company's governance processes and compliance with its obligations may fail to avoid regulatory fines and damages to its reputation.

The Company operates in a global environment and its activities extend across multiple jurisdictions and complex regulatory structures with an increase in its legal obligations around the world. Its governance process and compliance with obligations, which include the identification and mitigation of risks through internal controls focused in the information published in their own financial reports, may not be able to avoid future violations of the law and accounting and governance standards. The Company may be subject to violations of its Code of Ethics and Conduct, anticorruption policies, business conduct protocols and fraudulent and dishonest behavior by its employees, contractors and other agents. Failure by the Company to comply with applicable laws and other rules can result in fines, loss of operating licenses and damages to its reputation.

Investors may find it difficult to comply with any judgment rendered outside Brazil against the Company or any of its affiliates.

Company investors can be located in jurisdictions outside Brazil and may file claims against the Company or management members with courts within their jurisdictions. The company is a Brazilian company and nearly all of its executive officers and members of the Board of Directors are Brazilian residents. Most of Company's assets and the assets of its executive officers and members of the Board of Directors will be probably located in jurisdictions other than the jurisdictions of its investors. The investors, in their jurisdictions, may not be able to serve notices against the Company or its manager's resident outside their jurisdictions. Additionally, a foreign decision may be enforced in Brazilian courts, without a new analysis on merits provided that it is previously confirmed by the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice, which confirmation will be granted as long as such judgment: (a) meets all the formal requirements to be enforced pursuant to the legislation in force in the country where it was rendered; (b) has been rendered by a competent court after due process against the company, pursuant to the legislation in force; (c) has been authenticated by the Brazilian consulate in the country where it was rendered and is accompanied by a sworn translation into Portuguese; and (d) is not contrary to the sovereignty of Brazil, its public policy or morality. Therefore, investors may not obtain favorable decisions outside their jurisdictions in judicial processes filed against the Company or its managers passed by courts in their jurisdictions with decisions on the basis of the legislation in force in those jurisdictions.

(b) Risks relating to Company's controlling shareholder or parent group and (c) Risks related to Company shareholders.

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The Company's controlling shareholder exerts significant influence over Vale and the Brazilian government holds certain veto rights.

On February 29, 2016, Valepar S.A. (Valepar) held 53.9% of the common shares and 33.7% of the Company's total capital. Because of its stock ownership, Valepar may elect the majority of members of the Board of Directors and can control the outcome of some actions requiring shareholder approval. For a description of the Company's ownership structure and of Valepar shareholders' agreement, see item 15 of this Reference Form.

The Brazilian government owns 12 special class preferred shares (golden shares) of Vale, granting limited veto power over certain matters regarding the Company, such as changes of corporate name, location of main office and corporate purpose related to mining exploration. For a detailed description on the veto power of golden shares, see item 18.1 in the Reference Form.

(d) Risks relating to Company's subsidiary companies.

For further information on the risks relating to the companies in which the Company invests, see the section Risk Factors described in item (a) above: The Company's business may be negatively affected if the counterparts fail to meet their obligations .

(e) Risks relating to Company suppliers

For further information about risks relating to Company suppliers, please see Risk Factors described in item (a) above: The Company face shortages of equipment, services and skilled personnel . The higher energy cost or lack of energy could adversely affect Company business and . The Company's business may be negatively affected if the counterparts do not meet their obligation .

(f) Risks relating to Company customers

Company business could be adversely affected by demand and price reduction for products manufactured by its customers, including steel (for iron ore and coal operations), stainless steel (for nickel operations), copper wire (for copper operations) and agricultural commodities (for fertilizer operations).

The demand for iron ore, metallurgical coal and nickel depends on global demand for steel. Iron ore and pellets, which together accounted for 62% of Company net operating revenues in 2015 are used in the production of carbon steel. Base metals, which accounted for 18% of Company net operating revenues in 2015 are mainly used to produce stainless and alloy steels. Demand for steel depends heavily on global economic conditions as well as on a series of regional and sectorial factors. The prices of the different types of steel and the performance of the global steel industry are highly cyclical and volatile and these business cycles in the steel industry affect the demand for and the prices of its products. Besides, the vertical integration of the steel and stainless steel industry and the use of scrap could reduce the global transoceanic trade of iron ore

and primary nickel. The demand for copper is affected by the demand for copper wire and a

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sustained decline in the demand in the construction industry could have an adverse impact on Company copper businesses. The demand for fertilizer is affected by agricultural commodities prices in the international and domestic markets, and a sustained decline in the price of one or more agricultural commodities may cause an adverse impact on the Company's fertilizer business.

For further information about risks relating to Company clients, please see Risk Factors described in item (a) above: and The Company's business may be negatively affected if the counterparts do not meet their obligation .

(g) Risks relating to the fields of economy in which the Company operates

The mining sector is highly exposed to the cyclicity of global economic activities and requires significant capital investments.

The mining sector is primarily a supplier of industrial raw material. Industrial production tends to be the most cyclical and volatile component of global economic activities, affecting the demand for minerals and metals. At the same time, investment in mining requires a substantial amount of resources, in order to replenish and maintain the reserves, expand the production capacity, build infrastructure and preserve the environment. The sensitivity to the industrial production, along with the need for significant long-term capital investments, are important sources of risks to the financial performance and growth prospects of Vale.

Economic developments in China may cause a negative impact on the Company's revenue, cash flow and profitability.

China has been the main driver of global demand for minerals and metals in recent years. In 2015, Chinese demand represented 69% of global transoceanic demand for iron ore, 51% of global demand for nickel, and 46% of the global demand for copper. The percentage of the Company's net operating revenues attributable to sales to consumers in China was 36% in 2015. Therefore, any contraction in China's economic growth may result in reduction on the demand for products, leading to lower revenues, cash flow and profitability. Poor performance of the Chinese real estate sector, the highest consumer of carbon steel in China, may have a negative impact on the Company's results.

(h) Risks relating to the regulation of the sectors in which the Company operates

Regulatory, political, economic and social conditions in the countries in which the Company has operations or projects could adversely affect its business and the market prices of its securities.

Vale's financial performance may be negatively affected by regulatory, political, economic and social conditions in the countries where the Company has significant operation. In many of these locations, Vale is open to risks, such as potential renegotiations, annulments or changes imposed by existing contracts and licenses, property expropriation or nationalization, currency exchange, changes in legislation, local regulations and policies, political instability, bribery, extortion, corruption, civil war, acts of war, guerrilla activities, piracy in international

transportation routes, and terrorism.

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The Company also faces the risk of having to submit to foreign jurisdiction or arbitration or to be forced to execute a court order against a sovereign nation within its own territory.

Actual or potential political or social changes and changes in economic policy may undermine investors' confidence which could hamper investments and therefore reduce still negatively affect economic and other conditions under which the Company operates, so as to adversely affect its business.

Disagreements with local communities where the Company operates may have a negative impact on its business and reputation.

Legal disputes with communities where the Company operates may appear. In some cases, the Company's operations and mineral reserves are located on lands or near lands owned or used by indigenous or people, or other groups of stakeholders. Some of these indigenous populations may have rights to review or participate in the management of natural resources.

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Some Company mining operations and other operations are located in territories where property may be subject to disputes or uncertainties, or in areas destined to be used for agriculture, traditional collection, or for purposes of agrarian reform, which may cause disputes with land owners, communities and local government. The Company may be required to consult with these groups and negotiate them as part of the process to obtain the required mining licenses, to minimize the impact on its operations or to obtain access to its lands.

Disagreements or disputes with local groups, including indigenous, may cause delays or interruptions in operations, adversely affect the Company's reputation or hinder its ability to work in mineral reserves and conduct its operations. Protesters have acted in the past to disrupt Company operations and projects and may continue to do so in future, which may harm Company operations and negatively affect its business. Because the Company is one of Samarco's shareholders, its reputation, particularly in the communities affected by the collapse of Samarco's tailings dam in 2015, was negatively affected. For further information on the collapse of Samarco's dam, please see items 4, 7.9, and 10.1 of this Reference Form.

The Company may experience adverse effects of changes in government policies or trends such as the nationalization of funds, including the imposition of new taxes or royalties on mining activities.

Mining is subject to government regulation in the form of specific taxes, fees and other contributions, as royalties on mining activities, which can have a significant impact on Company operations. In the countries where the Company operates, governments may impose existing taxes, fees or different contributions, or increase the existing rates for taxes, fees and different contributions, including royalties, reduce fiscal exemptions and benefits, solicit, or yet, compel renegotiation of fiscal stabilization agreements or, also, modify the basis on which they are calculated, in a manner unfavorable to the Company. Governments that have undertaken to create a stable tax and regulatory environment may shorten the duration of these commitments.

It is also possible that the Company must comply with internal benefit requirements in some countries, such as processing rules, import taxes, or restrictions, or fees on transformed ore, in all cases, at the operation site. Imposition or increase of such taxes or fees may significantly increase the risk profile and operational cost in these locations. The Company and the mining industry are subject to an increased nationalization trend related to mineral resources in certain countries where it operates, which may cause reductions in operations, tax increases or even expropriation and nationalization.

Concessions, authorizations, licenses and permits are subject to expiration, restriction or renewal and to various other risks and uncertainties.

Vale's operations depend on the granting of authorization and concessions by regulatory organizations from the government of countries where Vale works. The Company is subject to the laws and regulations of several jurisdictions, which can change at a moment's notice. Such changes may require changes in Vale's technologies and operations, resulting in unexpected capital expenses.

Some of Vale's mining concessions are subject to fixed expiration dates and can only be renewed for a limited number of times, and for limited periods. In addition to mining concessions, Company may obtain various authorizations, licenses, and permits from government and regulatory agencies regarding the planning, maintenance, operation, and closure of the Company's mines, and its logistics infrastructure, which may be subject to fixed due dates or regular reviews or renewals.

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Although the Company expects renewals to be granted when and as requested, there is no guarantee that such renewals will be granted as usual, as well as there is no guarantee that new conditions will not be imposed in this regard. Fees due by mining concessions may substantially increase over time in comparison with the original issuance of each operating license. If that is the case, the cost to obtain or renew mining concessions may prevent the Company from reaching its business goals. Thus, it is necessary to continually assess the mineral potential of each mining concession, especially at the time of renewal, in order to determine if maintenance costs of mining concessions are justified by the expected results of future operations, and thus be able choose whether to keep them. There are no guarantees that such concessions will be granted under terms favorable to the Company, as well as there are no guarantees as to estimate future mining activities or operation goals.

In many jurisdictions where the Company has exploration projects, it may be required to return to the Government a certain portion of the area covered by the operating license as a condition for renewing license or obtaining a mining concession. This retrocession obligation may lead to a substantial loss of part of the mineral deposit originally identified in its feasibility studies. For more information on mining concessions and similar rights, see Mining Activities Regulation in item 7 of this Reference Form.

After the collapse of the tailings dam belonging to Samarco (Fundão) in the State of Minas Gerais, the Brazilian authorities have suspended Samarco's operations in Minas Gerais in addition to taking other measures. For further information on the collapse of the Samarco dam, see items 4, 7.9, and 10.1 of this Reference Form.

(i) Risks relating to Company's ADSs and HDSs (American Depositary Shares and Hong Kong Depositary Shares)

If holders of ADSs or HDSs exchange the ADSs or HDSs, respectively, for underlying shares relative to them, they risk losing the ability to remit abroad funds corresponding to the sale in foreign currency.

The custodian of shares referenced in the Company's ADSs and HDSs keeps records with the Central Bank of Brazil, entitling him to remit U.S. Dollars abroad by way of payment of dividends and other distributions relating to the shares referenced in ADSs and HDSs or to the disposal of the referenced shares. In the event holders of ADSs or HDRs exchange ADSs or HDSs for the shares, they shall be entitled to use the custodian's records of US dollars for only five days from the date of exchange. Upon said term, holders of ADSs or HDRs can no longer hold and remit foreign currency abroad through the sale of underlying shares or distributions regarding such shares, unless they obtain their own registration, pursuant to the terms of applicable legislation, which confers on registered foreign investors the right to buy and sell securities at BMF&BOVESPA. If holders of ADSs or HDRs try to obtain a registration, they may incur expenses or suffer delays in the registration process, which may delay the receipt of dividends and other distributions with respect to the shares or capital return in a timely manner.

The Company is unable to assure holders of ADS or HDR that their custodian registration or any registration will not be affected by future changes to the legislation or additional restrictions applicable to holders of ADS or HDR, the disposal of the referenced shares or the repatriation of resources obtained through disposal will not be taxed in the future.

Holders of ADS and HDR may not be able to exercise their pre-emptive rights relating to shares referenced in their ADSs and HDSs.

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ADS and HDR may not be able to exercise their preemptive rights or other rights relating to the referenced shares. The ability of HDR and ADS holders to exercise their preemptive rights is not guaranteed, especially if the law applicable in holders' jurisdiction (for example, the Securities Act in the United States or the Companies Ordinance in Hong Kong) demands that a registration declaration be effective or that an exemption from registration be available relating to those rights, as is the case in the United States, or for any document enabling preemptive rights to be registered as a prospectus, as is the case in Hong Kong. The Company is not bound to make a registration statement in the United States, or make any other record with respect to preemptive rights in any other jurisdiction, or to take measures that may be necessary to grant exemptions from available registration and it cannot ensure to holders that it shall make any registration statement or take such measures.

ADS and HDR holders may encounter difficulties to exercise their voting rights.

Holders of ADS or HDR do not have the same rights as shareholders. They only hold contract rights established in their favor under their respective deposit contracts. ADS and HDR holders are not entitled to take part in shareholders meetings and may vote by means of providing due instructions to the depository. In fact, the ability of an ADS and HDR holder to instruct the depository on how to vote will depend on the term and procedures to provide instruction directly to the depository or through a holder custody and liquidation system. With respect to ADSs, if no instruction is received, the depository may, subject to certain limitations, appoint an attorney designated by the Company.

Legal protections for holders of Company securities differ from one jurisdiction to another and may be inconsistent, unknown or less effective than investors' expectations.

Vale is a global company whose securities are listed on many markets and which investors are located in many different countries. Investors' legal protection systems vary across the world, sometimes in relation to important aspects, and investors must be aware that, as far as the Company's securities are concerned, the protections and remedies available to them may be different from those they are used to in their markets. The company is subject to securities laws applicable in several countries, which provisions and monitoring and enforcement practices are different. The only Corporations Act applicable to the Company is the Brazilian equity companies' law, with specific and substantial legal rules and procedures. The Company is also subject to corporate governance standards in various jurisdictions in which its securities are listed, but, as a foreign private issuer, the Company is not obliged to follow many of the corporate governance rules which apply to domestic issuers in the United States with securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange and is not subject to U.S. proxy voting rules. Likewise, the Company has been granted waivers and exemptions regarding certain requirements provided for in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (HKEx Listing Rules), in the Code of Mergers and Acquisitions and Share Repurchases and in the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong, which are generally applicable to issuers listed in Hong Kong.

Risks related to environmental issues

The collapse of Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco)'s tailings dam in Minas Gerais may adversely affect the Company's business.

On November 5, 2015, one of Samarco's tailings dam (Fundão) burst, releasing mud and waste, which flooded and affected several communities causing environmental damages surrounding areas and communities. Consequently, Mina Alegria, owned by Vale and located in near said dam, began operating only with dry processing and short of its

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capacity/productivity, because the conveyor belt that connects the mine to Fábrica Nova at the Timbopeba plant was damaged, reducing the production of the Alegria complex, in the municipality of Mariana, in the State of Minas Gerais. Moreover, the sale of run-of-mine minerals (ROM) from the Fazendão mine to Samarco's mine was disrupted due to the event. The Company continues explore alternatives for these mines. However, if it can't find suitable alternatives, there could be a negative impact on its overall production.

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The Company's obligations under the agreement signed as the result of the Samarco dam collapse may substantially impact the Company's financial situation.

Samarco and its shareholders, Vale and BHPB Ltda Brazil. (BHPH), a Brazilian subsidiary of BHP Billiton plc (BHP Billiton), signed an agreement on March 2, 2016 with government agencies, including the Federal Government and two Brazilian States that were affected by the dam's collapse (Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais). The agreement provides that Samarco, Vale and BHPB will create a foundation to develop and implement remedial and compensatory programs involving substantial amounts over many years. For more information, please see the item 4.7 below.

Currently, Samarco is suspended from performing mining and processing activities. Samarco's administration is developing a plan that will allow it to resume operations, but possibility, time and scope of said resumption remain uncertain. If the Samarco does not comply with its obligations to contribute resources to the Foundation, Vale and the BHPB are obliged to allocate resources to the Foundation, in proportion to their respective shareholdings to 50% in Samarco. If Samarco eventually cannot resume operations or if it does not comply with the contribution obligations provided for in the agreement, the Company will be required to make such contributions and, therefore, any provision are likely to be acknowledged in its financial statements.

The Company's business is subject to environmental, health and safety incidents.

The company's operations involve the handling, storage, disposal and deposition of hazardous substances to the environment and the use of natural resources. The mining sector is usually subject to significant hazards and risks, including risks of fire, explosions, toxic gas leaks, spill of polluting substances or other dangerous materials, incidents with sliding rocks and slopes in the mining operations and incidents involving equipment or mobile machinery. Such situations can occur by accident or by violation of operating and maintenance standards, resulting in significant environmental impacts, including damages or destruction of mineral assets or production facilities, injuries or death to people, damages to the environment, delays in production, financial losses to the company and third parties, and possible legal liability. Notwithstanding Vale's rules, policies and controls, operations remain subject to incidents or accidents that may adversely affect the business and/or the reputation of the Company.

The Company's businesses may be affected by environmental, health and safety regulations, including regulations pertaining to climate change.

Almost every aspect of the Company's activities, products, and services and projects worldwide are subject to environmental, health and safety regulations, which may expose the Company to increased liability or costs. Such regulations require that the company to obtain environmental licenses, permits and authorizations for its operations, and to conduct assessments on their environmental and social impact, in addition to defining social and environmental programs and mitigation of impact programs to obtain approval of their projects with the issuing of due permission to begin the prospection, implementation and operation of their developments. Significant updates in existing operations may also be subject to new regulations requirements. The complexity of licensing process can lead to delays in the installation of the projects, to cost increases and it may adversely impact the Company's production volumes. Social, environmental, health and safety regulation also imposed standards and control on mining research, mining, pelletizing, rail and maritime services, ports, and maritime transport, ports, decommissioning, refining, distribution and trading of their products. These regulations may entail considerable costs and responsibilities.

Furthermore, communities and other stakeholders may increase their demands for environmental practices and more sustainable social responsibility, which may involve the creation or revision of government regulations and policies, therefore leading to a significant increase in Company's costs with consequent impact on profitability. Disputes related to these and other issues may negatively affect the Company's financial situation or harm its reputation.

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It is worth noting as an example that, in Brazil, according to the Resolution from the National Council on the Environment (CONAMA) No. 237/97, the maximum term for environmental licenses is 5 (five) years for previous license, 6 (six) years for installation license, and 10 (ten) years for operations license.

Environmental, health and safety regulation, in many of the countries where Vale operates, has become more strict in recent years, and it is possible that the greater degree of regulation or more severe enforcement than the existing ones may negatively affect the Company through the imposition of restrictions on Company activities and products, by creating new requirements for the issuing or renewal of environmental licenses, by increasing costs or forcing the Company to engage in costly efforts to recovery certain areas. For example, changes in Brazilian legislation for protection of natural underground chambers forced the Company to conduct extensive technical studies and negotiate compensatory measures with Brazilian environmental regulators in order to continue to operate in certain places. It is possible that in some iron ore mining operations or projects there might arise the obligation to limit or change the mining activities, incurring additional costs to preserve natural underground chambers or to offset the activities impact on them, and the consequences may be relevant to production volumes, costs or reserves in the Company s iron ore business. For further details on Brazilian environmental regulations regarding chambers, please see the item 7 of this Reference Form.

In response to the collapse of the Samarco s tailings dam in the State of Minas Gerais, additional environmental, health, and safety rules and regulations and standards and additional may arise in Brazil and the authorities may impose stricter requirements to the project licensing process and Company operations. In addition, the Company may face delays in receiving operational licenses for other tailings dams.

National policies and international regulations on climate change may affect several of the Company s businesses in different countries since the company operates worldwide. For example, there are laws in many countries where the Company operates that limit greenhouse gas emissions in the mining industry. There is more pressure from international agencies to set a global carbon price and for companies and Governments to adopt strategies for set carbon pricing, which can adversely affect the coal business.

Additionally, regulatory initiatives at the national and international levels that affect transportation practices could increase the Company s costs or compel the Company to make new investments.

Natural disasters can cause serious damages to the company s operations and projects in countries where it operates and/or they may have a negative impact on its sales to countries adversely affected by such disasters.

Natural disasters, such as windstorms, droughts, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis may negatively affect the Company s operations and projects in the countries where it operates, and they may generate a drop in sales to affected countries in negative ways, among other factors, through power failure and the destruction of facilities and industrial infrastructure. In addition, although the physical impact of climate change on the Company s businesses remain highly uncertain, the Company may experience changes in precipitation patterns, water shortages, rising sea levels, more intense storms, and flooding as a result of climate change, which could adversely affect its operations. In a few specific occasions in recent years, the Company had found that force majeure events have occurred due to the effect of rigorous weather on the Company s mining and logistics activities.

4.2 Description of the main market risks

Brazil's political and economic instability could affect the Company's business and the market price of the Company's securities.

The economic policies of Brazilian Federal Government may have major effects on Brazilian companies, including Vale, as well as on market conditions and the prices of Brazilian securities. The Company's financial status and operations' results

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could be negatively affected by the following factors and by the reaction of the Federal Government to the following factors:

currency exchange rate fluctuation and volatility;

inflation and high interest rates;

current accounts deficit financing;

liquidity of the domestic capital and loan markets;

tax policy;

political instability resulting from allegations of corruption involving political parties, elected officials or other public officials; and,

other political, diplomatic, social and economic events taking place in Brazil or that affect Brazil.

Historically, the political situation in the Country has influenced the performance of the Brazilian economy and political crises have affected the confidence of investors and the general public, resulting in an economic downturn and increased volatility of securities issued abroad by Brazilian companies. Ongoing corruption investigations have resulted in charges against public officials and members of various political parties. The political turmoil could worsen Brazil's economic uncertainties and increase the volatility of the Brazilian capital market as well as of securities issued by Brazilian companies.

In 2015, Brazil faced an economic recession, adverse tax events, and a political instability that has continued through 2016. The Brazilian GDP dropped 3.85% in 2015, while the unemployment rate increased from 4.3% in 2014 to 6.9% in 2015. Inflation in 2015 was 10.67% (reported by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and statistics - IBGE), compared to 6.41% in 2014. The Brazilian Central Bank's base interest rate (SELIC) increased from 11.75% on December 31, 2014, to 14.25% on December 31, 2015. Future economic, social and political events in Brazil may harm the Company's businesses, its financial status or the results of operations, or they may cause the market value of its securities to fall.

Significant Market Risks Applicable to the Company

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The Company is exposed to various market risk factors that may have an impact the Company's cash flow. Considering the nature of the Company's businesses and operations, the main factors of market risk to which it is exposed are:

Exchange and interest rates;

the price of products and inputs;

Exchange rate risk

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The Company's cash flow has been subject to the volatility of several currencies since the price of company products are predominantly indexed to the U.S. dollar, while a significant part of the costs, expenses and investments are indexed to other currencies, mainly the Brazilian Real and Canadian dollars, as shows in the following risk:

The exchange rate volatility of the currencies in which the company performs its operations relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect its financial status and operating results.

A substantial part of the Company's revenue and debt are in U.S. dollars, and changes in exchange rates can result in (i) variations in its net debt in USD and in accounts receivable; and (ii) changes in the fair value of its monetary derivatives, used to stabilize its cash flow in U.S. dollars. In 2015, the Company had foreign exchange losses amounting to US\$ 7.2 billion, while in 2014 and 2013 foreign exchange losses were US\$ 2.1 billion and US\$ 2.8 billion, respectively. Additionally, the exchange rate volatility of the Brazilian real, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Indonesia rupiah, and other currencies against the U.S. dollar, affects the results of the Company, because the largest part of the cost of goods sold is in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, mainly the Brazilian real (49% in 2015) and the Canadian dollar (13% in 2015). While the Company's revenue is denominated mainly in U.S. dollars. The Company estimates that currency fluctuations shall continue to affect its profit generation, expenses, and cash flow.

A significant volatility in the exchange rate of currencies can also result in disruption of foreign exchange markets and can limit the Company's ability to transfer or convert certain currencies into U.S. dollars and into other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of principal and interest on debts. Central banks and governments of countries where the Company operates may impose restrictive currency policies in the future and they may impose taxes on foreign exchange transactions.

Risk of Interest Rate

The company is also exposed to interest rates on loans and financing. Debts with floating interest rates in U.S. dollars consist mainly of loans including operations of exports pre-payment and loans from commercial banks and multilateral agencies. In general, these debts are indexed to Libor (London Interbank Offered Rate). Floating debts denominated in Brazilian Real are mainly indexed to the CDI (Interbank Deposit Certificate), to the TJLP (Long Term Interest Rate) and IPCA (Broad National Consumer Price Index), but most of these debts are converted to fixed rates in U.S. dollars through swap operations.

On December 31, 2015, 74.3% of the Company's debt was denominated in U.S. dollars (US\$), corresponding to R\$ 83.682 million, of which R\$ million fixed and interest 56.031 R\$ 27.651 million tied to the Libor. Other 19.2% of debt were in Brazilian Reais (R\$), corresponding to R\$ 21.638 million, and R\$ 11.439 million were tied to the DI Rate, R\$ 8.903 million were linked to TJLP, and R\$ 1.296 million to fixed interest and others. The remaining 6.5% debt, corresponding to R\$ 7.347 million at fixed interest rates, was predominantly in Euros (€).

Risk of products and inputs price;

The company is exposed to market risks related to the volatility of the prices of their products and production inputs, as highlighted next:

The prices charged by the Company, including the prices of iron ore, nickel, copper, coal and fertilizers is subject to volatility.

Iron ore prices are based on a variety of price options, which often use spot price indices as a basis to set the price to the customer. Nickel and copper prices are based on reported prices for these metals in commodities markets, such as the London Metal Exchange (LME) and New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX). The Company's prices and revenues for these products are, consequently, volatile, which can negatively affect its cash flow. Metals global prices are subject to significant fluctuations and are affected by many factors, including current and projected macroeconomic conditions and global policies, supply and demand levels, availability and cost of substitutes, inventory levels, investments in commodities

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funds and others, and shares from commodities market participants. A continued market price reduction of the products sold by the Company may result in suspension of some of its projects and operations and reduction in mineral reserves and asset impairment, which could negatively affect the Company's financial status and operational results.

In 2015, the price of raw materials for steel production, such as iron ore, coal, and nickel, dropped when the offer was greater than the demand. In addition, copper prices fell as a result of the lower demand, although there were some disruptions in supply.

The company is particularly exposed to fluctuations in the price of iron ore. For example, a price reduction of US\$ 1 per dry metric ton unit (TMS) in the average price of iron ore would have reduced our operating income for the year ended on December 31, 2015, in approximately US\$ 320 million. The average price of iron ore fell 59% over the last two years, from US\$ 135.00 per TMS in 2013 to US\$ 97.00 per TMS in 2014, and US\$ 55.5 per TMS in 2015, according to the Platts IODEX average (62% Fe CFR China). On February 29, 2016, the average price of iron ore at the Platts IODEX until had been US\$ 44.10 per TMS. In addition to the lower iron ore demand, a surplus has been adversely affected the Company's prices since 2014, and it can increase with the expected completion of certain iron ore projects in the coming years.

World nickel prices have also been negatively affected by lower demand and a strong increase in supply in the nickel industry, especially in China. The refining of nickel in China, using mainly nickel ores and related imported raw materials, rose to 417 thousand metric tons from 2006 to 2015, with Chinese production of pig iron from nickel representing 19% of the global nickel production. Chinese production of pig iron from nickel was adversely affected by export restrictions in nickel ore producing and supplier countries. If these export restrictions are withdrawn and the Chinese producers of pig iron from nickel to have access to quality nickel ore again, pig iron production can become competitive again, thus, increasing the overall global supply of nickel and negatively impacting nickel prices.

For additional information on the average prices obtained for the products traded by the Company, please see item 10.2 of this Reference Form.

The financial performance and the economic viability of some of the Company's operations may be significantly impacted by a continuing drop in demand and in product prices. For example, in 2015, the Company suspended certain iron ore and manganese operations, and other operations may be suspended in the future. Furthermore, in the case of nickel operations in New Caledonia, the impact of lower prices and lower demand for nickel has been aggravated by the ramp up in those facilities. The Company is considering several options to ensure the continuation of operations in New Caledonia. If these options are not available and the current conditions remain adverse, the Company might consider a reduction or an interruption of production for some time.

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For more information about the risks related to inputs, please see the Risk Factors described in item 4.1 (a) above: Higher costs of energy or energy shortages may adversely affect the company's business.

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4.3 - Publicly known and relevant in-court, administrative or arbitration proceedings

On December 31, 2015, the Company was not party in non-secret arbitrations.

(i) Labor

On December 31, 2015, the Company was defendant in 23,643 labor lawsuits, in a total of R\$13.5 billion, for which there is R\$7 billion provision due to risks involved. Labor lawsuits filed against the Company relate to matters as overtime, time in itinere, health hazard and dangerous conditions premium, salary equity, and outsourcing, among others.

The tables below present an individual description of labor suits relating to the business of the Company and/or its subsidiaries on December 31, 2015.

1) Claim no. 01266-2006-012

Jurisdiction	6th Panel Supreme Labor Court
Instance	3rd Instance
Date of filing	11/27/2006
Parties in the suit	Minas Gerais Public Prosecutor for Labor Matters (MPT-MG) (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 12,378,497.96
Main facts	The MPT-MG filed, on November 27, 2006, a public civil action seeking to prevent the outsourcing of (i) operation of machines and equipment used for mining, such as wheel loaders, bulldozers and drills; (ii) monitoring and reading of instruments in the tailings dams and waste dumps; and (iii) preparation and execution of fire-plan (detonation).

On August 20, 2009, the ruling was issued (partially favorable) ordering Vale to refrain from outsourcing the services mentioned above, namely, performing such activities with its own employees. The court stated that such services were the main activities of the Company and thus could not be outsourced.

On February 22, 2010, the Superior Regional Labor Court of the Third Region (TRT3) rejected Vale s appeal and partially accepted the appeal filed by the MPT-MG, granting the legal protection

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sought, forcing Vale to immediately comply with the decision.

On May 18, 2010, Vale filed an appeal for review before the Supreme Labor Court (TST), claiming the violation of article 129, III, of the Federal Constitution, and article 83 of the Complementary Law No. 75/93, as well as of divergent case law based on the lack of collective

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interests authorizing the filing of the public civil action by the MPT-MG, which could result in the lack of competence of such office to file such a claim and, consequently, dismissal of the action without appreciation on merits (article 267, I and VI and article 295, V, of the Code of Civil Procedure). Vale has also claimed the violation of Article 5, items XXII, LIV and LV, of the Federal Constitution and of Article 899 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT), because of the inapplicability of the mortgage ordered by the TRT3 without an enforcement procedure. Finally, Vale claimed the violation of items II and XIII, of Article 5, and sole paragraph of article 170, both of the Federal Constitution, in view of the violation of the right to freely work, provided that the legal requirements are met, considering that activities performed by service providers are specialized and can be legitimately agreed.

On May 21, 2010, in the files of the Injunction filed by Vale, the TST granted the preliminary order to suspend anticipated effects determining immediate compliance with the decision.

On July 19, 2010, Vale filed an Interlocutory Appeal before the TST to contest the TRT3's dismissal of the Appeal for Review. On March 18, 2015, the interlocutory appeal filed by Vale was granted and Vale's Appeal for Review was accepted.

On April 8, 2015, the Appeal for Review was partially judged in Vale's favor, nullifying the motion for clarification pronounced by the TRT3.

Despite the above decision the MPT-MG understands there is a fine for alleged non-compliance with decision. As a precaution, Vale is calculated the amounts claimed by the Prosecution Office (around R\$ 7.6 million) that would be added to the original claims of the process classified with the probability of remote loss. Due to said questioning by the MPT-MG, the amount set forth in the case was reassessed for the purpose of taking into consideration the MPT-MG's new claims concerning noncompliance with the judicial decision. Therefore, the amount claimed in the case was adjusted from R\$ 856.0 thousand on December 31, 2014, to R\$ 12.8 million on December 31, 2015, despite the fact that Vale does not agree with the noncompliance claim or with the fine. The case files were sent back to the TRT3 for new judgment of the Motion for Clarification. Once the Motion for Clarification was rendered, a new Appeal for Review was filed and, when it was dismissed, an Interlocutory Appeal was filed and is currently pending in the TST.

Chances of loss

1.8% of the total updated claim was classified as a Probable Loss, and the remaining amount has been classified as a Remote Loss

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Lawsuit's relevance to the Company

In case of maintenance of the unfavorable decision, Vale is obliged, in Minas Gerais, to refrain from outsource services aforementioned, having to perform such activities through its own employees; and to provide for the termination of contracts of outsourcing which may have as their purpose such services.

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Notes

There is only one labor claim filed by the employee from outsourced companies who is on the list attached to the files of the Public Civil Action at stake who claims to be an employee of Vale (Labor Court of Ouro Preto, case no. 1562-2012-069). Regarding recognition of employment relationship with Vale, the case was dismissed in the first and second instances, and the case was finally dismissed on February 24, 2014.

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2) Claim no. 0000676-11.2012.5.24.0041

Court	Labor Court of Corumbá - Mato Grosso do Sul
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	10/24/2012
Parties in the suit	Mato Grosso do Sul Public Prosecutor for Labor Matters (MPT-MS) (plaintiff) and Mineração Corumbaense Reunida - MCR (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 180,384.07
Main facts	The MPT-MS filed a public civil action claiming that MCR should be compelled to comply with labor safety rules set forth in Labor Regulatory Rules.

On December 12, 2012, MCR filed its defense, claiming that it has Always complied with Regulatory Rules and that the accident reported in the action has not occurred due to non-compliance by the employee with the safety rules and procedures required by the Company.

Upon the initial hearing, the court determined an examination to find whether or not there is non-compliance with Regulatory Rules.

Judicial decision was issued, without a monetary value, condemning MCR to only register the Special Service in Engineering and Safety - SESMT and Occupational Medicine, according to the Regulatory Rules. Non-compliance with the obligation to do shall cause incurrence of R\$ 60,000.00 fine per event, for the benefit of the Worker Support Fund (FAT) or any other social fund for the collectivity, to be indicated during the enforcement phase. Other claims were judged inappropriate.

The MPT-MS filed an ordinary appeal that was dismissed, thus the MPT-MS filed an Appeal for Review. The Appeal for Review was accepted and is currently pending.

Chances of loss	Possible and remote.
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company	Non-compliance with the obligation to do shall cause incurrence of R\$ 60,000.00 fine per event, for the benefit of the Worker Support Fund (FAT) or any other social fund for the collectivity, to be indicated during the enforcement phase. The obligation to do so imposed on MCR has already been fulfilled.

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3) Claim n. 00329.2006.92020003

Jurisdiction	Labor Court of Maruim - Sergipe
Instance	3rd Instance (Supreme Labor Court)
Date of filing	01/23/2001
Parties in the suit	Vale S.A. (defendant) and Union for workers extracting iron, basic and precious metals-Sindimina (plaintiff)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Guarantee of the operational activities at the potassium chloride mine in Sergipe.
Main facts	<p>Lawsuit brought by SINDIMINA union in the State of Sergipe on January 23, 2011, aiming to improve the suitability of the working conditions of employees in the underground potash mine in Sergipe to bring them up to regulatory standard NR 15, especially as regards the temperature of the mine and noise level. Vale filed the defense on February 14, 2001, claiming the lack of competence of the Union to file the action and the lack of infringement against regulating rule NR-15, which would be proved in the Discovery phase.</p> <p>On February 20, 2006, the ruling was issued determining the adoption of measures, within 30 days, to improve the cooling of the mine, otherwise the activities would be interrupted until the implementation of such measures, and a daily fine of R\$ 100,000 would be applied. On September 25, 2006, Vale filed an appeal to the Regional Labor Court (TRT) . On August 07, 2007, Vale's appeal was partially accepted. to exclude the interruption of mine activities and the payment of a daily fine of R\$ 100 thousand from the conviction.</p> <p>On November 29, 2007, Vale filed an Appeal before the Supreme Labor Court (TST) that was rejected on December 19, 2012. On February 6, 2012, Vale filed a motion for clarification, which was rejected. In March 2012, Vale filed another appeal to the Individual Bargaining Session 1 (SDI-1) and also an Extraordinary Appeal to the Federal Supreme Court STF).</p> <p>On November 2013, the parties requested a dispute settlement, and it was agreed upon in the settlement hearing that a commission would be created to assess the work environment and the commission's report would be entered into the case files and the eventual agreement would be approved.</p> <p>On May 18, 2015, the case was redistributed by succession to the office Judge Walmir Correia da Costa. The process is still suspended and awaiting the conclusion of the report conducted jointly by the parties.</p>
Chances of loss	Probable
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company	Any unfavorable decision may impose the adoption of measures to adjust the working hours and the temperature in the underground mine, under the penalty of obligation to do so, fines and, in the worst

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case scenario, total or partial shutdown of the exploration activities in the underground potassium chloride mine

No amount has been allocated since Plaintiff's claim refers to an obligation to do something (that is, to adapt working conditions to the relevant laws and regulations), with no impact on past and current results. It should be noted that, notwithstanding the outcome of the claim, Vale is already making improvements in the mine conditions. Moreover, the decision provides for the payment of a daily fine if the company continues to develop the mine activities without taking into account the obligation to adapt working conditions to the relevant laws and regulations as provided for in the court ruling.

Therefore, the Company will only be subject to a fine (i) when the decision becomes final (res judicata) and (ii) if an expert evidence demonstrates that the measures adopted by the company were not sufficient to adjust the working environment to the court ruling.

4) Case # 0292800-44.2009.5.08.0117

Jurisdiction	2nd Labor Court of Marabá-PA
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	2009
Parties in the suit	Vale S.A. (defendant) and the Federal Prosecution Service for Labor Matters(MPT PA) (plaintiff)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 817,867,226.32
Main facts	In 2009, after a fatal accident involving a Company employee, the MPT-PA filed a Public Civil action pleading safety and health measures at work and, at the end, it requested that the company was ordered to pay the sum of R\$ 1 million, for collective pain and suffering damages, in addition to a fine in the amount of R\$ 50 thousand per noncompliance. Subsequently, the MPT-BP amended the initial complaint to demand that the value of compensation for pain and suffering was increased to R\$ 10 million.

On June 11, 2015, a decision was pronounced by the judge of Marabá who ordered the Company to pay collective pain and suffering damages in the amount of R\$ 44.1 million, a much higher sum than what had been originally requested by the MPT-PA. Vale was also ordered, extra petita (a request not made by the MPT-PA) to pay the amount of R\$ 326.3 million for social dumping, as well as retroactive interest on arrears in the amount of R\$ 310.2 million, and a fine of R\$ 7.7 million for vexatious litigation in addition to court fees in the

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amount of R\$ 15.8 million R\$. The total amount of the conviction was R\$ 804.1 million.

On June 16, 2015 a preliminary decision was published in the Writ of Mandamus filed by Vale before the Regional Labor Court (TRT) determining the reduction of court fee to R\$ 200 thousand to protect the Company s right to appeal against the Marabá judge s decision.

On October 20, 2015, after Vale s Ordinary Appeal, the decision of the 2nd TRT of the 8th Region was published favoring Vale. It ordered review of the Marabá judge s decision to reduce the was published for the second ruling TRT of the eighth region, largely favorable to Vale, ordering the reduction of the compensation for collective pain and suffering to R\$ 1 million and the exclusion of the conviction for social and vexatious litigation pronounced by the Marabá judge.

After this 2nd instance decision of the total amount of the conviction was reduced from R\$ 804 million to R\$ 1.1 million.

On October 26, 2015, Vale filed a Motion for Clarification to clear some questions concerning the decision. The Motion has not yet been heard.

Chances of loss

Possible loss, because, after the second instance decision, all items acknowledge in the sentence were removed, and only collective pain and suffering was maintained in the amount of R\$1.1 million.

The amounts from the other orders, assigned by the 1st instance assigned judge in addition to the claim made by the Plaintiff have a remote loss prognosis.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/Reasons for importance for the Company

The Company considers the case relevant on account of the amount involved recognized in first instance sentence (R\$ 804 million) and impact on the adoption of various health and safety measures at the location (Carajás).

5) Notices of Infraction # 20.588.905-1 and 20.589.903-0

Administrative Level

Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)

Instance

2nd Administrative Instance

Filing Date

12/02/2015

Parties in the suit

MTE and Vale

Values, assets or rights involved

R\$ 381,168,52 (R\$ 435.62 relative to notice # 20.588.905-1, and R\$ 380,732.90 relative to notice # 20.589.903-0)

Key facts

In February 2015, the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) supervised the activities of the company Transportadora Ouro Verde S.A. (Ouro Verde), which was providing transportation services, to Vale, of finished goods between Mina do Pico (Itabirito-MG) and railway terminals in Mina de Fábrica (Congonhas-MG).

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This inspection in a notice of infraction issued by the MTE, for alleged (i) inadequate hygiene conditions; (ii) violation of safety regulations; (iii) excessive long shifts; (iv) the outsourcing of finished products was classified as a main activity, and thus not cannot be outsource; and, (v) based on the previous infractions, the MTE issued notice of infraction for practices similar to slavery.

Although the violations listed in the notice of infraction were associated with Ouro Verde, since the outsourcing was deemed illegal, all violations were drawn up against Vale.

Vale filed administrative defenses before the MTE claiming: (i) that the product transportation is an activity that can be outsourced; (ii) that there was not direct employment relationship between Vale and Ouro Verde s employees; (iii) that there was a misunderstanding in the classification of the alleged irregularities as work analogous to slavery . The administrative defenses were not accepted and Vale has filed an administrative appeal at a 2nd instance court. In April 2016, decisions were rendered denying Vale s appeal.

After exhausting its options at the administrative level, Vale filed an injunction (case # 0010627-83.2016.5.03.0005) and was granted a suspension of fine enforceability. The main complaint, a Motion to Annul Notice of Violation, was filed by designation on May 27, 2016.

As a result of the notices of infraction by the Ministry of Labor (MPT), Public Civil Inquiry # 3212.2014.03.000/9-12 was filed to investigate the alleged slavery-like practices by the service provider Ouro Verde. Vale signed a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC) on 11/8/2015 with the MPT, through which they agreed on preventive and corrective measure to ensure the labor rights of contractors employees of service providers. The agreed upon commitments are being duly implemented. For more information on the TAC, see item 4.7.

Chance of loss

Possible

Analysis of the impact in the event of loss/reasons for the importance of the process for the company

Low economic value, but relevant image impact.

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(ii) Taxes

The tables below present a description of individual tax cases considered relevant to the business of the company and/or its subsidiaries.

As result of some tax exceptions engaging companies at Vale group, the Company creates a provision totaling, on December 31, 2015, the amount of R\$ 1,052 billion, of which (i) R\$369 million are related to controlled companies abroad, (ii) R\$240 million are related to Brazilian controlled companies, (iii) R\$ 338.0 million relate to provisions related to CFEM-related procedures (described in item 4.6(ii) in this Reference Form), and (iv) R\$105 million related to other tax procedures of the Company.

With regard to the processes listed below which challenge the taxation of IRPJ and CSLL on profits from Company's affiliates abroad, it is important to notice that (i) regarding the period from 2009 onwards, tax authorities may issue new tax assessments to ensure the right to collect from the remaining balance of values of said taxes, should they understand that the calculation done by the Company is not correct; (ii) regarding the portion of IRPJ and CSLL questioned in Writ of Mandamus no. 2003.51.01.002937-0 (item 1 in this section), the Company adhered to the Special Installment Program established by Law 12.865, dated October 9, 2013 (Special Installment Program); and (iii) regarding the other portion of IRPJ and CSLL discussed in Writ of Mandamus no. 2003.51.01.002937-0 (item 1 in this section), related to the period between 2002 (containing generating facts occurring in the period between 1996 and 2002), part of the debts related to year 2005 (related to tax credits that appear in Active Debt Certificates no. 70.2.12.000303-20 and 70.6.12.000814-20, arising out of Administrative Procedure no. 18471.001.243/2007-69, and supported in Tax Collection an no. 0015197-06.2012.4.02.5101), and year 2013 and following, were not object of adherence to the installment program.

Debts related to the years between 1996 and 2002 were not included in the tax recovery program due to the retroactive nature of the tax law, principle violated by the sole paragraph of article 74 in MP 2158/01, which, created only in 2001, intended, under legal fiction, require taxation of past events (1996 to 2001) in 2002. regarding the portion of the tax credit for year 2005, there is no adherence, as the portion corresponding to the requirement of taxes arising out of accrued compensated tax losses in prior years (1996 to 2002). Regarding the years 2013 and following, there is no adherence considering that the installment program allows for the payment of debts which generating facts occurred solely by December 31, 2012. These years, therefore, are outside of the scope of the program. The total amount of the dispute between 1996 and 2002 is R\$ 2.051 billion (US\$ 525 million)

Additionally, considering the decision favorable to the Company in May 2012, attributing suspensive effects to the extraordinary appeal and, consequently dismissing the applicability of amounts being questioned, duly approved by the Plenary in April 2013, there is no need to post any bond while such favorable decision is still in force. In this sense, the company has used all the surety bonds and cancelled a pledge related to the third act of infringement (2007).

The special appeal addressed to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), filed in the Writ of Mandamus no. 2003.51.01.002937-0 was judged in the session held on November 26, 2013, when Reporting Justice an Napoleão Maia, recognized (admitted) in part the appeal, and in this portion, he granted it, while Justice Sérgio Kukina partially granted the appeal, and, in that portion, denied it. This judgment was resumed on March 25, 2014, when Minister Ari Pargendler presented his vote, accompanying the reporting judge Napoleão Nunes Maia Filho, considering inapplicable the taxation of profit from foreign companies controlled by Vale, since international treaties against double taxation should prevail. The judgment session ended on April 24, 2014, when the First Panel of the STJ decided, by majority of votes, in favor of Vale. The decision was published on May 20, 2014.

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This decision determined: (i) the incompatibility of the taxation regime on profits from affiliates domiciled abroad introduced by article 74 of the Preliminary Order no. 2.158-35/01 with certain international treaties against double taxation; (ii) the illegal nature of the taxation with positive results on asset equivalence set forth in article 7th, Normative Instruction no. 213/2002; and (iii) that profits gained by Vale in the Bermudas are subject to the terms in article 74, caput in MP 2.158-35/2001. The National Treasury filed an Extraordinary Appeal before the Federal Supreme Court, which is pending judgment.

Debts listed in said Writ of Mandamus and in discussion on the records of the following processes were included in the Special Installment Program: (i) Tax Collection 0023959-11.2012.4.02.5101 (IRPJ and CSLL debts related to years 2003 to 2006); (ii) Tax Collection 2011.51.01.518168-2 and Motion for Tax Collection 2011.51.01.509917-5 (IRPJ and CSLL debts related to year 2007); (iii) Tax Collection 0023958-26.2012.4.02.5101 (IRPJ and CSLL debts related to year 2007); (iv) Tax Collection 0011487-75.2012.4.02.5101 (CSLL debts related to year 2008); (v) Tax Collection 0011476-46.2012.4.02.5101 and Motion for Tax Collection 0013553-28.2012.4.02.5101 (IRPJ debts related to year 2008); and (vi) Tax Collection 0023974-77.2012.4.02.5101 (CSLL debts related to year 2008).

As determined in the legislation applicable to the Special Installment Program, on November 29, a 2013, the Company made the initial payments of values due as IRPJ and CSLL on the profit of affiliates located abroad, due to adherence to the installment program. At the time, the Company also formally adhered to the terms of the Special Installment Program, upon delivering the respective attachments set forth by Joint Order PGFN/RFB no. 9/2013. Monthly payment of the installments has been duly made, ever since.

Adherence to the Special Installment Program implied payment to the Federal Revenue Secretariat of R\$5,940 billion by the end of November 2013. Additionally, under the terms in REFIS in Law no. 12.865/13, Vale paid US\$ 6.0 billion in 2013, including the advanced payment and the initial payment and Vale agreed upon paying the remaining US\$ 16.3 billion in monthly payments.

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On December 31, 2015, the balance US\$ 4.431 billion (R\$ 17.301 billion) is due in 154 monthly payments, subject to interest at the SELIC rate.

The total liability for the years 2003 to 2012, including filed and unfiled periods for the Company and its affiliates, was estimated at R\$ 45.0 billion - R\$ 17,084 billion as principal, R\$ 9,831 billion as fine, R\$ 11,983 billion as interest and interest on fines, and R\$ 6,094 billion as fees.

Among options offered by the legislation, the Company opted for the payment in cash of the principal related to years 2003, 2004 and 2006 and dividing, into installments, the principal, fines, and interest related to 2005, and 2007 to 2012. According to the legislation, in case of cash payment, only the principal of the tax is due while in the installment payment, 80% of fines are exempted, as well as 50% of interest and 100% of fees.

The option chosen by the Company presents estimated face value of R\$ 22,214 billion, where R\$ 16,222 billion as principal, R\$ 1,565 billion as fine, and R\$ 4,427 billion as interest and interest on fines. Reduction of the principal is due to the discount of R\$798 million due to accrued losses in Brazil. The current value of this option after tax benefits is R\$ 14,425 billion, and it appears to be a better option compared to total payment in cash as it reduces the pressure on liquidity and minimize the present value of payments.

Participation on REFIS had impact of US\$ 6.7 billion (R\$ 15.3 billion) on the net profit in 2013. In 2014, financial expenses with impact on the net profit related to interest comprising the payments made under REFIS were US\$ 451 million (R\$ 1.0 billion). In regards to REFIS in 2015, we had financial expenses in the amount of US\$ 546 million (R\$ 1,798 million).

On this matter, it is important to note that on December 18, 2013, to comply with requirements in Law an 12.865/13, the Company submitted the petition to the records of said proceedings before the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), requiring partial dismissal of the decision and waiver of arguments under which the respective actions are grounded, according to partial waiver/dismissal parameters in the Writ of Mandamus no. 2003.51.01.002937-0.

Administrative procedures nos. 18471.000141/2008-15; 12897.000868/2009-98; 10569.000135/2011-63; 12897.000023/2010-36; and, 10569.000199/2010-84, terminated. This matter is still discussed in the judicial sphere, being object of Tax Collections. These collections, in turn, were subject to dismissal, for purposes of adherence to the Special Payment in Installments, according to requirements set forth in Law 12.865/13, and the respective progress is presented in items 3.1 and 3.2, 4.1 through 4.4, and 5.1 through 5.5.

1) Writ of Mandamus 2003.51.01.002937-0

Jurisdiction	Superior Court of Justice and the Federal Supreme Court
Instance	3rd instance
Date of Filing	02/03/2003

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Parties in the suit	Vale (Plaintiff/Appellant) and National Tax Authority (Defendant/Appellee)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Not applicable
Main facts	<p>In February 2003, Vale filed a Writ of Mandamus to ensure the right not to be subject to income tax and social contribution as far the profits of its subsidiaries and affiliates abroad were concerned, according to the sole paragraph of article 74 of the Provisional Executive Order 2.158-34/2001, and later amendments.</p> <p>Arguments of the Company:(i) section 74 of the Provisional Measure overlooks the treaties against double taxation signed by Brazil; (ii) the National Tax Code forbids the aforementioned taxation as set forth by the Provisional Measure; (iii) even if section 74 of the Provisional Measure were valid, exchange variation should be excluded from the assessment of due taxes; and (iv) the rule IN 213/2002 is illegal and (v) violation of the principle of prior taxation related to generating facts occurring before December 2001.</p> <p>In February 2003, an injunction request was granted to suspend the collection of the tax credit resulting from the challenged legislation, so that the rules of Law No. 9.532/97 would continue to apply.</p> <p>In August 2005, a rejection ruling was issued, causing revocation of the injunction previously obtained by Vale.</p> <p>Vale filed an appeal, which was received on September 29, 2005, which reestablished the suspension to enforce the tax credit obtained by the Company in the injunction.</p> <p>On March 29, 2011, the Federal Regional Court of the 2nd Region (TRF 2nd Region) dismissed the appeal, rejecting the arguments of Vale.</p> <p>After reviewing the ruling, published on May 30, 2011, Vale has changed the prognosis from remote to possible, as reflected in its financial statements for June 30, 2011, filed on July 28, 2011. On June 3, 2011, Vale filed an appeal (motion for clarification) against the decision by the 2nd Region TRF, pointing out omissions regarding the exchange rate variation and on the unconstitutionality of the sole paragraph of article 74 of Provisional Executive Order, in addition to a contradiction relative to the application of treaties to avoid double taxation. The contradiction claimed by Vale is based on the fact that such challenged decision states, at the same time, that (a) Article 7 of the treaties against double taxation prohibits Brazil from taxing profits of affiliates and subsidiaries abroad, (b) that treaties prevail against internal laws and (c) that, however, such provision does not prevent the application of article 74 of the Provisional Executive Order 2158-35/01.</p> <p>On November 28, 2011, the ruling which judged the motion (motion for clarification) partially in favor of Vale was published determining exclusion of exchange rate variation on the amount of foreign</p>

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investment, but rejecting the other requests and the suspension of the tax credit granted by the appeal.

On December 13, 2011, Vale filed a Special Appeal at the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) and an Extraordinary Appeal at the Supreme Court of Justice (STF).

The Special and Extraordinary Appeals were admitted on May 7, 2012, the same day that Vale filed for a Preliminary Order before the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) and the Federal Supreme Court (STF) requesting attribution of suspensive effects to the Extraordinary Appeal. The Preliminary Orders aimed to suspend the application of tax credits. At the STJ, although the preliminary order was granted initially, the decision judging the preliminary order rejected Vale's claim, cancelling the preliminary order. At the STF, the preliminary order was granted on May 9, 2012 and confirmed by the panel at the STF on April 10, 2013, reason why it remains in force.

On October 22, 2013, the Special Appeal by Vale (STJ) was included in the judgment agenda, but was later removed by the Federal Prosecution Office that, subsequently, issued an opinion unfavorable to Vale's claim.

On November 26, 2013, the First Panel of the STJ resumed the judgment of the appeal, when the Reporting Justice and Napoleão Maia partially granted the appeal and, in this portion, granted the appeal, while Justice Sergio Kukina also granted in part the appeal and, in this portion, he denied it. This judgment was resumed on March 25, 2014, when Minister Ari Pargendler presented his vote, accompanying the reporting judge Napoleão Nunes Maia Filho, considering inapplicable the taxation of profit from foreign companies controlled by Vale, since international treaties against double taxation should prevail. The judgment session ended on April 24, 2014, when the First Panel of the STJ decided, by majority of votes, in favor of Vale, and the decision was published on May 20, 2014. In short, the decision determined (i) the incompatibility of the taxation regime on profits from affiliates domiciled abroad introduced by article 74 of the Preliminary Order no. 2.158-35/01 with certain international treaties against double taxation; (ii) the illegal nature of the taxation with positive results on asset equivalence set forth in article 7th, Normative Instruction no. 213/2002; and (iii) that profits gained by Vale in the Bermudas are subject to the terms in article 74, caput in MP 2.158-35/2001. The National Treasury filed an Extraordinary Appeal before the Federal Supreme Court, which is pending judgment.

Chances of loss

Possible (regarding the remaining discussion which debt will not be subject to adherence to the tax recovery program).

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company

In the event of a final unfavorable decision, regarding all arguments raised by the Company, the Brazilian Tax Authority may collect income taxes and social contributions on profits of subsidiaries and/or affiliates abroad, taking into account the principle of the due process of law in the specific administrative and in-court collection procedures. This

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impact refers to the period which is not object of dismissal/waiver, for adherence to the Special Installment Plan, corresponding to the amount of R\$ 1,610 billion, as IRPJ (December 2015), and R\$ 0.441 billion, as CSLL (December 2015), totaling R\$ 2.051 billion. Amounts related to debts in 1996 and 2002, the 2005 portion and 2013 are not included.

Notes

1 On September 20, 2012, Vale received a summoning by the Federal Revenue of Brazil recognizing extinction of values related to Exchange rate variation, in the approximate value of R\$1.6 billion. Such extinction is due to the partially favorable decision issued in the judgment of an appeal (motion for stay) by the Company in this Writ of Mandamus 2003.51.01.002937-0, as described above in the item Main Facts .

2 The judgment of this direct claim of unconstitutionality (ADI) filed by the Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI) questioning constitutionality of article 74 in the Provisional Order 2.158-35/01 returned on April 3, 2013. On April 10, 2013, the result of such ADI was issued, and it was defined that article 74 is not applicable to affiliates located in countries without favored taxation (non-fiscal heavens), but is applicable to companies located in countries with favorable taxation (fiscal heavens). There was a decision for the retroactive nature of the sole paragraph of article 74 in the MP, implying the impossibility to apply this legislation to generating facts prior to 2002. On the same date, Extraordinary Appeals filed by Cooperativa Agropecuária Mourãoense - COAMO and EMBRACO were judged. The preliminary order of Vale was maintained under unanimous voting, as seen in an item 1.1, below.

3 - On December 18, 2013, in compliance with the terms in Law and 12.865/13, the Company filed a petition to the Superior Court of Justice requesting partial dismissal of the discussion and, also, waiving arguments under which the claim is grounded. On February 19, 2014, in the files of the Special Appeal, a partial waiver to the rights grounding the action was filed under terms required by Vale. The partial waiver produces effects in every tax contingency related to this issue, listed below

1.1) Development of Writ of Mandamus 2003.51.01.002937-0: Injunction no. 3.141

Court

Federal Supreme Court

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Instance	3rd Instance
Date of filing	05/07/2012
Parties to the claim	Vale (plaintiff) and Federal Government (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Not applicable
Main factors	<p>On May 7, 2012, Vale filed for an Injunction to attempt to attribute suspensive effects to the Extraordinary Appeal filed in the Writ of Mandamus (item 1) aiming suspension of the applicability of amounts for IRPJ and CSLL being discussed.</p> <p>On May 9, 2012, Justice Marco Aurélio Mello, from the Federal Supreme Court granted the injunction in this sense. On May 25, 2012, the Union filed an appeal. On May 28, 2012, the Union filed an appeal (interlocutory appeal) against the decision granting the appeal. On June 8, 2012, Vale filed its response to this appeal. On April 10, 2013, there was a decision rejecting, unanimously, the Union Appeal (interlocutory appeal) and maintaining the injunction favorable to Vale. This decision was published on September 30, 2013 and no appeal was filed. Therefore, unless the judges reconsider their decision, the suspensive effect will have effects until judgment of the extraordinary appeal. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed the waiver petition for purposes of adhering to REFIS. On February 14, 2014, a decision was issued determining the filing of a copy of the partial waiver request and the approving decision issued under the main Writ of mandamus (item 1 above). On February 24, 2014, Vale provided requested documents and the files moved to be appreciated by the reporting judge.</p> <p>The files have been closed since then.</p>
Probability of loss	Possible (regarding the remaining discussion, which debt will not be subject to adherence to the tax recovery program).
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	In the event of any unfavorable outcome, there is a chance to require guarantee for amounts under discussion. This impact relates to the period that is not subject to dismissal/waiver for adherence to the Special Installment Program.
2) Tax Assessment Notice no. 18471.001243/2007-69	
Court	Tax Appeals Administrative Council
Instance	2nd administrative instance
Date of filing	12/10/2007
Parties to the claim	National Tax Authority (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)

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Values, assets or rights involved	Total debt R\$ 2.051 billion (December 2015)
Main factors	<p>On November 12, 2007, Vale was made aware of the Tax Assessment Notice which object is the collection of supposed income tax and social contribution debts levied on the accounting gain regarding the ownership equity of foreign subsidiaries in the 1996 to 2002 base years.</p> <p>On December 10, 2007, Vale filed the defense (Impugnation), arguing that such requirements were not valid and that no penalty could be applied because the injunction issued in favor of Vale in the writ of mandamus no. 2003.51.01.002937-0 (item 1 above) was still in force. The Internal Revenue Trial Service (DRJ, for its acronym in Portuguese) partially granted the impugnation.</p> <p>On August 18, 2008, Vale filed an appeal. The National Tax Authority also filed an Appeal regarding the partial reduction of the social contribution collection.</p> <p>At the judgment of these appeals, held on May 19, 2010, some of Vale's arguments were not assessed by the Administrative Council of Tax Appeals - CARF, because, according to this entity, the matter was deemed to be subject to assessment by the Judicial Branch. Additionally, (i) Vale's argument regarding the running of the statute of limitations as far the collections of taxes referring to generating facts occurring in 1996 and 1997 were concerned, was rejected, (ii) the application of a fine against Vale was canceled, and (iii) the appeal from the National Tax Authority was dismissed.</p> <p>On September 26, 2011, Vale filed a new appeal (motion for clarification) stating the existence of omissions in the decision by CARF, and the appeal was rejected.</p> <p>On October 3, 2011, the National Tax Authority filed an appeal (special appeal) before the Superior Chamber of Tax Appeals against the CARF decision, in the portion that cancelled the penalty. Vale responded to the appeal filed by the National Tax Authority, as well as to the Superior Chamber against the CARF decision, regarding dismissal of the claim on the statute of limitations.</p> <p>On January 24, 2012, the Special Major Taxpayer Office (DEMAC, for its acronym in Portuguese), ex officio, interpreting the decision of the Federal Regional Court of the 2nd Region in the writ of mandamus no. 2003.51.01.002937-0 (item 1 above) in the sense that there is an overlapping between the discussions in this administrative proceeding and in that writ of mandamus, rejected all administrative appeals and ordered the immediate collection of part of the credits that are currently object of Tax Assessment no. 0015197-06.2012.4.02.5101 (item 2.2). Therefore, the appeals filed by Vale and the National Tax Authority against the CARF decision have not been assessed by the Superior Chamber of Tax Appeals.</p>

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Vale filed a writ of mandamus (no. 0001899-44.2012.4.02.5101 item 2.1 below) to attempt to reverse the order of DEMAC and ensure the regular development of the administrative process. Alongside, the Company filed a request for reconsideration at DEMAC, which was denied and, ever since, the files are with the judge, waiting to proceed.

Probability of loss	Remote
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	In the event of any unfavorable outcome, the taxes on the accounting gain regarding the ownership equity of foreign subsidiaries discussed under this tax assessment notice may be levied. Any financial impact, however, shall only occur in case of a final unfavorable decision in the in-court collection claim.

2.1) Writ of mandamus. 0001899-44.2012.4.02.5101 related to the Tax Assessment Notice no. 18471.001243/2007-69

Court	28th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	02/06/2012
Parties to the claim	Vale (plaintiff) and DEMAC (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Not applicable
Main factors	On February 6, 2012, Vale filed a Writ of Mandamus to suspend the order of DEMAC and ensure the development of the administrative proceeding no. 18471.001243/2007-69 (item 2 above). The injunction request was denied, and Vale filed an appeal (interlocutory appeal) against this decision and a request for reconsideration. Both were rejected. The files remain with the judge, waiting to proceed.
Probability of loss	Possible.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable

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2.2) Tax Collection no. 0015197-06.2012.4.02.5101 regarding the Tax Assessment Notice no. 18471.001243/2007-69

Court	5th Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	03/13/2012
Parties to the claim	Federal Taxpayer Authority (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Total debt R\$ 2.051 billion (December 2015)
Main factors	<p>On March 12, 2012, the National Tax Authority filed a claim to collect income taxes and social contributions presumably due, in view of the decision from DEMAC mentioned in item 2 above. On April 25, 2012, the National Tax Authority filed a petition requesting seizure of dividends to be distributed by Vale on April 30, 2012.</p> <p>On April 26, 2012, Vale filed a petition challenging the request from the National Tax Authority and offering, alternatively, a</p> <p>bank guarantee to secure the debt. On the same day, the court accepted the offering of the guarantee, presented by Vale on April 27, 2012.</p> <p>On May 8, 2012, the National Tax Authority presented a request to block monies through the BACENJUD system - through which the judge directly accesses all bank accounts in the country - that, upon objection by Vale, was rejected due to the preliminary order granted by Minister Marco Aurélio de Mello, suspending application of tax credits, object of this enforcement (item 1.1. above). Vale then requested acknowledgement of the lack of need to guarantee the execution since application of credits is suspended and dismissal of the previously granted surety bond, granted by the Court. Faced with such decision, on May 14, 2012, Vale paid the bail. Due to the aforementioned injunction granted in the provisional remedy cited in item 1.1, the lawsuit has been stayed, as the national Tax Authority cannot collect non-applicable credits. On July 17, 2014, Vale filed a motion requesting extinction of the tax collection due to the STF decision in ADI 2.588, which determined the unconstitutional nature of the sole paragraph in article 74 in Provisional Order 2.158-35/01. Waiting for the court to comment on the motion.</p>
Probability of loss	Remote
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	In the event of any unfavorable outcome related to the injunction object of item 1.1 above, Vale may have to present a new guarantee of the amounts in question under this collection.

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3.1) Development of Administrative Claim no. 18471.000141/2008-15: writ of mandamus. 0004826-69.2012.4.01.3400

Court	14th Federal Court of the Federal District
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	01/25/2012
Parties to the claim	Vale (plaintiff) and President of the 2nd Chamber of the Tax Appeals Administrative Council (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Not applicable
Main factors	<p>On January 25, 2012, Vale filed a writ of mandamus against the decision of the President of the 2nd Chamber of CARF, issued in Administrative Claim no. 18471.000141/2008-15. On January 27, 2012, an injunction order was issued to suspend the effects of the decision mentioned above and to determine the regular processing of administrative claims no. 18471.000141/2008-15 and 12897.00868/2009-98. The National Tax Authority filed a claim to suspend the injunction request (no. 0009426-51.2012.4.01.0000) and, on March 12, 2012, a decision was issued suspending the validity of the injunction obtained by the Company, in the writ of mandamus issued in Administrative Claim no. 18471.000141/2008-15. Vale then filed an appeal (interlocutory appeal) which was rejected. After, in April 2012, a petition was filed notifying about the preliminary order granted by Minister Teori Zavascki, suspending collection of allegedly due values. The decision on the writ of mandamus is still pending. On November 25, 2013, a decision in favor of Vale was published.</p> <p>On December 18, 2013, Vale filed the waiver petition for purposes of adhering to REFIS. On February 13, 2014, the judge issued an order determining that he was not entitled to appreciate the waiver request as he understood that, after publication of the decision, the judge ends with his jurisdictional activity and should be limited to correcting possible material and calculation errors. On May 2, 2014, the Prosecution Office filed an Appeal and, later, Vale reiterated its request to dismiss the claim due to adherence to the Special Payment in Installments under Law 12.865/2013. On June 10, 2014, notice was given that the Internal Revenue Service's appeal had been accepted with devolutive effect and a term of 15 days was granted to Vale to present its counterargument, which led to the refilling of Vale's request for withdrawal. The case was sent to the TRF 1 and distributed to the Reporter Hercules Fajoses. The case has been under determination since then.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable due to adherence to REFIS.

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Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company Not applicable due to adherence to REFIS.

3.2) Development of Administrative Claim no. 18471.000141/2008-15: Tax Assessment Notice no. 0023959-11.2012.4.02.5101

Court	7th Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	3/13/2012
Parties to the claim	National Tax Authority (Plaintiff) and Vale (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 14,216,689,702.56 (in November 2013, date adhering to REFIS), without reduction factors provided for in the tax recovery program. Amount included in Administrative Claim no. 18471.0000141/2008-15.
Main factors	<p>On May 8, 2012, before publication of the unfavorable decision by the STJ, in the injunction related to the item above and, thus, when the suspensive effect of the preliminary order granted was still in effect, the National Tax Authority, even with the suspended application of credits, filed a tax enforcement act to collect IRPJ and CSLL allegedly due, which, in their understanding, would be possible considering the decision by the President of the 2nd Chamber of CARF, mentioned in item 3.1 above.</p> <p>On May 11, 2012, Vale filed a petition informing the granting of the injunction by the STF suspending the applicability of credits (item 1.1 above) and, on the same date, a decision was pronounced suspending this tax collection. On December 18, 2013, Vale presented a petition claiming the loss of object of the collection due to adherence to REFIS. On February 24, 2014, an order was issued determining (a) the National Treasury should comment regarding the notified payment, and (b) the presentation by Vale of a legible power of attorney, which has been complied with by the Company. The National Treasury requested an extension of the term for 90 days on November 26, 2014, and it was again invited to comment on the payment informed by Vale. On December 16, certificates were issued attesting that the National Treasury failed to comment, and suspending the claim. The decision on such request has not been published yet.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.

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importance of the claim to the Company

4.1) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98, dated 01/11/10: Writ of mandamus 2011.51.01.005614-9

Court	32nd Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	2nd instance
Date of filing	04/29/2011
Parties to the claim	Vale (Plaintiff) and National Tax Authority (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Not applicable
Main factors	<p>On March 15, 2011, Vale received a letter collecting income taxes and social contributions which, according to the National Tax Authority, would not be the object of the appeal filed by the Company in Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98</p> <p>On March 23, 2011, Vale filed a petition requesting the cancellation of the collection on the grounds that the claimed values were indeed covered by the appeal.</p> <p>On April 15, 2011, Vale received a notice from the National Tax Authority announcing the maintenance of the collection.</p> <p>On April 29, 2011, Vale filed a writ of mandamus to suspend the collection. The preliminary order requested in this writ of mandamus was rejected.</p> <p>On May 25, 2011, the Company filed an appeal (interlocutory appeal) against the decision that rejected the request for injunction to suspend the collection. On July 15, 2011, the request to suspend the effects of the previous decision in this appeal was rejected as well. On January 15, 2013, the ruling denying the writ of mandamus was issued. On January 30, 2013, Vale filed an appeal against the decision. On March 14, 2013, the judge received the appeal and attributed suspensive effect. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed the waiver petition for purposes of adhering to REFIS. The files were remitted to be appreciated by the judge.</p> <p>Despite of the unfavorable decision issued in this writ of mandamus, application of tax credits discussed herein is suspended due to the STF decision (item 1.1 above).</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.

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importance of the claim to the Company

4.2) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98 dated 01/11/10: Tax Collection no. 2011.51.01.518168-2

Court	11th Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	07/08/2011
Parties to the claim	Federal Taxpayer Authority (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 33,903,846.09 (November 2013, date adhering to REFIS) included in the amount of the main administrative process described in Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98, added with legal fees.
Main factors	<p>On July 8, 2011, the National Tax Authority filed a claim to collect income taxes and social contributions presumably due, in view of the collection letter mentioned in item 4.1. above.</p> <p>On August 29, 2011, Vale submitted a surety bond guarantee regarding the tax collection, which was expressly approved by the National Tax Authority.</p> <p>On September 28, 2011, Vale filed a defense (motion to stay under No. 2011.51.01.509917-5), requiring the suspension of the collection until the final judgment of the main writ of mandamus (item 1 above) and the cancellation of the Company's Debt Certificate due to a material error, in view of an inconsistency of the amounts indicated therein.</p> <p>On September 13, 2012, the National Tax Authority presented its response to Vale's motion for collection.</p> <p>Applicability of tax credits discussed herein is suspended due to the preliminary order by the STF (item 1.1 above), enabling cancellation, on July 4, 2013 of the surety bond presented as guarantee. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed a petition claiming loss of objecting of this collection due to adherence to REFIS. On August 20, 2014, suspension of the execution was determined until the end of the monthly payments.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.

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4.3) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98 dated 01/11/10: Motion to Stay Collection no. 2011.51.01.509917-5

Court	11th Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	09/28/2011
Parties to the claim	Vale (plaintiff) and National Tax Authority (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Value already mentioned in item 4.2 above.
Main factors	On September 28, 2011, Vale filed a defense (motion to stay) requiring the suspension of the collection until the final judgment of the main writ of mandamus (item 1 above) and the cancellation of the Company's Debt Certificate, that grounds this tax collection, due to a material error, in view of an inconsistency of the amounts indicated therein. On September 13, 2012, the National Tax Authority filed response to the motion for stay. Vale commented on the response by the National Tax Authority (response) and filed an appeal (motion for stay), requesting that the court commented about the suspension request for the collection based on the STF decision (item 1.1 above). The appeal was granted and the process was suspended. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed a petition claiming loss of objecting of this collection due to adherence to REFIS. On September 2, 2014, the National Treasury commented in favor of extinction of the tax collection due to the payments made. On March 26, 2015, the decision was issued judging the claim as extinct, with merit resolution and condemning Vale to pay attorneys' fees at R\$ 1,500.00. Award published on April 9, 2015, replacing the decision previously condemning Vale to the payment of attorneys' fees. The Internal Revenue Service was informed on May 29, 2015. The files were downloaded on July 27, 2015.
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.

4.4) Development of the Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98: Tax Assessment 0023958-26.2012.4.02.5101

Court	7th Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance

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Date of filing	05/8/2012
Parties to the claim	National Tax Authority (Plaintiff) and Vale (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 17,623,009,684.76 (November 2013, date adhering to REFIS) included in the main administrative procedure described in Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98, added with legal fees.
Main factors	<p>On May 8, 2012, before publication of the unfavorable decision by the STJ, in the injunction related to item 1 and, thus, when the suspensive effect of the preliminary order granted was still in effect, the National Tax Authority, even with the suspended application of credits, filed a tax enforcement act to collect IRPJ and CSLL allegedly due, which, considering the administrative decision mentioned in Administrative Claim no. 12897.000868/2009-98.</p> <p>Applicability of tax credits discussed herein is suspended due to a preliminary order by the STF (item 1.1 above). Vale filed a petition claiming suspension of the collection based on this decision. The claim was granted and the process is suspended. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed a petition claiming loss of objecting of this collection due to adherence to REFIS. On February 20, 2014, an order was issued determining (a) the National Treasury should comment regarding the notified payment, and (b) the presentation by Vale of a legible power of attorney, which has been complied with by the Company. The National Treasury failed to comment under the legal term, and on March 26, 2014, a decision was issued determining suspension of the process. On April 7, 2014, the National Treasury requested suspension of the claim for ninety days due to Vale's adherence to the payment in installments, with legal benefits, using fiscal loss and the negative calculation base of CSLL. Waiting court decision regarding the request filed by the National Treasury.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
5.1) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36, dated 02/12/10: Tax Collection no. 0011487-75.2012.4.02.5101	
Court	1st Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	01/26/2012
Parties to the claim	Federal Taxpayer Authority (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)

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Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 21,731,827.64 (November 2013, date adhering to REFIS) included in the amount of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36, added with legal fees.
Main factors	<p>On January 26, 2012, the National Tax Authority filed a claim to collect income taxes and social contributions presumably due, in view of the collection letter mentioned in item 5.1.</p> <p>On February 2, 2012, Vale posted a bond to secure the tax collection claim and on February 6, 2012, the Court issued a decision considering such bond. Applicability of tax credits discussed herein is suspended due to a preliminary order by the STF (item 1.1 above). On May 7, 2013, the decision was issued suspending the process based on the STF decision and dismissing the need of guarantee of collected values, also authorizing cancellation of the surety bond presented by Vale. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed the waiver petition for purposes of adhering to REFIS. On January 28, 2014, the files were remitted to the National Tax Authority. On June 24, 2014, the National Treasury requested suspension of the claim for sixty days to evaluate the payment made. On September 3, 2014, the decision was issued determining suspension of the collection until the end of the monthly payments, and the National Treasury represented to be aware on September 25, 2014.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS.

5.2) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36 dated 02/12/10: Tax Collection no. 0011476-46.2012.4.02.5101

Court	4th Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	01/26/2012
Parties to the claim	Federal Taxpayer Authority (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 60,325,116.23 (November 2013, date adhering to REFIS), as IRPJ, value already included in the amount of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36, added with legal fees.
Main factors	On January 26, 2012, the National Tax Authority filed a claim to collect income tax presumably due, in view of the collection letter mentioned in item 5.1, requesting the blockage of Vale credits in procedure no. 20035101.024181-3, underway at the 12th Federal Court of Rio de

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Janeiro. On February 2, 2012, Vale entered the records, filing a surety bond to guarantee collection.

On May 8, 2012, before publication of the unfavorable decision by the STJ, in the injunction related to item 1 and, thus, when the suspensive effect of the preliminary order granted was still in effect, the judge, upon request by the National Tax Authority, blocked on line R\$ 55,654,046.21 in cash, through the BACENJUD system - through which the judge directly accesses all bank accounts in the country. Vale filed an appeal (interlocutory appeal) against this decision. The applicability of tax credits under discussion is suspended according to a preliminary order by the STF (item 1.1 above), reason why on May 14, 2012, a court order suspended the lawsuit.

On May 14, 2014, Vale filed a petition claiming the release of the value blocked online. On May 15, 2013, the Surety Bond was returned to the Company and, subsequently, an order was issued determining that the National Tax Authority should comment regarding the claim to release the blocked value. On June 18, 2013, the National Tax Authority commented contrary to the claim to cancel the online blocking. On July 9, 2013, a decision was issued cancelling the online blocking of Vale credits in procedure no. 2003.5101.024181-3, however, the order maintained the online blocking. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed a petition claiming loss of objecting of this collection due to adherence to REFIS.

On June 16, 2014, the National Treasury requested that Caixa Econômica Federal was notified to convert into income the deposit that guarantees the enforcement, in the amount of R\$ 62,698,188.94, with payment discounts provided for by Law 12.865/13, as well as requesting later review of the files to take required administrative procedures to settle the debt. The National Treasury was granted the review of the files to indicate the amount to be converted into final payment, with applicable deductions. On October 31, 2014, the National Treasury requested conversion into income of the amount of R\$ 41,299,643.64 and on November 5, 2014 the order was issued by Caixa Econômica Federal to be complied with. On January 29, 2015, the National Treasury filed a brief requesting suspension of the claim for five days in order to allow the sector responsible for determining payment and cancellation could conclude the necessary procedures. On March 6, 2015, the National Treasury filed a motion informing that payments were imputed and remaining balances were cancelled, requesting the claim to be extinct. On March 19, 2015 Vale requested to withdraw the remaining judicial balance that, according to an order by Caixa Econômica, was R\$14,198,955.67 on November 25, 2014. On the same date, the award was published determining extinction of the process and authorizing withdrawal of the remaining balance of the judicial deposit. On May 13, 2015, the Internal Revenue Service was informed and on May 15, 2015 the final decision was pronounced. On July 02, 2015, a permit was filed establishing the remaining amount.

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Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Based on legal determination, due to adherence to the tax recovery program (REFIS), the value deposited judicially, resulting from money attachment, will be converted into income in favor of the Federal Government, becoming final payment, upon application of reduction factors determined by Law 12.865/13. Possible remaining balance may be raised by Vale

5.3) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36 dated 02/12/10: Motion to Stay Collection no. 0013553-28.2012.4.02.5101

Court	1st Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	03/08/2012
Parties to the claim	National Tax Authority (Defendant) and Vale (Plaintiff)
Values, assets or rights involved	Value already mentioned in item 5.3 above.
Main factors	On March 8, 2012, Vale filed a defense (motion to stay) against the tax collection in item 5.3 above. The applicability of tax credits being discussed is suspended by a decision by the STF (item 1.1 above), reason why on May 10, 2012 a decision suspended the suit. On December 18, 2013, Vale filed the waiver petition for purposes of adhering to REFIS. On June 16, 2014, the National Treasury requested issuance of an order to Caixa Econômica Federal to convert R\$ 62,698,188.94 into income, with payment discounts provided for by Law 12.865/13, as well as requesting later review of the files to take required administrative procedures to settle the debt. On November 5, 2014, the decision was published, extinguishing the claim, considering the dismissal due to adherence to Payment in Installments. The National Treasury represented to be aware on January 7, 2015, and there were no changes since then. The decision is res judicata and the files were archived.
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Based on legal determination, due to adherence to the tax recovery program, the value deposited judicially, resulting from money attachment, will be converted into income in favor of the Federal Government, becoming final payment, upon application of reduction factors determined by Law 12.865/13. On February 12, 2015, the res judicata certificate was issued and on February 19, the files were written off. The remaining balance will be withdraw in the files of the respective tax collection.

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5.4) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36: Tax Collection no. 0023974-77.2012.4.02.5101

Court	1st Tax Collection Court of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	05/08/2012
Parties to the claim	National Tax Authority (Plaintiff) and Vale (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 4,609,749,384.28 (November 2013, date adhering to REFIS), value included in the main administrative procedure described in Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36, added with legal fees.
Main factors	<p>On May 8, 2012, before publication of the unfavorable decision by the STJ, in the injunction related to item 1 and, thus, when the suspensive effect of the preliminary order granted was still in effect, the National Tax Authority filed a tax assessment notice to collect the amounts of IRPJ and CSLL supposedly due, considering the administrative decision in Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36.</p> <p>The Tax Authority filed a request to block and seize monies through the BACENJUD system, which was denied. Vale informed in the files that the applicability of tax credits is suspended by a preliminary order by the STF (item 1.1 above), which caused the judge to determine suspension of the collection.</p> <p>On May 11, 2012, Vale filed a petition informing about the attribution of suspensive effect to the extraordinary appeal filed in the writ of mandamus no. 0002937-09.2003.4.02.5101 due to preliminary order request filed in the (items 1 and 1.1 above) and requesting suspension of the enforcement, which was granted on the decision on May 17, 2012. On May 22, 2012, Vale filed an appeal (motion for clarification), which was accepted to clarify that the enforcement will remain suspended until notice of the final judgment of the extraordinary appeal filed by Vale (item 1 above). On December 18, 2013, Vale filed the waiver petition for purposes of adhering to REFIS. On July 22, 2014, the National Treasury requested suspension of the claim for sixty days to accompany the regularity of the payment. On September 3, 2014, the decision was issued determining the suspension of the claim until the end of the payment, and the National Treasury represented being aware on September 25, 2014.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS

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5.5) Development of Administrative Claim no. 12897.000023/2010-36: Writ of mandamus no. 35681-31.2012.4.01.3400

Court	1st Tax Collection Court of the Federal District
Instance	1st federal instance
Date of filing	07/13/2012
Parties to the claim	Vale (Defendant) and National Tax Authority (Plaintiff)
Values, assets or rights involved	Not applicable
Main factors	<p>On July 13, 2012, Vale filed a writ of mandamus to annul the measure taken by the President of the 3rd Chamber of the 1st CARF Section, which ordered the early dismissal of administrative process no. 12897.000.023/2019-36.</p> <p>On July 19, 2012, a decision denied the injunction that had not been requested by the Company. Vale filed a petition for reconsideration, in an attempt to correct the decision that, by mistake, rejected an alleged request of preliminary order which was not even made. However, the request was denied.</p> <p>In view of this decision on August 22, 2012, Vale filed an appeal, which was not granted. On July 8, 2013, the decision was published determining the claim was inapplicable and extinguishing the suit. Vale filed an appeal (motion for stay) and, after submission of an opinion by the Federal Prosecution Office, the files were remitted to the judge's office. On July 8, 2013, an unfavorable decision was issued, and on July 25, 2013, Vale filed an appeal. Files were received by the Federal Regional Court on October 18, 2013 and we are waiting the judgment on the petition notifying adherence to REFIS.</p> <p>After redistribution of the claim to Justice Ângela Catão, the National Treasury filed a petition on December 17, 2014 agreeing with the dismissal requested by Vale. On February 26, 2015, the decision approving the dismissal was published. On March 27, 2015, the term for appeal terminated and files were returned to the origin.</p> <p>Dismissed on May 4, 2015.</p>
Probability of loss	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable, as the debt has terminated upon adherence to REFIS

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6) Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721173/2013-04

Court	Office of Large Taxpayers DEMAC / RJ
Instance	2nd Administrative Instance
Date of filing	11/14/2013
Parties to the claim	Federal Revenue (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Initial amount of R\$ 1.1 billion, but after the first instance decision it was adjusted to R\$ 282 million (On December 2015).
Main factors	On November 14, 2013, the Office for Large Taxpayers body of the Federal Tax Authority filed an Act of Infringement to collect a fine due to alleged omissions and errors in data presented in magnetic files, related to operations carried out in calendar years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Magnetic files were presented to prove the relation between entrance and exit tax documents supporting the PIS and COFINS credit operation requested in the refund claim. On December 13, 2013, Vale submitted its defense (impugnation), based on the following arguments: (i) the fine was applied in a wrong way; (ii) this is an alleged continuous infringement, which would cause reduction to the fine; (iii) infringement against the principles of proportionality and reasonability; (iv) contradiction between the checking term and the fiscal statement generating the act of infringement and decisions regarding claimed PIS and COFINS credits, (v) impossibility to apply a fine due to insufficient description of goods; and (vi) mistakes made by the supervision, while calculating gross income. On December 16, 2013, the files were forwarded to the Judgment Unit of the Federal Revenue Office of Brazil, in Ribeirão Preto SP. On June 13, 2014, the objection was judged and granted partially, to reduce the fine percentage over the value of the operations from 1 to 0.2%. Vale filed an Appeal and a Voluntary Appeal and both appeals are pending judgment by CARF.
Probability of loss	Possible.
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	In the event of an unfavorable decision, Vale can discuss the un-due fine in the judicial phase.
Notes	Resulting from MPF (Fiscal Procedure Order) no. 0718500.2012.0059

7) Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721227/2013-23

Court	Office of Large Taxpayers DEMAC / RJ
Instance	1st Administrative Instance
Date of filing	11/14/2013
Parties to the claim	Federal Revenue (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)

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Values, assets or rights involved	The case was closed in June 2015.
Main factors	<p>On November 14, 2013, the Office for Large Taxpayers body of the Federal Tax Authority filed an Act of Infringement to collect a 50% fine over a declined claim related to PIS and COFINS credit refund linked to exporting operations in the period between the first quarter 2008 and the fourth quarter 2010. On December 13, 2013, Vale submitted its defense (impugnation), based on the following arguments: (i) lack of final credit creation, (ii) controversial case law regarding the concept of input for purposes of PIS and COFINS credit and difficulties faced by the Company regarding its right to credit and compensations applied; (iii) lack of proportionality in the fine; (iv) fine applied separately, as a means to threaten the taxpayer. On December 16, 2013, the files were forwarded to the Judgment Unit of the Federal Revenue Office of Brazil, in Ribeirão Preto SP. On March 21, 2014, the files were forwarded to the Guiding and Tax Assessment Division of the Office for Large Taxpayers of the Federal Revenue of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro - DEMAC/RJ, where they wait to be appreciated.</p> <p>On July 3, 2014, Vale was notified about the decision that judged the objection inapplicable and on August 1, 2014, Vale filed an appeal. This appeal was fully granted to cancel the collection, in a decision notified to the company on January 23, 2015. Retroactive effects of MP 656/14, current at the time, was applied as the MP revoked the fine of 50% over the amount of the credit object of the request of refund that was not granted. The legal term that no longer defines as infringement the factual hypothesis described in the claim determines cancellation of the punishment applied before. The case was duly dismissed on February 10, 2015.</p>
Probability of loss	Process ended upon decision fully favorable to the Company
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	Not applicable.
Notes	Derived from MPF (Fiscal Procedure Order) n° 0718500.2012.00599
8) Motion for Annulment of Decision # 2006.020.1001869-2	
Court	Superior Court of Justice and Federal Supreme Court
Instance	3rd Instance
Date of filing	20/02/2006
Parties to the claim	Federal Union (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 5.775 billion (US\$ 1.479 billion) on December 31, 2015

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Main factors	<p>This is a motion for the annulment of the decision that ordered the collection of CSLL using IRPJ as basis of calculation.</p> <p>In 2005, a decision was handed down by the Supreme Court granting to Vale the right to deduct the amounts paid as social contributions on net profits (CSLL) from the basis of income tax calculation. In 2006 the Treasury Department's Prosecution Office filed a motion to for the annulment of decision in an attempt to annul the 2004 decision. Both the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal Regional Court of the Second region denied the motion. The Treasury Department's Prosecution Office appealed to the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) and to the Federal Supreme Court (STF). After the Treasury Department's Special Appeal was denied, an internal appeal of the court was filed. This, in turn, was granted, which prompted Vale to file an internal appeal of the court, currently pending decision.</p>
Probability of loss	Possible
Analysis of impact in case of loss/Reasons for the importance of the claim to the Company	If the Motion for Annulment is granted, the amount to be collected will depend on the terms and scope of the final decision.

(iii) Civil

The tables below present a description of individual civil nature processes considered relevant to the business of the company and/or its subsidiaries filed until December 31, 2015. For further information on the relevant cases filed after said date, see item 4.7 of this Reference Form.

1) Claim no. 0063023-34.2008.8.19.0001

Jurisdiction	41st Civil Court of the Court of Justice of Rio de Janeiro
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	03/17/2008
Parties in the suit	Vale (plaintiff) and Movimento dos Sem Terra (MST) (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Protection of the company's assets and guarantee of its operations
Main facts	Vale filed a suit with a request for anticipated relief obliging the defendant to cease attacks, violent acts or incitements which cause the operational stoppage of the company by the MST. The claim for anticipated relief was granted, establishing that the MST must refrain from such acts. The MST did not comply with the decision,

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reason why Vale requested an increase in the established fine in the event of noncompliance, which was granted by the court.

In 2012, the parties initiated new efforts to find a possible solution for this case. On June 6, 2015, a decision was published determining that the parties should express opinion regarding a possible interest in reaching a settlement. The parties are no longer allowed to file motion to suspend the process. The discovery phase has started. Due to the recent case of noncompliance with the legal decision that gave rise to the provisional protection, Vale requested new application and increase in the amount of the previously established fine.

Chances of loss

Remote

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company

The lawsuit was initiated in order to ensure the protection of the assets of the company and its operational activities. A possible unfavorable decision can increase the exposure of the company to MST attacks.

2) Claim no. 0015963-69.2006.4025101

Jurisdiction

7th Specialized Panel of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the 2nd Region (Court of Origin: 30th Court of the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro)

Instance

2nd Instance

Date of filing

08/18/2006

Parties in the suit

Federal Rail Network (Rede Ferroviária Federal S.A.), succeeded by the Federal Union (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)

Amounts, goods or rights involved

Approximately R\$ 4.1 billion (December 2015)

Main facts

The plaintiff filed a claim against the Company to receive an indemnity claiming that it suffered losses arising out of contractual default on the part of Vale related to the failure to perform railway transposition in the city of Belo Horizonte. The parties have reached a settlement, through which the construction costs of the new railroad segment will be offset from an eventual conviction of Vale, if any, if the claim is judged in favor of the Federal Government. This agreement was legally approved. On June 25, 2012, a sentence rendered the lawsuit unfounded.

In appeal, on February 24, 2016, the Federal Regional Court confirmed the decision reached by the federal judge in June 2012.

Chances of loss

Remote

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Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company
 Any unfavorable decision could generate a financial loss for the company, in the light of the amounts involved.

3) Claim no. 0009362-71.1997.4.02.5001

Jurisdiction 5th Panel of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the 2nd Region

Instance 2nd Instance

Date of filing 11/10/1997

Parties in the suit Public Prosecutor Espírito Santo (plaintiff) and Federal Union, Gerdau, Açominas S.A., Companhia Siderúrgica de Tubarão, Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A., Vale, Odacir Klein, Luis Andre Rico Vicente, Jorge Eduardo Brada Donato, José Armando Figueiredo Campos, Rinaldo Campos Soares, João Jackson Amaral, Claudio José Anchieta de Carvalho Borges, Ivo Costa Serra and Companhia Docas do Espírito Santo - CODESA (defendants)

Amounts, goods or rights involved Incalculable amount application for annulment of the concession contract for use of port terminals for the Tubarão Complex.

Main facts This is a Public Civil Action which aims to annul the authorization by which Vale and some of the other defendants operate the Port Terminal at Praia Mole, in the State of Espírito Santo. In November 2007, after 10 years of conducting the proceedings, there was a decision judging the requests to be inapplicable and recognizing the validity of concession contracts that allow exploitation of port terminals located in Praia Mole. On July 3, 2012, the decision was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of the 2nd Region (TRF2) when the appeal filed by the Prosecutor's office was heard, filed against the decision by the TRF2, on October 23, 2012, special (STJ) and extraordinary (STF) appeals. Awaiting judgment of special appeal filed before the STJ.

Chances of loss Remote

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company Incalculable amount, and it may have an impact on Vale's operation in the State of Espírito Santo.

4) Claim no. 0024892-89.2011.8.13.0570

Court 1st Civil Court of the District of Salina / MG

Instance 1st Instance

Date of filing 09/14/2011

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Parties in the suit	Minas Gerais State's Prosecutor (Plaintiff), Vale S.A., Minas Gerais Land Institute - ITER, Manoel da Silva Costa Junior, Evandro Carvalho, Mauro Eurípedes Rocha Mendes, Ricardo de Carvalho Rocha, Luciana Rocha Mendes, Orozino Marques de Carvalho, Adelzúith Marques Santos, Altemar Alves Ferreira, Breno Rodrigues Mendes (Defendants).
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Compensation for damages to the State of Minas Gerais in the minimum amount of R\$ 200 million, civil fine in an amount of no less than R\$ 600 million, plus the lands acquired by Vale.
Main facts	This is a Public Civil Action filed by the State's Prosecutor (MP) against Vale and other 10 defendants, in which the Prosecutor claimed that an organized group of people acted with the intention of illegally taking ownership of lands belonging to the State of Minas Gerais. The MP requested an injunction determining defendants' unavailability, with the exception of Vale's, up to R\$ 200,000,000.00, in addition to the search and seizure of tangible properties and the lifting of tax and bank secrecy. The petition was granted by the court and upheld by Minas Gerais' Court of Justice. At the end, the Prosecutor petitioned the stay of all effects with consequent annulment of all agricultural title that had been issued by the ITER involving the lands located in the Municipalities of Salinas, Santa Cruz de Salinas, Padre Carvalho, Fruta de Leite, Rubelita, between January 2007 and August 2011; that the ITER was convicted to hire, at their own expense, a specialized company to audit all legitimate titles issued by the State of Minas Gerais, whose amount could correspond to R\$ 200,000,000.00, a civil fine in the amount of no less than R\$ 600,000,000.00, the loss of public roles and positions, the stay of political rights, and a ban from providing service or benefitting in any way from the government. Vale filed its defense (objection) on March 15, 2012, but the discovery phase had not yet started. On April 28, 2016, the case was sent to the Prosecutors Office.
Chances of loss	Possible
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company	Damages to the Company's image as its name is associated with land-grabbing in the Northern region of the State of Minas Gerais, and due to the annulment of acquisition and loss of amounts paid by Vale (approximately R\$ 35 million)
5) Special Appeal 1.262.401 - BA	
Court	Superior Court of Justice
Instance	Superior
Date of filing	08/26/2005
Parties in the suit	Interunion Capitalização S.A. (plaintiff) and Companhia Paulista de Ferro Ligas - CPFL (defendant)

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Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 1,209,736,661.34 (December 2015)
Main facts	<p>Interunion filed a collection claim against CPFL (Vale affiliate) to receive R\$248,968,222.18, corresponding to 200 debentures object of the agreement that, although named Forward Purchase and Sale of Debentures, was indeed a debenture Lease Agreement. The defense (motion for stay) filed by CPFL was rejected, causing the filing of an appeal to the Court of Justice of Bahia. While judging this appeal, the Court of Justice of Bahia sustained the rejecting decision, causing the filing of a special appeal (STJ) by CPFL. STJ accepted the special appeal by CPFL, determining extinction of the claim, understanding that Interunion failed to appropriately show the calculation performed, which is not dispensable to file a collection claim. Against the STJ decision, Interunion filed a series of appeals (motion for stay, motion of difference, interlocutory appeal and new motion for stay), which were all rejected successively. Interunion, then, filed an extraordinary appeal (addressed to the STF). Upon analysis of admissibility, the STF understood that the appeal was not applicable, rejecting it, that is, its remittance to the STF to have analysis of the merit, under the terms in the decision published on March 10, 2014. Against this inadmissibility decision, Interunion filed an appeal (interlocutory appeal) that was sent to the STF on April 22, 2014, and where awaits judgment. The Attorney General's Office has released opinion denying the extraordinary appeal.</p>
Chances of loss	Remote
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company	Eventual unfavorable decision in the process would cause financial losses to the Company.
6) 14 Civ. 3042 (RMB) AJP	
Court	US Regional Court for the South District of New York
Instance	1st court
Date of filing	04/30/2014
Parties in the suit	Rio Tinto plc (plaintiff), Vale S.A., Benjamin Steinmetz, BSG Resources Limited, VBG Vale BSGR Limited, BSG Resources Guinée SARL, Frederic Cilins, Mamadie Touré and Mahmoud Thiam(rés)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	When the process was judged on November 20, 2015, the case was still in the discovery phase, therefore it is impossible to calculate related amounts.
Main facts	On April 30, 2014, Rio Tinto plc (Rio Tinto) filed a claim against Vale, BSGR and other defendants before the US Regional Court for the South District of New York, claiming violations against the U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO)

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regarding the assignment of mining rights in Simandou to BSGR by the Government of Guinea and the subsequent investment by Vale in VBG. On November 20, 2016, the District Court rejected the Rio Tinto's case based on RICO with merit, and the case was dismissed.

Chances of loss	When the process was judged on November 20, 2015, the case was still in the discovery phase; therefore it is impossible to determine probability of loss.
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company	The case was dismissed.
7) Case # 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400	
Court	12th Federal Court of Minas Gerais
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	12/17/2015
Parties in the suit	Federal Union, Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), Institute Chico Mendes, National Water Authority (ANA), National Department of Mining Production (DNPM), State of Minas Gerais, State Institute for Forestation (IEF), Water Management Institute of Minas Gerais (IGAM), State Foundation for the Environment (FEAM), State of Espírito Santo, State Institute for the Environment and Water Resources (IEMA) and State Agency for Water Resource (AGERH), and jointly, with the above listed plaintiffs, Plaintiffs) and Samarco, Vale, BHPB (jointly, Defendants).
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 20,204,968,949.00.
Main facts	<p>On December 17, 2015, the Federal Government filed a public civil action to ascribe to Vale, Samarco and BHPB the adoption of a series of urgent measures to obtain compensation for alleged social and environmental damages caused by the collapse of Samarco's tailings dam in the city of Mariana (Fundão Dam), and to prevent any future environmental damages. For further information on this accident, please refer to item 7.9 of this reference form.</p> <p>On December 18, 2015, a decision was pronounced to grant the injunction to (i) grant injunctive relief for Samarco to stop (or provide proof that it has already done so) the leak of tailings leak still present in the collapsed dam; (ii) determine that the Defendants (a) hire companies that can immediately start assessing the contamination of fish by inorganic matters and the possible risk associated with human consumption, as well as to control the proliferation of synanthropic species; (b) draw up studies and adopt measures to prevent the mud that thrown into the Rio Doce from reaching the Rio Doce lagoon system and to protect the sources of</p>

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mineral water mapped by DNPM, (c) draw up mapping studies of the different resilience potential of the places affected; (iii) order Samarco make an escrow deposit in the amount of R\$ 2.0 billion reais; (iv) declare the unavailable the existing concession mining licenses currently held by the Defendants; (v) grant interim relief to the Defendants so that they can provide a global social and environmental plan to recover the Rio Doce Basin and the entire degraded area; and (vi) determine that the people affected by the disaster receive assistance. In the context of said decision, a fine in the amount of R\$150 thousand was set for noncompliance with each of the measured imposed on the Defendants, and a fine in the amount of R\$ 1.5 million per day has been sets for delays in complying with escrow deposit obligation in the amount of R\$ 2.0 billion aforementioned.

On January 7, 2016, Samarco filed a petition, whereby it requested: (i) partial reconsideration of the injunction, arguing that the measures granted needed to take into consideration the technical and procedural factors required to comply with them, under penalty of jeopardizing their purpose, because, according to Samarco, specialized companies need to be hired and social and environmental impact studies need to be conducted in order for the preliminary order to be met; (ii) the extension of the deadlines for: a) presentation of study concerning the thickness of the mud, until January 18, 2016; b) presentation of preliminary recovery plans, within 45 days; c) removal of all the mud deposited on the margins of the Rio Doce, for an undetermined time due to technical difficulties involving the matter; (iii) dismissal of the obligation to make the R\$ 2.0 billion escrow deposit; (iv) reversal of the freezing of the Defendants' rights to mine; and (v) acknowledgment of the impossibility to present the required plans within the originally determined deadline. Furthermore, through this petition, Samarco reiterated its request for a justification and settlement hearing and for the suspension of fine granted by the decision until the final terms of the new deadlines are determined, as requested in the petition.

On the same date, Vale also filed a petition for reconsideration of the injunction, by showing that Samarco was already adopting the necessary measures to mitigate the impact of the accident. Furthermore, it showed that the measures ordered by decision were inappropriate to the extent that they do not take into consideration the studies required to determine the measures that need to be adopted to mitigate the damages, and it also claimed that said measures should not be determined in a preliminary injunction.

Next, January 14, 2016, Vale, Samarco and BHP filed an interlocutory appeal against the decision and requested the preliminary injunction.

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On February 3, 2016, Samarco, Vale and BHPB filed a petition to plead the suspension, for another 30 days, of the case and of the effects of the issued in the records, since negotiations towards a settlement had already begun.

February 4, 2016, Samarco filed a petition reiterating its request for reconsideration of the decision that ordered the adoption of certain measures to prevent and mitigate damages caused by the accident, reinforcing the request that to be excused from paying bonds or making an escrow deposits, under penalty of commitment to obligations undertaken spontaneously to restore damage caused by the accident.

On February 5, 2016, Samarco filed an objection arguing a lack of procedural assumptions and merit. Furthermore, Samarco argued that it was already adopting the measures sought in the injunctions voluntarily, and requested the dismissal of the initial requests.

On February 10, 2016, Vale filed its objection in which it requested the dismissal of the case without merit given the Plaintiffs lack of interest to sue. Considering the chance that the case is not dismissed without merit, Vale also petitioned that the requests made in the complaint were dismissed, given the dismissal of the interim relief and of the protection measures summarily granted; in addition to the conviction of the Plaintiffs to pay attorneys costs and fees.

On March 02, 2016, the Federal Government, IBAMA, ANA, DNPM, State of Minas Gerais, IEF, GIMS, FEAM, State of Espírito Santo, IEMA and AGERH signed a Legal Settlement Agreement, which was filed on March 07 for court approval.

The Legal Settlement Agreement was approved by the Federal Regional Court of the 1° Region on May 5, 2016, and the motion is suspended during the period in which the obligations taken by the parties involved in the settlement are met.

The Federal Prosecutors Office (MPF) filed a motion for clarification in which it questioned the jurisdiction of the Federal Regional Court of 1st Region to approve the agreement. Moreover, the MPF questioned the terms of the agreement, with respect to the adequacy of the measures set therein, as well as the legitimacy of the agreeing parties for the conclusion of the agreement. The MPF, thus, request a rehearing en banc and the suspension of the effectiveness of the decision.

For additional information about the main terms and conditions of the aforementioned agreement, see item 4.7 of this Reference Form.

Chances of loss

Possible

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons

An agreement was signed between the parties in which it was agreed that programs necessary for environmental and social

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why it is relevant to the Company recovery in areas affected by the accident would be implemented. For further information on this agreement, please refer to item 4.7 of this reference form.

8) Case # 0197171-92.2015.8.13.0521 (0007284-81.2016.4.01.3800)

Court	2nd Civil Court of Ponte Nova TJMG (12th Federal Court of BH)
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	17/11/2015
Parties in the suit	Núcleo Assessoria Comunidades Atingidas Por Barragens NACAB (Plaintiff) and Samarco, Vale, BHPB (jointly, Defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 100,000,000.00.
Main facts	<p>On November 17, 2015, the Plaintiff filed a public civil action requesting, summarily, that the Defendants present and develop, in the area of the municipalities of Santa Cruz do Escalvado, Rio Doce and Barra Longa, along the rivers do Carmo and Doce (i) programs for the recovery of the areas of permanent preservation and the sources affected by the mud resulting from the rupture of Samarco's dam; and, (ii) the registration of persons affected by said rupture and respective damage, with plan for immediate social assistance plans and indemnifications. In other specific areas, the Plaintiffs demand permanent monthly monitoring and genetic population studies of the river's ichthyofauna, and an emergency recovery program is part of the request. In addition to the ratification of the preliminary orders, the Plaintiffs also request the payment of compensation to all those affected by the accident, as well as for environmental damage, in the amount of R\$ 100,000,000.00.</p> <p>On November 18, 2015, a decision was rendered sending the case back to Federal Court, to the sub-district of Belo Horizonte.</p> <p>On November 23, 2015, the Plaintiff filed an interlocutory appeal with a preliminary request against the decision. It requested the revision of the first instance decision in order to keep the case in State Courts. Furthermore, the NACAB requested interim relief to force the Defendants to conduct several measures to remediate the damages caused by the accident, such as, presentation, in 30 days, of a recovery program for the ichthyofauna of the Rio Doce, Rio do Carmo and Rio Piranga in the municipalities of Santa Cruz do Escalvado, Rio Doce, Barra Longa and Ponte Nova, and the provision of social assistance to the victims of the accident, among others.</p>

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On November 26, 2015, a decision was rendered postponing the examination of the preliminary order to after the Defendants' brief.

On December 17, 2015, an order was given by the reporter determine that an Extraordinary Session was scheduled to attempt conciliation in the TJMG.

On January 7, 2016, the Union filed a petition in the case records expressing its agreement with the decision that ordered the delivery of the case records to the Federal Court, given its interest in the case.

On February 3, 2016, given the Union's declared interest, the case records were sent to the 12th Federal Court, pursuant to art. 109, I of the Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil from 1988 (Federal Constitution).

Chances of loss

Possible.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company

The value cause determined by the Plaintiff is R\$ 100,000,000.00 R\$, and so it is. We point out, however, that the suit is still at a very early stage, which hinders a more accurate analysis of losses in case of loss.

9) Case # 0008423-17.2016.8.13.0400 (0146085-58.2015.4.02.5101)

Court	1st Court of Mariana
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	30/11/2015
Parties in the suit	Sohumana Sociedade Humanitária Nacional (Plaintiff) and Samarco, Vale, BHPB (jointly, Defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 20,000,000,000.00.
Main facts	<p>On November 30, 2015, the Plaintiff filed a public civil action requesting that the Defendants were sentenced to pay compensation to the victims of the accident or to their families, as well as to the municipalities, for the restoration of public assets, proportional to the effects of the accident. For further information on this accident, please refer to item 7.9 of this reference form.</p> <p>On November 30, 2015, a decision was rendered denying jurisdiction to hear the case to one of the courts of the State Court of Mariana (State of Minas Gerais).</p> <p>On December 11, 2015, Vale filed a petition requesting the reconsideration of said decision, so that, before the court files were sent to the Federal Court of Minas Gerais, the Union was summoned to express its interest in demand because, if the</p>

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Union's response was positive, the demand should be sent to federal jurisdiction, pursuant to article 109, I, of the Federal Constitution.

On December 15, 2015, Sohumana filed a petition pleading the reconsideration of the decision that denied jurisdiction, requiring the court files to be sent to the Federal Courts of the State of Minas Gerais, based on the interest and legitimacy of BDNESPAR, which, as a Vale shareholder, would have an interest in demand.

On December 16, 2015, a decision was rendered upholding the denial of jurisdiction, restating the absolute lack of jurisdiction of Federal Courts and the inappropriateness of summons by any stakeholder, including the Union.

On March 10, 2016, the case was received by the 1st instance court of Mariana.

On April 1, 2016, an order was published order requesting the regularization of the Plaintiff's procedural representation.

On April 20, 2016, a sentence was published dismissing the complaint due to a lack of correct procedural representation. The case was dismissed without prejudice. Pending final decision

Chances of loss

Possible.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company

Despite the virtue of the recent decision, the case was dismissed without prejudice, and the Company considers this case relevant process on account of the amount involved.

10) Case # 0426085-72.2015.8.13.0105

Court	7th Civil Court of Governador Valadares - TJMG
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	14/12/2015
Parties in the suit	MP-MG (Plaintiff) and Samarco and Vale (jointly Defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 5,100,000,000.00.
Main facts	On December 14, 2015, the MP-MG filed a public civil action requesting that the Defendants are sentenced to adopt numerous measures to mitigate the impact of the collapse of the Fundão dam. The Plaintiff requests, in the preliminary interim injunction stage, under penalty of a fine in the amount of R\$ 2,000,000.00, that the defendants: (i) provide and maintain measures granted in the Interim Public Civil Action # 0395595-67.2015.8.13.0105, which preceded the present demand, and, therefore, has the same object (as described below in

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Comments); (ii) prepare and implement executive project for water collection, pumping and delivery stations from Rio Suaçuí Pequeno and Grande to the plants belonging to the Water and Sewage Autonomous Service (SAAE) within the maximum period of 12 months; (iii) regularly provide to the SAAE the required polymers for the treatment of the Rio Doce water until the facilities for the collection and distribution of water aforementioned are operational; (iv) install equipment for the temporary collection and distribution of water from Rio Suaçuí Pequeno or Grande to reduce collection in the Rio Doce, within at most 45 days; (v) install modular water treatment plant with a capacity for treating 120 liters per second, for collection in the Capim stream, within at most 45 days; (vi) freeze in their accounts the minimum amount of R\$ 100,000,000.00; and, (vii) confirmation the injunction and compensation for collective pain and suffering in the minimum amount R\$ 5,000,000,000.00.

On December 17, 2015, a decision was rendered partially granting the injunction to reverse the burden of proof and ordering that the Defendants pay for the cost of monitoring the water quality of Rio Doce and the drinking water served to the people, under penalty of a fine in the amount of R\$ 2,000,000.00. Compliance with the preliminary measure granted in the records of case # 0395595-67.2015.8.13.0105 was also ordered, including the order to deliver water residences, within 48 hours, as well as the presentation of a logistics plan for the delivery of water to residences, within 10 days.

The MP-MG filed an interlocutory appeal against the injunction, requesting interim relief, for the adoption of preventive and emergency measures areas affected by the accident. On February 17, 2016, a decision was rendered suspending the processing of this interlocutory appeal. Therefore, the interlocutory appeal was suspended until the final decision is rendered on the record of Positive Conflict of Jurisdiction filed by Samarco, whose purpose is to solve the matter of competence of the Federal or State Courts to hear the issues pertaining to the city of Governador Valadares. The origin of the conflict is in the fact that two public civil actions address the distribution and drinkability of the water in Governador Valadares, one of which has been filed at the federal court and the other at the state court. The conflict of jurisdictions has not yet been decided. However, there is a decision to the effect that, while there is no final decision, urgent measures should be taken by the federal court.

Chances of loss

Possible.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons

The value of the case determined by MP-MG R\$ 5,100,000,000.00. We point out, however, that the case is

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why it is relevant to the Company	still at a very early stage, which hinders a more accurate analysis of losses in case of loss.
Notes:	Precautionary Public Civil Action # 0395595-67.2015.8.13.0105, which is preventive injunction in preparation for case # 0426085-72.2015.8.13.0105 described above. This lawsuit was filed on November 10, 2015, by MP-MG against Samarco, before the 7th Civil Court of Governador Valadares TJMG. The precautionary injunction has been suspended, by order of the Superior Court of Justice.
11) Case #10264-98.2016.4.01.3800	
Court	12th Federal Court of BH (from the 2nd Circuit Court of the District of Mariana)
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	10/12/2015
Parties in the suit	MP-MG (Plaintiff) and Samarco, Vale and BHPB (jointly, Defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 2,000,000,000.00.
Main facts	<p>On December 10, 2015, the MP-MG filed a public civil action, to request, under penalty of a fine in the amount of R\$ 200,000.00 daily, that the Defendants are ordered to (i) adopt several measures to mitigate the effects of the Fundão dam's collapse; (ii) promote social communication programs on the activities performed; (iii) provide healthcare and education to those affected by the event; and (iv) provide support for the rescue of assets, animals, and others; rescue of tombstones and mortal remains from the places affected, among others.</p> <p>The main request aims at converting the injunction into a permanent order to allow for the full reimbursement of alleged material and pain and suffering damages incurred by individuals impacted by the accident, and the cost of a Remediation Plan, for the social and environmental recovery, given the alleged damage incurred as a consequence of the Fundão dam. The MP-MG also demands the resettlement and economic and social restructuring of impacted families, and that the effects of the decision rendered in the interim injunction stage of precautionary action # 0039891-33.2015.8.13.0400, which preceded this demand and which was granted the freezing of the R\$ 300,000,000.00.</p> <p>On December 16, 2015, an order was given postponing the examination of the preliminary order until after the settlement hearing. On the same date, the MP-MG requested the amendment of the original complaint to include therein new demands, among which were: (i) the granting of a preliminary</p>

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injunction; (ii) payment of R\$ 10,000.00 as financial support to the victims; (iii) identification and reestablishment of sports groups in the affected communities as well as other leisure practices developed by those impacted; (iv) increase and pay a monetary assistance fee for the victims; (v) payment of financial aid to victims whose source of income has not been directly impacted; and, (vi) present an immediate and concrete action plan, among other measures.

On December 23, 2015 a hearing was held between the parties, approved by the judge, in which they discussed: (i) the allocation of families in rented houses, noting that, with respect to this point, Samarco mentioned that it had already spontaneously met said measure; (ii) emergency relief aid, and Samarco stated that it has already begun making minimum wage payment to each person in the family who lost their income due to the accident, plus 20% for dependent family members, in addition to the value of basic food basket per family, plus the commitment to support this monthly allowance for twelve months, under the conditions set forth in the hearing; (iii) Samarco's payment of (a) R\$ 100,000.00 per family that lost loved ones in the event, and (b) R\$ 10,000.00 for early compensation, per family unit, to the families who have been physically displaced, i.e. whose properties were destroyed buildings, regardless of whether they lost income from the loss of such property; (iv) Samarco's accountability in court for the amount spent on compensation and recovery of the area, by January 31, 2016. For the purposes of payment of the aforementioned sums, except for the monthly assistance aid, a permit in the amount of R\$ 5,500,000.0 was issued.

On January 20, 2016, a second hearing was held between the parties, approved by the judge, in which they discussed, in addition to certain individual cases: (i) the advance payment of R\$ 10,000.00 to the people affected by the accident, and Samarco has committed to pay advance indemnity in that amount as well as agreed in the previous hearing, to individuals who have lost real estate property that was not classified as their habitual home, pursuant to the terms agreed upon in the hearing; (ii) compensation for the loss of vehicles, and Samarco has committed to compensate people who lost vehicles; (iii) the release permit, in which Samarco has agreed to release R\$1.0 million to carry out the previously described purposes.

On February 17, 2016, given the Union's declared interest in the case, the case records were sent to the 12th Federal Court, pursuant to art. 109, I of Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (Federal Constitution). Awaiting decision.

On March 28, 2016, Vale filed an objection in which it requested the dismissal of the case without merit, given the Plaintiffs lack of interest to sue. Taking into consideration the chance that the

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case is not dismissed without merit, Vale has also petitioned that the requests made in the complaint were dismissed; as well as the Plaintiffs' sentence to pay attorneys costs and fees.

Chances of loss

Possible.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company

The value of the case determined by MP-MG R\$ 2,000,000,000.00. We point out, however, that the case is still at a very early stage, which hinders a more accurate analysis of losses in case of loss.

12) Case # 0273073-38.2015.8.13.0105

Court	5th Civil Court of Governador Valadares TJMG
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	28/12/2015
Parties in the suit	MP-MG (Plaintiff) and Samarco, Vale, Water and Sewage Autonomous Service (SAAE), and, jointly with Samarco and Vale, Defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 1,000,000.00.
Main facts	<p>On December 23, 2015, the MP-MG filed a public civil action demanding that the Defendants are sentenced to (i) present a solid waste management plan of the water treatment plants in the municipality of Governador Valadares, with adequate final disposal of these solids; as well as (ii) to refrain from allocating, in any way, waste from water treatment in any body or in natura until the implementation of the management plan.</p> <p>On December 25, 2015, a decision was rendered granting the preliminary injunction sought by ordering the Defendants to present a solid waste management plan at the water treatment plants in the municipality of Governador Valadares and that they refrained from diverting waste from water treatment into any body, whether in natura or out in the open, until the implementation and operationalization of said plan, setting a daily fine for noncompliance and ordering the reversal of the burden of proof.</p> <p>Against this decision, Samarco and Vale filed an interlocutory appeal that was granted partial suspensive effect.</p> <p>January 29, 2016, Vale presented its defense claiming that it was not a legitimate party in the case, and that SAAE should be held solely responsible for the public water supply in Governador Valadares. Grounded in this, it requested the dismissal of the case, without prejudice, given the Plaintiff's lack of interest to sue. Taking into consideration the chance that the case is not dismissed without merit, Vale has also petitioned that the requests made in the</p>

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complaint were dismissed; as well as the Plaintiff's sentence to pay attorneys costs and fees.

Chances of loss

Possible.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company

The Prosecution Office alleges that the accident at the Fundão dam directly impacted the water distribution in the municipality of Governador Valadares and that it intends to carry out a constant assessment of the drinkability of the water distributed to that location.

The action is still in a very early stage for an assessment of impacts. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company also considers the case relevant on account of the matter discussed.

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13) Case # 1:15-cv-09539

Court	Federal Court of New York
Instance	The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York
Date of filing	12/07/2015 (First Complaint) e 04/29/2016 (Amended Complaint).
Parties in the suit	Alameda County Employees Retirement Association e Orange County Employees Retirement System (Plaintiffs) and Vale S.A., Murilo Pinto de Oliveira Ferreira, Luciano Siani Pires and Gerard Peter Poppinga (Defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	The plaintiffs did not specify the amounts claimed for alleged damages.
Main facts	Vale S.A. and some of their executives were named as defendants in potential class-action suits relating to securities before the Federal Court of New York, filed by investors holding securities issued by Vales, grounded on the American federal securities laws. The lawsuits allege that Vale made false and misleading statements or omitted disclosures about the risks and dangers of operations at Samarco s Fundão dam and the adequacy of related programs and procedures. The dispute is at a very preliminary stage. On March 7, 2016, the competent judge in the potential class-action securities suits ordered the consolidation of these suits and designated lead plaintiffs and attorneys. On April 29, 2016, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated and amended complaint. The Amended Complaint claims breach of Sections 10 (b) and 20 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Vale intends to vigorously contest these suits and prepare a complete defense against these allegations.
Chances of loss	As a result of the preliminary nature of these cases, it is not possible to determine, at this time, a variety of reliable outcomes or estimates of potential exposure.
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons why it is relevant to the Company	Any loss may lead to financial loss and damages to the image and reputation of the Company.

(iv) Environmental

The tables below present a description of individual environmental nature processes considered relevant to the business of the company and/or its subsidiaries.

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1) Claim no. 0317.02.002974-8

Jurisdiction	2nd Civil Court of Itabira - Minas Gerais
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	09/26/1996
Parties in the suit	City of Itabira (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 4,861,865,965.73 (December 2015).
Main facts	<p>The municipality of Itabira seeks compensation for expenses that it alleges to have incurred with public services rendered as a consequence of Vale's mining activities. The case was suspended, pending judgment of a writ filed by Vale to be used in this lawsuit, so that favorable evidence produced in another lawsuit could be used (item 2 below). On January 2012, the writ was judged against Vale. However, this case remains suspended because the court in the first degree has not yet received from the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais information on the writ. After this communication, the lawsuit may resume its normal course. However, the parties filed a joint petition on March 12, 2013 requesting suspension of the suit to attempt a settlement. On March 27, 2013, the claim was suspended upon agreement between the parties.</p> <p>On March 27, 2014, the case was suspended by mutual agreement between the parties. However, the case was resumed when the parties failed to reach a settlement. On November 19, 2015, an order was issued request that the Municipality of Itabira to inform the judgment of the writ of mandamus. On March 2016, the Municipality of Itabira informed that the Writ of Mandamus no. 1.0000.07.465984-8/000 had been denied and summoned the appointed Experts to provide expert evidence. The files have been awaiting order since March 31, 2016.</p>
Chances of loss	Total amount divided into possible loss (15%) and remote loss (85%).
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company	Any unfavorable decision in the lawsuit would generate great financial losses for the Company, although there is no risk of stoppage of activities.

2) Claim no. 0317.02.007032-0

Jurisdiction	1st Civil Court of Itabira - Minas Gerais
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	08/22/1996

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Parties in the suit	City of Itabira (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	R\$ 4,198,648,313.69 (December 2015).
Main facts	<p>Suit filed in the municipality of Itabira, in the State of Minas Gerais, in which the plaintiff claims that the operations of the iron mines in Itabira caused environmental and social damage and requires the restoration of the site and the implementation of environmental programs in the region. Expert witnesses were used in this case, and the report issued jointly by the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the State Foundation for the Environment (FEAM) was favorable to Vale. Nevertheless, the Municipality requested the production of new expert evidence, which was accepted by the judge. For this purpose, a multidisciplinary team from the Federal University of Lavras as appointed. On November 6, 2012, there was a settlement hearing in which the petition to stay the lawsuit was granted until May 6, 2013 in order to form the parties. Considering the end of the suspension, the City was invited to comment on the amount of expert examination fees..</p> <p>In February 2014, the municipality of Itabira filed a statement regarding the proposal of expert fees, and it requested a reassessment of the amount of R\$ 1,604,000.00, whereas the municipality may provide some inputs, such as lodging, food, and plants, maps or sketches.</p> <p>On May 7, 2015, an order was published determining the summons of the appointed expert to provide his statement and report the possibility of lowering the expert fees, within 10 (ten) days. On January 19, 2016, Vale filed a statement reiterating that the expert report to be drawn up therein has been requested by the municipality of Itabira, and therefore, there was no reason why the respondent company should carry the burden of their compensation, pursuant to art. 33 of the Code of Procedures. On February 15, 2016, it was certified held the deadline for the plaintiff, the municipality of Itabira, had expired without the presentation of any statements.</p>
Chances of loss	Total amount divided into possible loss (7%) and remote loss (93%).
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company	Any unfavorable decision in the lawsuit would generate great financial losses for the Company, although there is no risk of stoppage of activities.
3) Process no. 26.295.47.2012.4.3700	
Jurisdiction	8th Federal Court of São Luís Maranhão
Instance	1st instance

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Date of filing	07/22/2012
Parties in the suit	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI), Centro de Cultura Negra do Maranhão CNN (plaintiffs) and IBAMA and VALE (defendants).
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Immeasurable
Main facts	<p>The public civil action aims the suspension of the licensing process for the Expansion of Carajás Railroad. For that, plaintiffs claim that the environmental licenses granted by IBAMA are based on an environmental study which is insufficient to characterize globally impacts caused by the work, as well as fragmenting environmental licenses in order to uncharacterized the company's obligation for environmental compensation due in view of the enterprise. In the end, after criticisms to the required licensing model, plaintiffs claim the nullity of the process and licensing.</p> <p>In July 2012, the court granted a preliminary order, determining suspension of all Works and activities related to the expansion of the Carajás Railroad. Vale and IBAMA filed appeals (interlocutory appeals), aiming to reverse the decision, and filed before the Presidency of the TRF of 1st Region (DF) a claim to suspend the preliminary order, claiming that (i) the risk of serious irreversible economic losses arising out of any eventual maintenance of such preliminary decision, as well (ii) as the fact that the environmental study prepared by Vale fully complied with the terms in CONAMA RES 237, while there are no grounds for the claim regarding the serious risk of social-environmental unbalance. The suspension request was accepted by the Presidency of the TRF of the 1st Region, and the plaintiffs appealed against this decision (interlocutory), but were not successful and the decision favorable to Vale was maintained.</p> <p>At the first instance, Vale and IBAMA filed their defenses claiming (a) the regular nature of the licensing process, (b) the clear definition, in the study, of all diagnosis regarding the impacts on areas and communities under direct and indirect influence of the work (including traditional communities), and (c) the need to respect the competence and technical skills held by IBAMA to carry out and conclude the environmental study. In recent decision, the federal judge accepted the claim by the Federal Public Defense Office to appear as plaintiff. Vale filed an appeal (interlocutory) against this decision, aligned with the opinion by the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), in the sense of lack of legitimacy of the Public Defense to be party in the claim. The appealed decision was sustained, and there was reestablishment of the successive term for the Prosecution Office, IBAMA and VALE to present their comments. The Prosecution Office reiterated the annulment of the Licensing and IBAMA was requested to present new information about the Railroad operation and the removal of families. After IBAMA's manifestation on August 12, 2014, the files were remitted to be analyzed by the court. The preliminary order was not</p>

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granted on September 15, 2014, and the State of Pará presented its lack of interest in the claim. On February 27, 2015 an order was published to inform the beginning of the term applicable to Vale to present its comments on the licensing process filed by IBAMA. On March 30, 2015, Vale's motion was filed. Waiting for decision.

On March 17, 2016, the production of expert evidence requested by Vale was granted and it presented technical issues and assistants on April 5, 2016.

Chances of loss

Remote.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company

Eventual decision unfavorable to Vale, may compromise the licensing process for the expansion of EFC, with impacts on logistic operations of VALE to deploy the production transportation plan for Project S11D.

4) Process no. 0021337-5220114.01.3700

Jurisdiction

8th Federal Court of São Luís - Maranhão

Instance

1st instance

Date of filing

11/04/2011

Parties in the suit

Federal Prosecution Office (plaintiff) and IBAMA and VALE (defendants)

Amounts, goods or rights involved

Immeasurable

Main facts

Public Civil Action that aims to impose onto Vale and to IBAMA the duty of redoing part of the environmental study that was used as basis to the licensing process for the expansion of Carajás Railroad (EFC), due to alleged failure of indication of impacts caused by the expansion of EFC onto quilombolas communities located close to segment 20 of the EFC, in Maranhão (communities of Monge Belo and Santa Rosa dos Pretos).

On March 8, 2012, the Court approved the agreement entered by and between the parties, under which, Vale agreed upon: (i) transfer the amount of R\$700,000.00, to be managed by the Cultural Foundation Palmares and applied in the structural and cultural development of communities which protection is the object of this claim; (ii) carry out environmental studies of environmental recovery actions with hydric bodies located in the inside of quilombolas lands of Monge Belo and Santa Rosa dos Pretos; (iii) build, subsequently, four bridges in the inside of segment 20 of EFC, the first period is of 18 months, starting on the date of licensing by IBAMA, and the other periods are 12 months each, starting from the end of the first period; (iv) alter all the level passages related to each bridge to be built, signaling and lighting the passages to be used by the communities; (v) place fences on both sides of the EFC at the segment 20, protecting the areas used as crossing by people and animals. On July 2013, Vale filed a petition

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claiming that all its obligations, disregarding actions by IBAMA and/or Fundação Cultural Palmares have been complied with.

In December 2013, the Prosecution Office filed a brief stating the non-compliance with obligations assumed under the agreement.

In view of this brief by the MPF, the court requested that Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (INCRA), IBAMA, Fundação Cultural Palmares, and Vale should prove compliance with the obligations, determining that Vale should comply with such obligations within sixty days.

Vale was ordered to present justification within thirty days for the change in the schedule as provided for the construction of bridges for vehicles and people. Thus, in October 2014, Vale presented a petition informing compliance with items (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) and informing the new schedule to build the bridge, object of this agreement. After comments by MPF, as described above, the files were submitted to the judge. Decision pending.

Chances of loss

Probable (On December 31, 2015). Although, on December 31, 2015, the probable classification, due to delays in the chronogram of the overpass, had no provisioned amounts at that time, since a potential file applicable in connection with the referred delay, but still contingent on legal decision, had not yet been pre-determined in the agreement.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/ Reasons for importance for the Company

Despite of an agreement signed in this claim, under which the Company agrees upon several obligations related to the social-economic aspects of the area, delays in complying with Vale s obligations could motivate judicial decisions that could convert the obligations into fines.

We point out that, on December 31, 2015, the case had a neutral financial nature. Therefore, no amount has been provisioned. An agreement was reached in this case (obligation to do so), reason why the financial nature was changed to neutral. The probable loss is maintained but without contingencies.

Notes:

However, given the foreseen delay in the delivering the second overpass, the possible classification of the case was changed on May 31, 2016 due to third parties, not to Vale.

5) Case # 0002505-76.2015.4.02.5001

Jurisdiction

First Federal Court Criminal Justice Federal do Espírito Santo

Instance

1st instance

Date of filing

12/4/2015

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Parties in the suit	Brazilian Federal Police (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Suspension of Vale activities at the Pier II and Pier de Carvão of the Tubarão Port, due to potential environmental damage resulting from the iron ore drop and emissions of particulate material into the atmosphere and into the sea area surrounding the Pier II and Pier do Carvão.
Main facts	On January 21, 2016, the Federal Court of Espírito Santo ordered the suspension of the Company's activities at the Pier II and Pier do Carvão from at the Tubarão Port due to potential environmental damages resulting from the iron ore drops and emissions of particulate material into the atmosphere and into the sea area around Pier II and Pier do Carvão. Vale's operations at Pier II and Pier do Carvão at the Tubarão Port Coal were shut down for four days when the Federal Regional Court (TRF) of the Second Region suspend the effects of the injunction. The TRF granted to Vale 60 days to implement measures to monitor, control and mitigate the iron ore drop and the emission of particulate materials into the sea and into the atmosphere. This 60-day period expired on March 25, 2016, and the Company believes that it is in compliance with the requirements set forth by the TRF. As part of this suit, the Company may have to meet certain additional requirements to prevent or mitigate the iron ore drop and the emissions of particulate materials into the sea and into the atmosphere.
Chances of loss	Remote
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/Reasons for importance for the Company	In case of loss, the Company will suffer significant monetary losses and damages to its image.
6) Case # 0002383-85.2012.4.01.3905	
Jurisdiction	Federal Court of subsection Redemption judicial
Instance	1st instance
Date of filing	05/28/2012
Parties in the suit	Federal Prosecution Services (MPF) (plaintiff); Indigenous Association of Kakarekre for the Defense of the Xikrin people of Djudjeko, Indigenous Association of Tuto Pombo, Indigenous Association of Porekro for the Defense of the Xikrin people of Catete, Indigenous Association of Pore Kayapo, Indigenous Association of Baypra for the Defense of the Xikrin people of Oodja (Assistant Co-plaintiffs); Vale, National Foundation for Indigenous People (FUNAI) and the State of Pará (Defendants).
Amounts, goods or rights involved	The value is undefined, as it is a case involving (i) indemnity amount contingent on the opinion of an expert to set it, and (ii) the request to shut down the Company's nickel operations in Onça Puma, in the State of Pará.
Main facts	In 2012, the MPF filed a Public Civil Action (ACP) against Vale, the State of Pará and FUNAI, seeking the suspension of the Company's nickel operations at the Onça Puma mine in the State of Pará due to the alleged impact on the indigenous communities Xikrin and Kayapo located near the mining site. The MPF argues (i) that the Company's operations were contaminating the waters of the Cateté River which runs through indigenous land (IT) Xikin; (ii) that the Company failed to meet certain conditions from the environmental license required by the Onça Puma mine development; and, (iii) that the State of Pará should not have granted an environmental license to this development. In addition, the MPF pleaded the payment of compensation in favor of indigenous and monthly deposits in the amount of R\$ 1.0 million until a final decision is reached in the suit, on

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behalf of the indigenous villages of Xikrin and Kayapo.

On October 18, 2012, the court did not recognize the urgency of the requested injunction petitioned in the ACP, and denied the MPF's demand for said injunction.

On May 25, 2015, three years after the injunction was denied, the MPF filed a request for the reconsideration of the Redenção court decision claiming that the Onça Puma mine operations were polluting the Cateté river, causing damage to the health of indigenous tribes and, as a result, the MPF reiterated the demands for the shutdown of the project and for the monthly compensation payment in the amount of R\$ 1.0 million on behalf of indigenous villages of Xikrin and Kayapo.

On June 2, 2015, the court of Redenção partially accepted the MPF's request determining Vale to deposit the monthly sum of about

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R\$ 400,000, to be received and divided proportionally among the members of the TI Xikrin villages.

In June 2015, Vale and indigenous associations appealed the injunction. Vale objected to the monthly budget payment obligation and indigenous associations, in turn, objected the monthly amount set forth by the court (R\$ 400,000).

On June 25, 2015, the appeal's judge Vale's request for denied the Vale's injunction and granted the indigenous associations' injunction, increasing the amount of the monthly deposit to R\$ 1.7 million, to be received and divided proportionally among villages that are members of the TI Xikrin.

On July 9, 2015, Vale filed a Writ of Mandamus (MS) addressed to the President of TRF 1st Region (TRF 1), requesting the suspension of the injunction effects that increased the amount of the monthly deposit.

Due to delays in the proposed MS analysis and the possibility of running over the deadline for compliance with the injunction granted by the Federal Judge, Vale deposited in court the amount of R\$ 1.7 million, which was determined by injunction, and this amount has already been released to the indigenous people.

On July 20, 2015, the Federal Judge of the TRF accepted the Vale's MS and granted an injunction suspending the effects of the decision that increased the deposit amount and the actual obligation to make the deposits.

On July 14, 2015, the MPF filed another appeal seeking to increase the monthly deposit obligation initially set forth by the Redenção judge, requiring Vale to make monthly deposit in the amount of R\$ 1.0 million per village affected by the project, as well as to immediately stop the Onca Puma mine project. A new decision, the same Judge who granted the first increase fully accepted the MPF's request.

Vale filed on August 21, 2015, a new Writ of Mandamus (MS) addressed to the President of the TRF 1, objecting to this new injunction to increase the compensation and to suspend the development's operations.

Due to delays in the examination of the MS and the possibility of running over the deadline for compliance with the injunction granted by the Federal Judge, Vale deposited in court the amount of R\$ 7.0 million, R\$ 3.0 million of which were meant for the villages of from TI Xikrin, and R\$ 4.0 million would be allocated to the villages from the TI Kayapo.

On August 28, 2015, Federal Judge once again granted Vale's MS and an injunction in favor of the Company ordering the suspension of the effects of the order to shut down the Onca Puma mine and the (second) order to increase the monthly amount to be deposited.

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On September 16, 2015, due to this new decision on the MS, the MPF filed a petition requesting the suspension of the writ of mandamus to the President of the STJ, citing risk to public order and health. After collecting the statements from all stakeholders (Vale, State of Pará, and the Indigenous Associations), the President of the STJ recognized the risks claimed by the MPF and granted an injunction ordering the suspension of the effects of the injunction granted to Vale in MS, ordering that the Onca Puma mine is shut down again, and the resumption of monthly deposits (R\$ 7 million).

Due to delays in the analysis of the filed appeal and the possibility of running over the deadline for compliance with the injunction, Vale deposited in court the amount of R \$7.3 million.

On October 29, 2015, the State of Pará filed an appeal requesting the suspension of the injunction to the President of the STJ, claiming that the shutdown of the venture would bring damages to the state. The President of the STJ ordered that all stakeholders made a statement about the State of Pará's request. This time, Vale added the information presented by the State.

On November 11, 2015, Vale filed a statement addressed to the President of the STF, clarifying that (i) as determined by FUNAI, the implementation of impact mitigation and compensation actions started to be conducted through Basic Environmental Plans (PBAs) and not through management plans; (ii) the PBA Kayapó was implemented and the actions set therein were fully implemented; and, (iii) the PBA Xikrin was partially implemented because, to date, Vale had not been authorized to join the TI to perform the PBA's actions.

On November 12, 2015, Vale and the state of Pará appealed against this decision to the Full STJ and, simultaneously, filed a petition to the President of the STJ not to release the amounts until a final decision was reached regarding the appeals.

On December 16, 2015, the STF suspended the effects of the injunction granted by the STJ, allowing the operation of the Onca Puma mine and ordering the implementation, within 120 days, of the Management Plan and other mitigation and compensatory measures for the impacts caused by the Onça Puma in TIs.

During 120-day term, Vale held a series of meetings with the MPF and with indigenous peoples, in order to facilitate access to the TI to perform the PBA's actions, and it created, and then increased, a proposal for economic compensation. Nevertheless, the indigenous people kept on denying access to the TIs and did not accept the proposal.

Due to the lapse of time without the fulfillment of certain actions ordered by the preliminary decision granted by the President of STF, the Plaintiffs filed a petition for the release of the funds deposited in court (R\$ 14.3 million) on the grounds that Vale had not shown an interest in complying with the decision.

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In decision rendered in April 2016, the President of the STF understood that the decision to release or not the deposits fell under the jurisdiction of the court of Redenção. The parties filed responses to this decision.

On May 5, 2016, Vale filed an objection to the claims and requested that the amounts were kept by the court.

On May 18, 2016, the Federal Court of Redenção partially granted Vale's request and denied the Associations and MPF's petition, keeping the frozen funds deposited in court.

Chances of loss

Possible loss, given that the process is still in the discovery phase, and the technical assessment required by the parties has not yet been conducted.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit/Reasons for importance for the Company

Possibility of significant financial impact in the case of a decision unfavorable to Vale and if the Onca Puma mine is shut down.

4.3.1. - Indicate the amount provisioned, if any, for the cases described in item 4.3

On December 31, 2015, the total amount provisioned, taking into considering the individually relevance cases described in subsections (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of item 4.3 above, was R\$ 231.0 thousand.

(i) Labor

On December 31, 2015, the total amount provisioned, taking into considering the labor suits described in subsection (i) of item 4.3 above, was R\$ 231.0 thousand.

(ii) Tax

On December 31, 2015, no amounts associated with the cases listed in subsection (ii) of item 4.3 above were provisioned.

(iii) Civil

On December 31, 2015, no amounts associated with the civil suits described in subsection (iii) of item 4.3 above were provisioned.

(iv) Environmental

On December 31, 2015, no amounts had been provisioned for the environmental processes described in subsection (iv) of item 4.3 above, since these suits (i) were classified as having a remote or possible loss, or (ii) although classified as having a probable loss, no amounts were provisioned pursuant to the justification found in table 4 of 4.3 item (iv) above.

4.4 In-court, administrative or arbitration proceedings that are not confidential involving managers, former managers, controllers, former controllers or investors

The following tables show an individual description of the non-confidential administrative or arbitral cases whose opposing parties are Company's managers, former managers, controllers, former controllers, or investors.

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1) Motion to Disagree in Special Appeal no. 1.310.535

Original Claim no. 005530-40.2007.8.19.0001

Jurisdiction	Appeals: Motion to Disagree before the 2nd Section of the Special Court of the STJ and Extraordinary Appeal before the STF (Original Court 48th Civil Court of Rio de Janeiro)
Instance	Higher Court
Date of filing	05/09/2007
Parties in the suit	Petros (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	<p>Vale was requested to make an escrow deposit as payment on March 8, 2010 in the amount of R\$ 346,773,910.20, due to the temporary collection claim filed by Petros. On August 23, 2011, Petros, to increase the amount deposited in escrow, presented a surety bond issued by Banco Bradesco in the amount of R\$ 497.0 million.</p> <p>On April 23, 2015, a decision favorable to Petrobras was reached. It authorized the exclusion of the surety bond on July 24, 2015.</p>
Main facts	<p>Petros filed an action claiming the receipt of purges made because of inflation arising from the economic plans called Plano Verão and Plano Collor on amounts paid under forward contracts for buying and selling gold concluded with Vale from 1988. These contracts were paid up and settled by Petros at that time. However, Petros started legal proceedings aimed at applying the decision on a matter taken in the STJ for savings accounts books, to contracts concluded with Vale. Vale maintains that the inflationary adjustments are not due. However, the decisions were unfavorable to the Company. An appeal was filed against this decision, but the appeal was not granted.. The special appeal filed by Vale was rejected by the STJ. Currently, there is an appeal (interlocutory appeal) filed by the Company waiting to be judged by the STJ. The preliminary decision, have been judged unsuccessfully. Vale was determined to pay R\$ 346,773,910.20 claimed by PETROS in the lawsuit. To increase the amount deposited in escrow, Petros presented a bank surety bond in the amount of R\$ 497 million. Neither the special nor the extraordinary appeals filed by Vale were successful.</p> <p>Final decision has been pronounced in this case.</p>
Chances of loss	Probable
Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit	The decision unfavorable to Vale became final (res judicata), and the payment in the amount of R\$ 346,773,910.20 made in escrow. . The Company shall make no additional disbursements or provisions. Additionally, such a decision can open a precedent for similar judgments in other cases where future contracts for sale of gold are in dispute (total of 12 cases, including this one. For more details see item 4.6 of this Reference Form).

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2) Claim no. 0079940-46.2010.4.01.3800

Jurisdiction	18th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte Minas Gerais
Instance	1st Instance
Date of filing	02/18/2004
Parties in the suit	Transger S.A. (plaintiff) and Ferrovia Centro Atlântica S.A., Mineração Tacumã Ltda, KRJ Participações S.A., CPP Participações S.A., Carmo Administração e Participações Ltda, Fundação Vale do Rio Doce de Seguridade Social - Valia and Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional - CSN (defendants)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Incalculable Request for annulment of the General Meeting.
Main facts	<p>The plaintiff brought a lawsuit requesting additionally to compensation, annulment of the General Meeting authorizing the capital increase of Ferrovia Centro-Atlântica S.A. (FCA) in 2003 on the grounds of alleged practice of abusive acts by FCA s controlling group. The decision that judged the action to be well founded, was annulled by the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais, and determined the production of new expert evidence. During the preparation of the new expert evidence, the National Agency of Land Carriage (ANTT), according to the initials in Portuguese) stated its interest in participating in the case and, for this reason, the jurisdiction in this procedure was transferred to the Federal Justice of Minas Gerais.</p> <p>The judge of the 18th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte issued a decision recognizing the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to judge the case because of ANTT s interest in the maintenance of the concession and accurateness of the administrative act. ANTT appeared in the files, ratifying its understanding regarding the validity of the act authorizing increase of FCA s capital stock. The judge pronounced her decision ending the procedural instruction and started the period for final claims. All parties were summoned to present final arguments, including ANTT, without prejudice to the filing of appeals (retained motions for clarification and interlocutory appeals), given that the decision declared the procedural instructions concluded.</p> <p>New decisions were pronounced and this understanding was maintained. Additionally, we are currently awaiting examination of the motions for clarification files by the opposing party in face of the decision reached by the Judge on March 16, 2016, indicating that the issue of the active joinder of defendants required for two shareholders that are not cited</p>

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in the lawsuit (Sérgio Feijão e Associação da Preservação da Memória Ferroviária) has already been at default.

Chances of loss Possible.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit / Relevance to the Company Incalculable amount. The case is relevant because of the annulment of the Extraordinary General Meeting that authorized the FCA's capital increase in 2003.

3. Motion in Special Appeal no. 271.951 (Original Procedure No. 0529364272010.8.13.0145). The original case was redistributed to the 2nd Corporate Court of Rio de Janeiro and was given the no. 0203958-80.2015.8.19.0001

Jurisdiction 4th Panel of the Superior Court of Justice STJ Original Court - 7th Civil Court of Juiz de Fora/Minas Gerais

Instance Superior

Date of filing October 12, 2012 (original date August 20, 2010)

Parties in the suit SUDFER (plaintiff), and MRS Logística S.A., Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional S.A., Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. - MBR, Usiminas Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais, Gerdau S.A. and Vale S.A. (defendants)

Amounts, goods or rights involved Incalculable

Main facts Repair claim filed by Clube Sudfer, claiming that the controlling shareholders of MRS Logística S.A. (MRS), including Vale, have been acting abusing power, causing direct damages to MRS and, indirectly, to the minor shareholders. The plaintiff claims that ever since privatization of the former Rede Ferroviária Federal S.A. (RFFSA), when the exploration concession for the Southeastern Portion was granted to MRS, which controlling shareholders at the time were (and still are) clients of the railroad, they have adopted a tariff policy in their own favor and in non-egalitarian terms, because, for usual clients, in average, the fee was half (50%) of the maximum fee authorized by the National Agency for Land Transportation (ANTT), while non-usual clients were charged with the maximum tariff. The plaintiff claims that adoption of this tariff policy had caused damage to MRS, and the company failed to have better gains charging a smaller fee from usual clients and supposedly caused indirect loss to the minor shareholders, because they have not received dividends. Based on such claims, the plaintiff asked for: (i) condemnation of the controlling shareholders to pay any and all direct material damages imposed on MRS until the improper practice has been stopped, due to (i) the unfair reduction of the profits of the company, (ii) the non-payment of dividends, and (iii) the payment of less dividends in view of the reduced tariffs for

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controlling shareholders; (ii) controlling shareholders to be obliged to contract with MRS under equalitarian terms, considering the maximum level of the fee authorized by the Competent Authority; and (iii) condemnation of defendants to pay the 5% premium provided for in article 246, § 2 in Law 6.404, dated December 15, 1976, as well as winning fees. In January 2011, Vale and MBR presented their defenses. With the reply, exceptions were presented claiming inapplicability and impugnation of the amount of the cause. The inapplicability exception filed by Vale was rejected. Against this decision, Vale filed a bill of review, which suspension effect was granted until judgment. In January 2012, the appeal was granted to determine the competence transfer to the city of Rio de Janeiro. Against this decision, Clube Sudfer filed a Special Appeal, which was not accepted by the court of origin. Unhappy, the investment club filed a Special Appeal before the STJ, which was not recognized for being untimely. Clube filed an appeal against this decision, to which Vale and the other parties have objected. The court's internal appeal has been waiting to be judged at the STJ since May 2014. The case has already been distributed to the Rio de Janeiro Court, and it is being heard before the 2nd Corporate Court of the State of Rio de Janeiro, where it was numbered 0203958-80.2015.8.19.0001. After the reply was filed and the parties made their statements regarding the evidence, the court summoned CVM to provide statement. After CVM's statement, Vale filed a petition, on February 4, 2016, reiterating the defense arguments, which were ratified in CVM's response. On March 7, 2016, a curative act was published (i) focusing as the point of dispute abuse of power by the controlling companies given the difference in service charges to non-preferred clients and the preferred clients, who are members of the Company's controlling group; (ii) dismissing the injunction filed by the defendants; (iii) dismissing the production of oral evidence requested by the opposing party; (iv) granting the production of additional probative evidence requested by Vale and other parties. Against this decision, motions for clarification were filed and are still pending. In motions for clarification, the court's omission to examine the incidents grounding the case was raised.

Chances of loss

Possible

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit / Relevance to the Company

Any unfavorable decision in the lawsuit would generate financial losses for the Company and would damage its image.

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4) Special Appeal no. 1363585 (Original Procedure No. 0497166342010.8.13.0145). The original case was redistributed to the 2nd Corporate Court of Rio de Janeiro and was given the no. 0354058-47.2015.8.19.0001

Jurisdiction	4th Panel of the Superior Court of Justice STJ Original Court - 8th Civil Court of Juiz de Fora Minas Gerais
Instance	Higher
Date of filing	01/24/2013
Parties in the suit	SUDFER (plaintiff) and Júlio Fontana Neto, Henrique Aché Pillar, José Paulo de Oliveira Alves, Pablo Javier de La Quintana Bruggemann, Lauro Henrique Campos Rezende, Wanderlei Viçoso Fagundes, Hugo Serrado Stoffel, Guilherme Frederico Escalhão, Delson de Miranda Tolentino, Marcus Jurandir de Araújo Tambasco, Chequer Hanna Bou-Habib, Roberto Gottschalk, Joaquim de Souza Gomes, Luiz Antônio Bonaguara, Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional S.A., Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. - MBR, Usiminas Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais, Gerdau S.A., and Vale S.A. (defendant)
Amounts, goods or rights involved	Incalculable
Main facts	Clube Sudfer, as minor shareholder of MRS Logística S.A. (MRS), filed a claim against the directors, members of the Board of Directors, and controlling shareholders of MRS (including Vale). The Plaintiff claims that directors and members of the Board have incurred in poor management acts upon approving the tariff model that prejudices MRS, in force in the period between 1998 and 2002. The plaintiff claims that there was a conflict of interests between the controlling shareholders and MRS, to the extent that, as usual clients of the railroad, the determination of fees lower than market value was favorable to them. As consequence of the adoption of this tariff model, MRS faced losses, without distribution of dividends to shareholders. As such dividends were not distributed, the plaintiff claims to be unable to comply with its financial commitments with third parties, and, additionally, was not able to receive financing from BNDES to participate in the second offer of MSR shares, during the privatization process. Based on these claims, plaintiff claims: (i) condemnation of defendants to the payment of indemnity for moral damages in the amount of R\$ 150.0 thousand; (ii) condemnation of controlling shareholders to comply with the obligation to do, namely, the sale, proportional to the share held by each one, of 3,744,440 shares issued by MRS, for the same price and under the same conditions established in the Privatization Term; and (iii) considering the claimed shares, condemnation of defendants to the payment of all dividend-related differences due to the non-payment of dividends.

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On March 15, 2012, Vale, MBR and former MRS managers Chequer Hanna Bou-Habib, Guilherme Frederico Escalhão, Hugo Serrado Stoffel and Roberto Gottschalk submitted their arguments. Vale also raised procedural issues (lack of competence exception), aiming to have the claim remitted to Rio de Janeiro. There was a decision accepting this claim and determining remittance of the files to the court in Rio de Janeiro. Clube Sudfer filed an appeal against this decision, which was not granted in July 2012. In view of the rejection, Clube Sudfer filed a Special Appeal, which has been waiting to be judged by the STJ since February 2013.

In August 2015, the case was sent to Rio de Janeiro, after the final decision that granted lack of jurisdiction filed by Gerdau. After the registry certified the existence of negative summons from some of the defendants, SUDFER was summoned, on November 16, 2015, to provide statement on the matter. A decision on the objections to the amount of the suit filed by the defendants is pending.

Chances of loss

Possible

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit / Relevance to the Company

Any unfavorable decision in the lawsuit would generate financial losses for the Company and would damage its image.

5) Procedure No. 0393909-98.2012.8.19.0001

Jurisdiction

3rd Corporate Court of Rio de Janeiro

Instance

1st instance

Date of filing

10/05/2012

Parties in the suit

Carteira Administradora Coletiva Dynamo, Ruth Cazal, Fernanda Cazal, Roberto Amaral de Almeida Rocha, Alexandra Lima Alves Derenzi, Breno Wajchenberg, Roka Fundo de Investimento Multimercado, and Investe Clube de Investimentos (plaintiff) and Vale (defendant)

Amounts, goods or rights involved

Around R\$ 99.0 million.

Main facts

Plaintiff's claim that Vale had issued debentures based on deeds that provided for security deadline conditions other than those agreed upon at general meeting, reason why they claim Vale is condemned to pay the debentures according to the estimated compensation at the general meeting minutes. Vale was cited on May 27, 2013 and filed its defense on June 17, 2013. The court of the 13th Civil Court understood that, due to the issue within, the

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procedure should proceed at one of the corporate courts. The process was forwarded to the 3rd Corporate Court. Being a claim which object arises out of a right, there was no production of evidence and on February 5, 2015, the decision was issued judging the claim to be applicable. On February 20, 2015, Vale appealed. On April 7, 2016, a majority decision on the appeal was published upholding

Chances of loss

Possible

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit / Relevance to the Company

Eventual unfavorable decision in the procedure would cause financial losses to the Company.

Amount provisioned (if any)

None.

6) Case # 1:15-cv-09539

Notes:

Said suit has already been described in item 4.3 above. For further information, see suit information in Table 13 of the subsection (iii), Civil Cases , of item 4.3 of this Reference Form.

4.4.1. - Indicate the amount provisioned, if any, for the cases described in item 4.4

On December 31, 2015, no amounts associated with the suits mentioned in item 4.4 above were provisioned.

4.5 Relevant confidential claims

On December 31, 2015, the Company was not a party in any relevant and sensitive cases.

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4.6 Publicly known and relevant repeated or related in-court, administrative or arbitration proceedings

The following items describe repetitive or subsidiary, non-confidential and relevant judicial, administrative or arbitral suits filed by December 31, 2015. For more information about relevant suits filed after this date, see the item 4.7 of this Reference Form.

(i) Labor

This item 4.6 of the Reference Form highlights the amount allocated in relation to repeated or related claims. Given the size of the Company, the number of employees and service providers and the number of labor claims, only those repetitive processes that represent more than 5% (five percent) of all claims filed against the Company on December 31, 2015, described in the table below, namely: joint/subsidiary liability (14%), overtime (9%) additional payment due to unhealthy or risky work environments (7%), fines (6%) and commuting hours (7%).

Fact and/or legal cause	The more recurring objects are subsidiary/joint liability, overtime, additional payment for hazardous/unhealthy conditions, hours in itinere and fines.
Amounts involved	R\$ 5.2 billion
Company practice or that of subsidiary which caused the contingency	Difference of interpretation between the Company, employees and unions to various facts, legal and regulatory instruments concerning the issues above.

(ii) Tax

Fact and/or legal cause	Discussion about the taxable base for the calculation of the Financial Compensation for Exploring Mineral Resources – CFEM (for its acronym in Portuguese)
Amounts involved	R\$ 4,954 billion (including interest and fines by December 31, 2015).
Company practice or that of subsidiary which caused the contingency	Vale is involved in many administrative and legal proceedings concerning the collection of CFEM credits. Such claims result from tax assessments by the National Department of Mineral Production DNPM, an independent government agency under the control of the Ministry of Mines and Energy and involve discussions on the alleged difference in values resulting from tax deductions and travel expenses, arbitration and prescription term for collection, incidence of CFEM on pellets, and on final client's sales invoicing abroad and irretroactivity of IN 6/00.

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DNPM charges contemplated the collection period of up to 20 years before they were issued, under the interpretation that the statute of limitations applicable to CFEM would be the one set forth in the old Civil Code. The Company is disputing all the charges, arguing that the applicable statute of limitation was 5 years.

In 2012, the Company paid values related to external transportation and, additionally, values analyzed by the Workgroup (comprised by Vale and DNPM members) went down, and in 2013 the Company paid the amounts related to external transportation that had not been pointed out in the invoice and had not ended yet, and, at that time, the statute of limitation is set forth as five years. In 2014, the Company withdrew from the provision other discussed theses (pellets, taxes, etc.), keeping only the external transportation not highlighted in the note and considered as under the statute of limitation, this time considering the term of 10 (ten) years.

In December 2015, the Attorney General of the Union (AGU) issued legal opinion accepting recent decisions made by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), establishing that CFEM collections are subject to a statutory period of 10 years. The Company expects the DNPM to review all ongoing charges to exclude outdated values, pursuant to this legal opinion.

Vale, starting in 2016, will arrange payment of the difference in amounts relative to external transportation not highlighted in note and still valid, given that AGU's opinion stated that the statutory period is 10 years.

Fact and/or legal cause

Collection of State VAT (ICMS) on interstate transfer of ore.

Amounts involved

Pará:

R\$ 1.7 billion

Company practice or that of subsidiary which caused the contingency

Tax authorities in the State of Pará filed, in 2010 and 2013, six acts of infringement claiming payment of ICMS incurring on the transfer of iron ore from the mines in the State of Pará to port facilities in the State of Maranhão. The acts of infringements are based on differences in the understanding related to the calculation of ICMS in interstate transfer operations for iron ore between establishments of the same title holder. In any event, Vale claims that the Tax on Goods and Services, in interstate transfer, should incur on the cost price under the terms in Supplemental Law (LC) no. 87/96, as this is a produced good and not non-industrial product. The first three acts of infringement covering years 2007 to 2009, in the total amount of R\$ 854 million (in December 2015) remained in the administrative phase on 2013. They are object of a lawsuit and they are guaranteed by a collateral letter. The other three acts of infringement related to 2010 to 2012 were judged as final in the administrative phase in November 2014 against the Company, and refer to R\$ 838 million (in December 2015). Discussion on these case files began in March 2015 and they are guaranteed through guarantee insurance. Both cases await final decision..

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Fact and/or legal cause	Collection of ICMS on transportation
Amounts involved	<p>Minas Gerais:</p> <p>Total amount: R\$ 1,265 billion</p>
Company practice or that of subsidiary which caused the contingency	<p>Vale disagrees with the payment of Tax on Goods and Services (ICMS), allegedly due to the State of Minas Gerais, incurring on the transportation of iron ore by Vale itself.</p> <p>Regarding collection of generating facts related to years 2009 and 2010 (R\$ 507 million), an annulment claim was filed on January 22, 2015. On January 30, 2015, a preliminary decision was published in favor of the Company. Regarding collection of generating facts occurring in years 2011 to 2013 (R\$ 758 million), a motion for annulment was filed on October 7, 2015. On October 8, 2015 a preliminary order favorable to the Company was published.</p> <p>In any event, Vale claims that ICMS is not due as there is no provision of service for itself.</p>
 (iii) Civil	
Fact and/or legal cause	Twelve pension funds claim receipt of purges made because of inflation arising from economic plans called Plano Verão and Plano Collor on amounts paid under contracts for buying and selling gold concluded with Vale from 1988. More specifically, in the Petros case, which is the most significant one in amount terms, Vale was condemned to pay the R\$ 346,773,910.20 (item 4.4, table 1, above).
Amounts involved	R\$ 187,002,846.77, corresponding to the total amount from the other 11 cases, that is, excluding the Petros case, which is dealt with separately.
Company practice or that of subsidiary which caused the contingency	The contingency has been generated according to the edition of economic plans called Plano Verão and Plano Collor, both created by the Federal Government between 1989 and 1991. The contracts in discussion around these were all paid by Vale and considered to be settled by the plaintiffs at the time. However, the plaintiffs started legal proceedings aimed at extending application of the decision on a matter judged in the STJ for

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	savings accounts books, to contracts concluded with Vale. The Company maintains that repayment of inflationary purges is not due.
Fact and/or legal cause	Suits on moral and pain and suffering damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão dam in the municipality of Mariana
Amounts involved	Until December 31, 2015, Vale had been named in 14 suits within this category, involving a total amount of R\$ 104,391,600.00. For information suits filed after December 31, 2015, see item 4.7.
Practices by the Company or its subsidiary that caused such contingency	The suits pledge pain and suffering and/or material damages resulting from the rupture of the Fundão dam in the Municipality of Mariana, in the State of Minas Gerais, owned by Samarco Mineração S.A., a company in which Vale owns 50% of the share capital, and the remaining 50% are held by BHP Billiton Brazil Ltda. (BHPB).

4.6.1. - Indicate the amount provisioned, if any, for the cases described in item 4.6

On December 31, 2015, the total amount provisioned, considering the suits described in subsection (i), (ii), and (iii) from item 4.6 above, was R\$ 1,182.3 million.

(i) Labor

On December 31, 2015, the total amount provisioned, considering the labor suits that are jointly relevant, described in sub-item (i) of item 4.6 above, was R\$ 840.0 million.

(ii) Tax

On December 31, 2015, the total amount provisioned, considering the tax suits that are jointly relevant, described in subsection (ii) of item 4.6 above, is R\$ 338.0 million.

(iii) Civil

On December 31, 2015, the total amount provisioned, considering the civil suits that are jointly relevant, described in subsection (iii) of item 4.6 above, was R\$ 4.3 million.

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4.7 Other significant contingencies

Discussion on Tax Benefit Concessions

Vale was involved in discussion with Swiss authorities regarding the granting of tax benefits to its Swiss subsidiary, Vale International. The dispute was resolved in December 2012 when Vale International paid the additional federal taxes claimed by the Swiss federal authorities, in four payments in the total amount of CHF 212 million Swiss francs. The first payment of CHF 53.2 million was made in January 2013 and payment of the last installment was made in December 2015.

Additional information to item 4.3

Relevant contingencies filed after December 31, 2015

Following are descriptions of relevant contingencies in which Vale was named December 31, 2015.

Considering the recent accident at the Fundão dam, it is probable that Vale is going to be named in other suits related to the accident, in addition to the ones described below, which may involve significantly relevant amounts.

Civil

Case # 0000640-06.2016.8.08.0014

Court.	2nd Civil Court of Colatina - State of Espírito Santo's Court
Instance	First Instance
Filing Date	15/01/2016
Parties in the suit	Prosecution Office of the State of Espírito Santo (Plaintiff) (MP-ES) and Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco), Vale S.A. (Company or Vale) and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) (jointly Defendants)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 2,000,000,000.00.
Key facts	

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On January 15, 2016, the MP-ES filed a public civil action to sentence Samarco to pay diffuse moral damages as the results of constraints experienced by the people from the municipality of Colatina, as a result of the rupture of the tailings dam in the city of Mariana. For further information on this accident, please refer to item 7.9 of this reference form.

The plaintiff filed protective orders, through which it demands: (i) the freeze of R\$ 2 billion in the accounts of the Defendants to ensure future implementation; (ii) unveil of the Defendants tax secrecy; (iii) delivery of documentation pertaining to the accident; and, (iv) that CVM received communication about this suit.

To this effect, the MP-ES ordered the piercing of the corporate veil of Samarco's shareholders, claiming that, although there is no evidence that Samarco, owner and operator of the Fundão dam, is in a state of insolvency, there was a possibility that that could become the case.

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On January 22, 2016, the MP-ES amended the complaint by including as a beneficiary the Municipal Protection Fund for Consumer Protection, in the amount of R\$ 2,000,000.00.

On January 19, 2016, Samarco filed an objection in which it argued that support measures to those affected by the accident had already been implemented, and financial resources were being allocated for remediation of the damages caused by the accident. Additionally, within that same context, Samarco argued that the protective order had no merit and that, moreover, it could compromise additional efforts to mitigate the impact caused by the accident.

On February 11, 2016, a decision was rendered denying the MP-ES provisional protection that requested the Defendants cash freeze.

On February 17, 2016, the MP-ES filed an interlocutory appeal (AI) in objection to the decision that denied the provisional protection and petitioning the freezing of R\$ 2.0 billion reais and the piercing of the Defendants corporate veil, among other measures.

On March 10, 2016, a decision was rendered postponing the examination of the additional effect petitioned by MP-S, so that, before a decision was made, the 1st Instance judge was notified to provide information, and the Defendants were summoned to file statements.

On March 23, 2016, a decision was rendered on the AI filed by the MP-ES upholding the decision that it objected. Since it was a monocratic decision, however, it awaits decision by the panel.

On April 19, 2016, Vale filed an objection to the appeal demanding that it was denied.

On April 25, 2016, Vale filed an objection requesting that the plaintiffs petition is denied; as well as the Plaintiff s sentence to pay attorneys costs and fees, grounded on the lack of collective moral damages to be compensated.

In the first instance, the Defendants have already filed an objection requesting that the suit is dismissed.

Chance of loss

Analysis of the impact in the event of loss/reasons for the importance of the process for the company

Possible

The financial impact can reach R\$ 2,000,000,000.00, amount determined by the MP-S. We point out, however, that the suit is still at a very early stage, which hinders a more accurate analysis of losses in case of loss.

Case # 0016395-63.2016.8.13.0521

Court

2nd Civil Court of the Judicial District of Ponte Nova Court of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG)

Instance

First Instance

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Filing Date	18/02/2016
Parties in the suit	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (plaintiff) (MP-MG) and Samarco, Vale and BHP (jointly, Defendants)
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$ 600,000,000.00.

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Key facts

On February 17, 2016, the MP-MG filed a public civil action to sentence the Defendants to adopt certain measures to mitigate damages allegedly caused to urban environmental heritage in the municipality of Barra Longa, District of Gesteira and Barretos Village. The MP-MG demands that the Defendants comply with generic obligations as well as the preventive constriction of a sum of money to ensure the future implementation of yet undetermined measures.

On February 19, 2016, a decision was issued by the TJMG granting the preliminary petition to (i) partially grant the injunction ordering that the following obligations are met, under penalty of a daily fine in the amount of R\$ 500,000.00: (a) implementation of basic, structural, and executive projects for the full recovery of impacted public assets and, (b) implementation of contention work along the riverbed of Rio Carmo, where needed; (ii) the freeze of R\$ 500,000,000.00; and (iii) presentation of a settlement proposal, if there is one.

On February 18, 2016, Samarco filed a petition whereby it (i) required that (a) the suit was sent to the Federal Court because the TJMG did not have jurisdiction to decide on the sure, (b) a settlement hearing was arranged between the parties before a preliminary injunction was filed; and, (ii) it stated that Samarco had already implemented several support measures and that it had signed a preliminary agreement (TCP) with the Federal Prosecution Office and the MP-MG for the creation of a Fund, in the amount of R\$ 1.0 billion, to support the social and environmental damage caused by the disaster.

Additionally, within the framework of the aforementioned petition, Samarco clarified that it had already provided documents showing evidence of relevant deposits and collaterals, amounting to R\$ 2.3 billion, as well as of the adoption of measures aimed at repairing environmental and social damage resulting from the accident at the Fundão dam. It also argued that the granting of financial constrictions could bring negative effects to Samarco and its obligations in the mitigation of the impacts caused by the rupture of the dam in Mariana. Given the foregoing, it petitioned that the preliminary order demanded in the complaint was denied.

On February 23, 2016, a decision was rendered ordering that the case records are kept at the State Courts.

On March 1, 2016, Samarco, in a petition, stated its interest in settling under terms of the demand.

On March 4, 2016, Samarco filed a petition to address the decision that granted the injunction, reporting that it had already started the reconstruction, recovery, and repair of public assets affected by the accident, as well as it had hired a specialized company, named 3T Construções, to perform this action.

On March 17, 2016, Samarco filed the petition in which it provided evidence of full compliance with the injunction, showing that all necessary emergency measures were already being implemented.

On March 18, 2016, Vale filed a petition to provide evidence of compliance with the injunction, noting that Samarco had hired specialized firms to start the reconstruction of Barra Longa's infrastructure projects, already in the development phase.

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Samarco and Vale filed an interlocutory appeal against the preliminary decision, and it was granted suspensive effect.

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On April 8, 2016, Vale filed a defense showing that the measures demanded by the Plaintiff had already been spontaneously fulfilled by Samarco. Grounded in this, it requested the dismissal of the case, without prejudice, given the Plaintiff's lack of interest to sue. Taking into consideration the chance that the case is not dismissed without merit, Vale has also petitioned that the demands made in the complaint were dismissed, with revocation of the granted injunction; as well as the Plaintiff's sentence to pay attorneys costs and fees.

Chance of loss	Possible
Analysis of the impact in the event of loss/reasons for the importance of the process for the company	The financial impact can reach R\$ 600,000,000.00, amount determined by the MP-MG. We point out, however, that the suit is still at a very early stage, which hinders a more accurate analysis of losses in case of loss.

3) Public Civil Action 23863-07.2016.4.01.3800

Court	12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte
Instance	First Instance
Filing Date	05/03/2016
Parties in the suit	Federal Prosecution Office (MPF or Plaintiff) and Samarco, BHPB, Vale, Federal Union, State of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, National Water Authority (ANA), Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Renewable Resources (IBAMA), National Department of Mining Production (DNPM), Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity (ICMBio), National Foundation for Indigenous Populations (FUNAI), National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), National Heritage and Arts Institute (IFAN), National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), State Institute of Forestation (IEF), Minas Gerais Institute of Water Management (IGAM), State Foundation for the Environment (FEAM), State Heritage and Art Institute of Minas Gerais (IEPHA), State Institute for the Environment and Water Resources (IEMA), Institute for the Defense of Agricultural and Cattle Practices and Forestry of Espírito Santo (IDAF) and State Agency of Water Resources (AGERH) (jointly, Defendants).
Values, assets or rights involved	R\$155,052,000,000.00.
Key facts	On May 3, 2016, the MPF filed this civil action demanding (i) the adoption of measures to mitigate the social, economic and environmental impacts arising from the collapse of the Fundão dam, as well as other emergency measures; (ii) sentence of the Defendants to pay compensation to the people for the time they would have been prevented from enjoying a balanced environment; and, (iii) sentence to pay collective moral damages. We point out the following demands: that (i) the Defendants, jointly, within 30 days deposit in a private fund, under their own management and supervision by and independent specialized auditing firm, the initial amount of R\$ 7,752,600,000.00, to be linked to the implementation of social environmental and emergency programs; (ii) the defendant companies, jointly, within 30 days, provide collateral in the amount of R\$ 155,052,000,000.00; (iii) the defendant companies, jointly, in the event of freeze or constrictive measures applied to the fund, shall pay, within 5 business days, the amount equivalent to the amount frozen, to resume the available net balance; (iv) encumbrance or disposal of fixed assets belonging to the defendant companies is forbidden, and the measure must include, among others, real estate properties, mining rights, and shares

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held in the national territory; (v) the distributions of profits by the defendant companies shall be forbidden, whether as dividends, interest on capital, or any other means; (vi) legal freeze of all sums from the defendant companies corporate earnings not distributed to date; (vii) the defendant companies, jointly, secondarily, the public entities shall: a) present a recovery, socio and environmental mitigation and compensation plan for the entire environmental impact occurred as a result of the collapse of the Fundão dam, within at most 90 days; b) present a recovery, socio and environmental mitigation and compensation plan for the entire social and economic impact occurred as a result of the collapse of the Fundão dam, within at most 90 days; (viii) the defendant companies and, secondarily, the public entities, shall finance the expenses and fees of international organizations that may come collaborate in the suits to define the most suitable economic, social and environmental measures for mediation and dialogue with affected communities; (ix) the defendant companies shall initiate and implement, in a timely manner, the required measures to restore environmental balance, restoring the environment impacted by the collapse of the Fundão dam, and recovery, compensation and indemnity of damage through social and economic programs, projects and actions included in the environmental recovery plan for the entire environmental impact and in the social and economic recovery plan previously submitted and duly approved by the Government, and this obligation falls jointly to the defendant companies and, secondarily, to public entities; (x) the defendant companies shall adopt effective measures to stop the mining tailings still dammed in the Germano Complex or accumulated on the banks of the rivers Gualaxo do Norte, Carmo and Doce to their water bodies; (xi) the defendant companies shall adopt effective measures to ensure the stability and security of the remaining structures used by Samarco in the city of Mariana, and shall, within 30 days, submit: a) proof of the adoption of measures to ensure the stability of the Germano dam, Santarém dam, and other remaining Fundão structures (Diques 2, Sela, Tulipa and Selinha); b) and emergency action plan to be adopted in case of the collapse of structures; c) systematized update of the existing Emergency Action Plan based on a new study Dam Collapse of the Germano dam, the Santarém dam, and other remaining Fundão structures; d) improvement of roads suitable for the displacement of the population potentially impacted in the case of new collapses, including by paving of escape route planned for the Longa Barra inhabitants, which links this municipality to Ponte Nova (MG); (xi) the companies, within 10 days, shall present a detailed plan of short-term actions, without prejudice to the subsequent submission of a final plan for the management of refuse from the Fundão dam; (xii) the defendant companies shall implement an environmentally appropriate disposal of the mining waste to be removed from the area affected by the collapse of the Fundão dam, and its introduction to another production chain; (xiii) the defendant companies, within 10 days, shall submit a detailed short-term action plan, without prejudice to the subsequent presentation of a final plan, for emergency actions of re-vegetation, reforestation, and recovery of permanent preservation areas; (xiv) the defendant companies, within 60 days, shall present a preliminary diagnostic report of all the permanent preservation areas degraded along the margins of the Doce River basin and, based on the diagnosis, prepare emergency action plans for their full recovery; (xvi) the defendant companies shall, within 30 days, initiate the implementation of emergency action plan for the conservation and recovery of the aquatic fauna, which should contain, at least, the following lines of action: a) a schedule of actions for the temporary repopulation of impacted native species; b) support measures to entities that collected specimens in the Noah's Ark operation, for the conservation of genetic material and research development; (xvii) that, within 30 days, the defendant companies shall

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present and start implementing the emergency plan of actions for the recovery of material cultural property and preservation of the cultural heritage districts of Bento Rodrigues, Paracatu de Baixo, and Gesteira, as well as the municipality of Barra Longa, following at least the following parameters: a) development and implementation, through qualified professionals, of archaeological project of the impacted sites; b) dissemination of scientific knowledge already produced about the archaeological heritage of the area impacted, whose access and research was abandoned due to changes in topography caused by collapse; c) recovery of impacted cultural heritage, preferably through the construction of field schools to encourage the use and training of local labor; d) actions for the rescue, generational transmission, and promotion of cultural activities of the communities, such as parties and celebrations, traditional knowledge and techniques, crafts and cooking; (xviii) the defendant companies that, within 30 days, complete the registration process of all those impacted, including individuals, companies, and groups that have suffered material or intangible impacts as a result of the collapse of the Fundão dam, located in the municipalities bathed by the rivers Doce, Gualaxo Norte, and Carmo, the Santarém stream and, estuary, coastal, and marine are located between the municipalities of São Mateus (ES) and Aracruz (ES), among others.

Pursuant to the MPF's petition, the amounts indicated therein were not determined based on the accident at Samarco's dam, but on an unreasonable comparison with the Gulf of Mexico's oil spill.

On May 9, 2016, the Attorney General of the Union removed the plaintiffs, for the purposes of demonstration.

Chance of loss

Possible

Analysis of the impact in the event of loss/reasons for the importance of the process for the company

The value of the case determined by MP-MG is R\$ 155,052,000,000.00. We point out, however, that the case is still at a very early stage, which hinders a more accurate analysis of losses in case of loss.

Environmental

1) Case # 0001254-18.2016.4.01.3901

Court

2nd Federal Circuit Court of the Judicial District of Marabá

Instance

First Instance

Filing Date

4/12/2016

Parties in the suit

Indigenous Association of Bayapã for the defense of the Kikrin People of the O-Odja and Indigenous Association of Porekro for the defense of the Xikrin people of the Catetê (Plaintiff Associations) and Company, FUNAI, IBAMA and BNDES (jointly Defendants)

Values, assets or rights involved

The amount of the claim assigned by the Plaintiffs is R\$ 72,385,600.00, based on the values reported by S11D developments to the market.

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Key facts The Plaintiff Associations filed a public civil action demanding (i) the suspension of the environmental licensing process of the S11D project; (ii) payment of property and pain and suffering damages to be determined; and, (iii) payment of a monthly income in the amount of R\$ 2,000,000.00 per village, on the grounds of failing to conduct a Study of the Indigenous Component (ECI) and to consult the indigenous community of Xikrin in advance.

May 13, 2016, a statement was filed before the request for an injunction. No decision has been made regarding the plaintiffs association's request.

Chance of loss Remote

Analysis of the impact in the event of loss/reasons for the importance of the process for the company In case of loss or injunction, there is risk of suspension of the installation process of the S11D project, in addition to the financial impact.

Additional information to item 4.6

Relevant contingencies filed after December 31, 2015

Following are descriptions of relevant contingencies in which Vale was named December 31, 2015.

Considering the recent accident at the Fundão dam, it is probable that Vale is going to be named in other suits related to the accident, in addition to the ones described below, which may involve significantly relevant amounts.

Fact and/or legal cause Suits on moral and pain and suffering damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão dam in the municipality of Mariana

Amounts involved Until December 31, 2015, Vale had been named in 14 suits within this category, involving the total amount of R\$ 104,391,600.00, as described in item 4.6 above.

It is important to note that, until March 31, 2016, the aforementioned amount was increased to 124 demands totaling, on that date, R\$ 138,820,788.00.

Practices by the Company or its subsidiary that caused such contingency The suits pledge pain and suffering and/or material damages resulting from the rupture of the Fundão dam in the Municipality of Mariana, in the State of Minas Gerais, owned by Samarco Mineração S.A., a company in which Vale owns 50% of the share capital, and the remaining 50% are held by BHP Billiton Brazil Ltda. (BHPB).

Court settlement regarding the Samarco Dam's Collapse

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Source: Court settlement within the scope of Public Civil Action # 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400

Parties in the suit

Samarco Mineração S.A., Vale S.A., BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB), Federal Union, States of Espírito Santo and de Minas Gerais, Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Natural Renewable Resource (IBAMA), Institute Chico Mendes, National Water Authority (ANA), National Department for Mining Production (DNPM), National

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Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), State Institute for Forestation (IEF), Minas Gerais Institute for Water Management (IGAM), State Foundation for the Environment (FEAM), and the State Institute for the Environment and Water Resources, Institute for the Defense of Agricultural and Cattle Practices and Forestry of Espírito Santo and State Agency for Water Resources.

Date of Agreement

03/02/2016

Description of the facts that led to this agreement

The undersigned authorities filed Public Civil Action (case #0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400) against Samarco and its shareholders demanding reimbursement of alleged environmental, social and economic damage resulting from the rupture of Samarco's tailings dam, as well as the adoption of a series of mitigation, remediation and compensatory measures by Samarco and its shareholders for damages allegedly arising from the accident. For more information on Public Civil Action # 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400, see item 4.3 of this Reference Form, and for additional information concerning the accident, see items 4, 7.9 and 10.1 of this Reference Form.

The amount the plaintiffs have set for the Public Civil action value is R\$ 20,204,968,949.00. After a series of talks between the authorities, Samarco, Vale and BHPB, the parties signed the agreement, which provides a long-term remediation and compensation plan in response to the event occurred (Agreement).

Liabilities

Under the agreement, Samarco, Vale and BHPB shall establish a foundation that will develop and implement the environmental, social and economic programs for remediation and compensation for the damages caused by the rupture of Samarco's dam.

The agreement includes two broad types of programs:

Remediation programs to restore the environment, local communities, and the social conditions of the regions affected;

Compensation programs to compensate for damages, in cases where remediation is not possible, and to provide resources for certain special projects, always acting in good faith.

Additionally, an external independent auditor shall monitor the Foundation's activities.

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Samarco shall provide resources for the Foundation through contributions such as (calendar year):

R\$ 2 billion in 2016, less the amount already spent on or allocated to the remediation and compensation actions;

R\$ 1.2 billion in 2017;

R\$ 1.2 billion in 2018.

Samarco agreed to make the annual contributions needed to implement the remediation projects and compensation for each fiscal year. From 2019 to 2021 these contributions shall be equivalent to R\$ 800 million to R\$ 1.6 billion.

After the agreement is signed, the Foundation will allocate an annual amount of R\$ 240 million, for a period of 15 years, for the implementation of remediation projects and compensation. These annual amounts are already included in the contribution amounts reported for the first six years. In addition, a contribution of R\$ 500 million shall be made to the basic sanitation of the regions affected.

Term, if there is one

The Agreement has a term of 15 years renewable yearly until all the obligations set forth in the agreement have been met.

Information about the activities adopted to comply with the obligations undertaken in the Agreement

Data and studies are already under assessment and development for compliance with the Agreement.

Consequences in event of non-compliance

If Samarco fails to comply with its obligations to contribute resources to the Foundation, Vale and the BHPB are obliged to allocate resources to the Foundation, in proportion with their respective shareholdings of 50% in Samarco.

Other comments

The Agreement was approved by the Federal Regional Court of the 1^o Region on May 5, 2016, and it suspended the Public Civil Action (Case # 0069758-61.2015.4.01.34), aforementioned.

The Federal Prosecutors Office (MPF) filed a motion for clarification in which it questioned the jurisdiction of the Federal Regional Court of 1st Region to approve the agreement. Moreover, the MPF questioned the terms of the agreement, with respect to the adequacy of the measures set forth therein, as well as the legitimacy of the agreeing parties for the conclusion of the agreement. The MPF, thus,

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request a rehearing en banc and the suspension of the effectiveness of the decision.

The Agreement does not automatically cover private civil suits, other public civil actions or criminal charges.

Relevant Conduct Modification Agreements and Terms of Commitment

1) Cooperation Agreement not resulting from Administrative / Legal Proceeding

Origin: Terms of Engagement signed with the Indigenous Community (TI) Mãe Maria

c) Parties	Vale, Indigenous Association Te Mêmpapytarkate Akrâtkatêjê da Montanha, Jê Jôkrityiti (Akrâkaprekti) Association, Indigenous Association Parkatêjê Amjip Tar Kaxuwa and Indigenous Association Kyikatêjê and Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI), with the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) at Marabá, acting as intervening party.
d) Agreement Date	03/01/2012, 07/27/2012, 07/24/2012, and 08/02/2012
e) Description of the facts that have led to entering this agreement	<p>Based on its social accountability policy, Vale already had entered into Engagement Agreements with the indigenous individuals from the Mãe Maria TI, which expired in 2012. Therefore, due to the influence of the Carajás Railroad (EFC) on this community, Vale decided to continue to send funds to meet the urgent needs of the individuals from this community, making sure that the Indigenous</p> <p>Component study and Basic Environmental Plan (PBA) were conducted, documents that are required for the licensing process to expand the Carajás Railroad, now, with FUNAI, helping communities to manage funds.</p>
f) Commitments made	Financial transfer in support to health, education actions, productive activities, surveillance of the territory and administration. On the other hand, indigenous communities commit not to stop any productive activity or invade Vale facilities, in particular the Carajás Railroad, and they also authorize the Indigenous Component study and the PBA, documents required for the licensing process to the project to expand the Carajás Railroad.
g) Deadline, if any	Many different deadlines due in January 2015, . Said Cooperation Agreement ended and it was renewed, with no interference by the MPF, according to the Cooperation Agreement described in table (2) below.
h) Information about the conduct adopted to comply with the commitments made in the agreement	The Community Relations Director had two focal points monitoring compliance with the commitment made in the Engagement Agreement, in particular the transfer of financial resources.
(i) Consequences in the event of noncompliance	Failure to comply by indigenous people causes suspension of the transfer of funds and health service. When non-compliance is by Vale, there is risk of indigenous people promoting actions that stop or affect Company or

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subsidiaries activities, as manifestations that imply stoppage at the EFC, prejudicing railroad operations. Said manifestations by the indigenous people also tend to restrict freedom of access of Vale's teams and hired third parties who run studies inherent to environmental licensing processes and actions related to compliance with conditions, which may be characterized as non-compliance with the environmental licenses granted by the environmental entity, weakening Vale's position, or of its subsidiaries, at the institutional level, with not prejudice to the executive measures to be taken by the MPF, IBAMA, FUNAI, and the other autarchies involved with the protection of indigenous rights.

Cooperation Agreement not resulting from Judicial/Administrative Proceedings

Source: Agreement signed with the Indigenous Community (TI) Mãe Maria

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Parties in the suit | Indigenous Association of Mpakwyri Mpawor, Indigenous Association of Gaviao Je Amjip, Parkrekapare Association, Je Jokrityiti Association, Indigenous Association of Te Mempapytarka, Indigenous Association of Parkateje Amjip and Vale |
| (b) Date of Agreement | 5/19/2015; 5/29/2015; 5/26/2015; 5/7/2015; 4/1/2015; 5/1/2015. |
| (c) Description of the facts that led to this agreement | Based on its social responsibility policy, Vale already had Agreements with the indigenous inhabitants of TI Mãe Maria, which expired in 2012. Thus, due to the influence of the Carajás Railroad (EFC) on this community, Vale decided to continue to transfer financial resources to meet the emergency needs of the members of the community, ensuring the completion of the Indigenous Component study and of the Basic Environmental Plan (PBA), documents required for the licensing process for the expansion of Carajás railroad, which currently counts with the participation of FUNAI, which is assisting the communities in the management of resources. |
| (d) Liabilities | To make financial transfers to support healthcare, education actions, productive activities, and the monitoring and management of the territory. On the other hand, the indigenous communities have committed to not shutting down any productive activity or invade Vale's facilities, particularly the EFC, and they have also authorized the completion of the Indigenous Component study of the PBA, documents required for the permit licensing process for the expansion of the EFC project. |
| (e) Term, if any. | Various deadlines, due in 2020, time when the Indigenous Component of the PBA would be concluded. |
| (f) Information about the activities adopted to comply with the obligations undertaken in the Agreement | The Community Liaison Board has focal points to monitor compliance with the obligations set forth in the Agreement, particularly the transfer of financial resources. |
| (g) Consequences in the event of non-compliance | In the event that the indigenous people fall into noncompliance, the transfer of resources and health services shall be suspended. If Vale is noncompliant, there is a risk that the indigenous people will shut |

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down or interfere with the activities of the Company or its subsidiaries, such as through demonstrations involving the shutting down of the EFC, damaging EFC railway operations. Said demonstrations also tend to have an impact on the indigenous people not allowing Vale's teams or contracted teams to have the access needed to carry out studies concerning environmental licensing processes and implementation of actions relating to the fulfillment of conditions, which could be characterized as noncompliance with the environmental licenses granted by the environmental agency, weakening the position of Vale or its subsidiaries at an institutional level, without prejudice to executive measures to be taken by the MPF, IBAMA, FUNAI and other authorities involved in the protection of indigenous rights.

3) 2nd Amendment to the Agreement to Promote Sustainable Development, executed with FUNAI and the Krenak People, effective between 2011 and 2019, and this agreement is an amendment to the Agreement that settled Public Civil Action no. 2006.38.13.009676-0

Origin: Agreement that settled the Public Civil Action filed by the MPF and FUNAI against CEMIG - Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais, CVRD - Companhia Vale do Rio Doce and CHA - Consórcio Hidrelétrico Aimorés (Public Civil Action and Agreement , respectively). After termination of the Agreement, on 11/30/2011, the Company voluntarily executed: (i) the Agreement to Promote Sustainable Development of the Indigenous Land of the Krenak (Agreement to Promote), (ii) the First Amendment to the Agreement to Promote and (ii) the Second Amendment to the Agreement to Promote Segundo Aditivo ao Termo de Fomento.

Parties

a) Agreement - MPF, FUNAI, CEMIG - Companhia Energética de Minas Gerais, CVRD Companhia Vale do Rio Doce and CHA - Consórcio Hidrelétrico Aimorés;

b) Agreement to promote - Vale, Krenak Indigenous People, FUNAI and MPF;

c) First Amendment to the Agreement to Promote - Vale, Krenak Indigenous People, FUNAI and MPF;

d) Second Amendment to the Agreement to Promote - Vale, Krenak Indigenous People and FUNAI

Agreement Date

Agreement - executed on 07/18/2008 to 11/30/2011

Agreement to Promote - executed on 10/24/2011 - effective from 12/01/2011 to 06/01/2012

First Amendment to the Agreement to Promote - executed on 05/03/2012 - effective from 12/01/2011 to 12/01/2013*

Second Amendment to the Agreement to Promote - executed on 03/27/2015 - effective from 12/01/2011 - 12/01/2019*

*Amendments above alter terms in the original Agreement to Promote, with retroactive effects. This is the reason their respective

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effective dates are 12/01/2011, date of effectiveness of the Agreement to Promote.

Description of the facts that have led to entering this agreement Approval of the Agreement settled the Public Civil Action filed by the MPF and FUNAI, that aimed the deployment of mitigating and compensation measures arising out of the installation of Usina Hidrelétrica de Aimorés. The purpose of the Agreement was the provision of environmental, social, and economic support, by recovering 54 hectare of green area, construction of 5 cultural centers and deployment of milk cattle project. After termination of the Agreement, voluntarily by the Company, and aiming to maintain the support and the relationship between Vale and the Krenak People, new terms were executed, maintaining the Company assistance to the development of the indigenous people. The contract currently in effect is the Second Amendment to the Agreement to Promote.

Commitments made Provide financial and technical support to milk cattle project.

Deadline, if any Agreement 07/18/2008 to 11/30/2011 executed on 07/18/2008

Agreement to Promote 12/01/2011 to 06/01/2012 executed on 10/24/2011

First Amendment to the Agreement to Promote 12/01/2011 to 12/01/2013* - executed on 05/03/2012

Second Amendment to the Agreement to Promote 12/01/2011 12/01/2019* - executed on 03/27/2015

* Amendments above alter terms in the original Agreement to Promote, with retroactive effects. This is the reason their respective effective dates are 12/01/2011, date of effectiveness of the Agreement to Promote.

Information about the conduct adopted to comply with the commitments made in the agreement The Department of Community Relations includes a focal unit that monitors compliance with obligations set forth in the Second Amendment to the Agreement to Promote.

Consequences in the event of noncompliance Failure to comply with the Second Amendment of the Agreement to Promote by indigenous people causes suspension of the transfer of funds. When non-compliance is by Vale, there is risk of indigenous people promoting actions that stop or affect Company or subsidiaries activities, as manifestations that imply stoppage at the EFC, prejudicing railroad operations. Said manifestations by the indigenous people also tend to restrict freedom of access of Vale's teams and hired third parties who run studies inherent to environmental licensing processes and actions related to compliance with conditions, which may be characterized as non-compliance with the environmental licenses granted by the environmental entity, weakening Vale's position, or of its subsidiaries, at the institutional level, with not prejudice to the

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executive measures to be taken by the MPF, IBAMA, FUNAI, and the other autarchies involved with the protection of indigenous rights.

4) Agreement of Social and Environmental Commitment FUNAI, Vale, MPF and Tupiniquim People of Terra Indígena Comboios (TI Comboios), executed in August 2014, related to the Subprogram of Social and Environmental Liabilities of the Basic Environmental Plan (PBA) of the Corrective Operation License (LOC) of Estrada for Ferro Vitória-Minas

Origin: - Agreement of Social and Environmental Commitment related to the Subprogram of Social and Environmental Liabilities of the Basic Environmental Plan (PBA) of LOC for Estrada de Ferro Vitória-Minas

Parties	Vale, MPF, FUNAI and the Tupiniquim People of TI Comboios.
Agreement Date	08/13/2014
Description of the facts that have led to entering this agreement	Based on the Indigenous Component Study, responsible for identifying possible impacts of the EFVM on the TI Comboios, in the Corrective Operation License Process for EFVM, actions were proposed under the Environmental Basic Plan, including the Subprogram of Social and Environmental Liabilities, aiming to provide financial funds to the indigenous people to be used in specific areas: education, health, home, production activity and social projects.
Commitments made	Transfer financial funds using a judicial account, with intermediation of the MPF and FUNAI, to support indigenous people in actions at the following areas: education, health, home, production activity, and social projects.
Deadline, if any	All obligations under the Instrument of Commitment were met by the Company, and it was duly closed.
Information about the conduct adopted to comply with the commitments made in the agreement	The Department of Community Relations includes a focal unit that monitors compliance with obligations set forth in the Agreement of Social and Environmental Commitment
Consequences in the event of noncompliance	Failure to comply with the Second Amendment of the Agreement to Promote by indigenous people causes suspension of the transfer of funds. When non-compliance is by Vale, there is risk of indigenous people promoting actions that stop or affect Company or subsidiaries activities, as manifestations that imply stoppage at the EFC, prejudicing railroad operations. Said manifestations by the indigenous people also tend to restrict freedom of access of Vale's teams and hired third parties who run studies inherent to environmental licensing processes and actions related to compliance with conditions, which may be characterized as non-compliance with the environmental licenses granted by the environmental entity, weakening Vale's position, or of its subsidiaries, at the institutional level, with not prejudice to the executive measures to be taken by the MPF,

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IBAMA, FUNAI, and the other autarchies involved with the protection of indigenous rights.

5) Legal Agreement

Origin: Proceeding no. 21337.52.2011

Parties Vale, MPF, Palmares Cultural Foundation, National Institute for Colonization and Land Reform, and IBAMA.

Agreement Date 03/08/2012

Description of the facts that have led to entering this agreement The MPF has accused Vale, who subsidized the licensing process for the Carajás Railroad expansion project, of lacking the environmental study investigating the diagnostic impact of the expansion on the two quilombo communities located in the State of Maranhão.

Commitments made (i) Transfer the amount of R\$ 700,000.00 to the Palmares Foundation to help with the construction of clinics and of an educational center; and

(ii) Development of a study of the local environmental impact, recovery of waterways, and the building of overpasses in the next four years, as specified in the legal agreement schedule.

Deadline, if any Sparse deadlines, with commitment to be met through the end of the Carajás Railroad expansion project. Among them are: (i) the already made payment of R\$ 700,000.00 to the communities to finance the building of social devices in the community and Palmares Foundation; (ii) development of an environmental study already done and the adoption of measures to mitigate the impact of the Company's operations and activities in the region; (iii) building of four overpasses for the communities that are parties in the agreement and with a deadline of construction extending over four years; and (iv) improvement of the current passageways until the overpasses are built in the region. These commitments are underway.

Information about the conduct adopted to comply with the commitments made in the agreement The General Manager of Project Relations, who works under the Director of Northern Logistic Projects (DIPL), focuses on engineering and public relations, monitoring compliance with the activities developed by Vale. The commitments and deadlines reflect the item above.

Consequences in the event of noncompliance The MPF may request that the Company comply with the commitments made, under penalty of a fine determined by a competent federal judge.

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Other notes

6) Conduct Modification Agreement (TAC) no. 283/2004

Origin: Preparation Proceeding no. 0203/01 - Regional Labor Public Prosecution Office of the 1st region Rio de Janeiro

Parties	Labor Prosecution Office and Vale S.A.
Agreement Date	12/15/20014
Description of the facts that have led to entering this agreement	Legal obligation to train and hire people with disabilities to meet legal requirements, including regarding the quota set forth in article no. 93 of Law no. 8.212/91
Commitments made	Initially, professionally train about 34 to 40 disabled people to start. To develop a national program. To enter into partnerships with Organization like SENAI for training. During training, to provide transportation, food, and medical care. After training, to hire people with disabilities.
Deadline, if any	The TAC is renewed yearly and it indicates the year's quota for training and hiring, which, in 2015, corresponded to the hiring of about 120 people.
Information about the conduct adopted to comply with the commitments made in the agreement	Development of an inclusion program for people with disabilities.
Consequences in the event of noncompliance	R\$ 1,000.00 per worker that is not trained and hired, within the quota for that particular year
Other notes	The TAC allows Vale to fail to fully comply with the quote set forth by Law no. 8.212/91, while complying with obligations set forth therein. If there is noncompliance with the TAC, Vale must immediately meet the quote specified by the Law, losing this requirement provided by the Agreement.

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7) Environmental Obligation Agreement: TCA at do Pico do Itabirito

Origin: Public Civil Investigation no. 319.02.0001-8 MPMG

Parties	Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. - MBR, Vale S.A., Ministério Público Estadual-MG, Instituto Estadual de Florestas, Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável de Minas Gerais, and AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração Ltda.
Agreement Date	7/9/2010
Description of the facts that have led to entering this agreement	Agreement signed for the enforcement of protection measures to the area known as Pico do Itabirito and archeological site of Cata Branca.
Commitments made	Environmental and landscape remediation in protected areas.
Deadline, if any	Schedule presented to the State Prosecution Office, which was expected to be concluded in July 2015.
Information about the conduct adopted to comply with the commitments made in the agreement	Procedures to recover areas in progress, with fencing and signage as archeological site, environmental education programs and environmental remediation project at the area known as Pico do Itabirito. The TAC was fully met.
Consequences in the event of noncompliance	Fine R\$2,500.00/day delaying enforcement of the agreed and non-complied with portion.
Other parties	Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. - MBR, Vale S.A., State Prosecution Office MG, State Forestry Institute, State Secretary for the Environment and Sustainable Development of Minas Gerais and AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração Ltda.

Conduct Adjustment Agreement # 118/2015

Source: Civil Public inquiry # 3212.2014.03.000/9-12- Regional Prosecution Office for Labor Related Matters of the 3rd Region/MG Minas Gerais

(a) Parties	Prosecution Office for Labor Related Matters and Vale S.A.
(b) Date of Agreement	31/07/2015
(c) Description of the facts that led to the agreement	The alleged slavery-like practices of Vale's service provider, the company Ouro Verde Locação e Serviços S/A. For additional information, refer to subsection (i) (5) of item 4.3 of this Reference Form.

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(d) Liabilities	Preventive and corrective measures have been adjusted to ensure the labor rights of service provider employees, especially regarding the sanitary conditions of their facilities, the promotion of decent work, and elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory work analogous to slave labor. The agreed upon commitments are being duly implemented.
(e) Term, if any.	Undetermined term in the absence of diverse provision.
(f) Information about the activities adopted to comply with the obligations undertaken in the Agreement	Vale, throughout the second half of 2015, has provided several training opportunities to company managers in that State to inform them about the obligations undertaken by Vale. Guidelines were given regarding the inclusion of a standard clause in the contracts signed by the company provide the Company's resolution in the event of the employment of child or slave labor or any situation that could be characterized as an offense to human dignity.
(g) Consequences in the event of non-compliance	R\$ 20,000 .00 per item failed to fulfill up to R\$ 500,000.00
(h) Other comments	The Conduct Adjustment Agreement, in addition to preventing further action by the Prosecution Office for Labor Related Matters, has also given Vale the opportunity to objectively adoption of preventive and corrective measures against the exploitation of degrading labor or slavery-like labor in the Company's production chain, showing proof of compliance with the National Pact to Fight Slavery of which the Company is a signatory.

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4.8 Rules of the country of origin and of the country in which the securities are held in custody

Not applicable to the Company, as it is not a foreign issuer.

5.1. Internal controls and risk management policy of risk relative to risks listed in item 4.1

a. If the Company has a formal risk management policy, indicate the body that approved it and the date of approval, otherwise, indicate reasons why the company has not adopted such a policy

The Company understands that risk management is essential to support its growth plan, strategic planning and financial flexibility. Therefore, Vale has developed its risk management strategy with the objective of providing an integrated view of risks to which it is exposed.

The guidelines for corporate risk management strategy are set out in the Company's Corporate Risk Management Policy of the company were approved by the Board of Directors originally on December 22, 2005 and amended on August 25, 2011.

b. Risk management policy's goals and strategies, if any, including:

The Company's Corporate Risk Management Policy is based on the following principles: (i) to support the growth plan, strategic planning, and business continuity; (ii) to strengthen capital structure and asset management; (iii) to allow the appropriate degree of flexibility in financial management; and (iv) to strengthen Vale's corporate governance practices.

i. Risks for which protection is sought

The Company seeks protection for the main risks that may adversely and relevantly impact goals the outlined by the Company's senior management of the company, its reputation as well as its financial and operational results, which are described in item 4.1 of this reference form, among which are:

(i) risks that may impact Company's operations, in particular, events of force majeure or events arising from the ordinary processes of the Company and its subsidiaries that may impact their production process and installed capacity;

(ii) risks associated with the Company's strategic decisions to meet its purposes and/or arising from the Company's ability to protect itself or adapt to changes in the mining sector, in particular concerning the demand for its products, the company's capital structure and performance in different markets;

(iii) legal or regulatory sanctions risk, lawsuits against the company and its subsidiaries, whose loss of or application of penalties, can impact the Company relevantly, from a financial or operational perspective, or harm its image;

(iv) risks of shutdown of the Company's and its subsidiaries project activities due to failure to obtain or renewal regulatory licenses, including, but not limited, to environmental licenses;

(v) risk of cost increases in Company operations due not only to market conditions but also to legal and regulatory changes in locations in which the company operates;

(vi) risks associated with the lack of consistency and adequacy of the Company's systems and control of operations and projects, including, but not limited to information systems, as well as management failures of the Company's internal controls.

ii. Instruments used for protection

Operational risk management is a structured approach that Vale uses to manage the uncertainty related to possible inadequacy or flaws in internal processes, as well as the people, systems and external events, according to ISO 31000 principles and guidelines.

The main risks are monitored on a regular basis, as are the effectiveness of their key controls for the prevention/mitigation and implementation of treatment strategies. Thus, Vale tried to have a clear vision of their main risks, acting on them in a systematic way by adopting of measures of protection or mitigation, including, for example:

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- (i) definition of indicators and parameters for risk monitoring;
- (ii) development of technological solutions for the optimization of Company processes;
- (iii) investment in training Company employees working in the planning and execution of projects;
- (iv) actions to improve efficiency in project licensing processes to avoid delays and shutdowns, such as (a) by promoting greater integration between environment and project development teams, (b) by developing a best practice guide for Environmental Licensing and the Environment, (c) by assembling teams of highly qualified experts, and (d) by encouraging greater interaction with environmental agencies;
- (v) continuous improvement of the Company's healthcare and safety management systems as well as the constant dissemination of information and prevention campaigns in the Company to improve employee healthcare and safety standards;
- (vi) control and management of environmental liabilities in its units, as well as corrective measures to establish quality levels compatible with a specific future use;
- (vii) environmental studies aimed at the demarcation of the extent of environmental degradation and the potential risks to health and the environment;
- (viii) choice of high-level partners and maintenance of fair relationship and long-term partnership with key suppliers, customers, and partners in joint ventures. For information on credit risk relationship of counterparties, see item 5.5 of this Reference Form;
- (ix) Management of an energy portfolio made up of hydropower plants of self-production and long-term supply contracts, based on the current and projected energy needs of its mining operations to mitigate the risk of increased cost and/or lack of energy;
- (x) emphasis on cost reduction, capital discipline, liabilities management, working capital management and divestiture. For information concerning Capital Management and Liquidity Risk, see item 5.5 of this Reference Form;
- (xi) in order to mitigate risks related to extraction, (a) acquisition of (an extensive and high-quality base of assets in the businesses in which it operates, without relying solely and exclusively on certain mines, (b) significant investments in mineral exploration, because, larger sampling reduces the risks in estimating reserves; (c) continuous replenishment of its reserves base through new projects to prevent mine depletion; (c) diversification of its activities in various geographical locations as well as through the extraction of various types of minerals;
- (xii) adoption of internal controls and mechanisms to detect failures of control and to gather information on breach of conduct cases, especially through the Complaints Channel;
- (xiii) systematic monitoring of changes in government policies and regulation in the sector, to react and adapt quickly to these changes, as well as, where applicable, participate in discussions relating to such changes through representative entities of the mining industry in which it participates;
- (xiv) promotion of activities in a responsible manner in all location where it operates, seeking respect for communities and the environment;
- (xv) ongoing monitoring of the Company's contingencies and lawsuits, making every possible defense effort in the lawsuits in which the Company and its subsidiaries are a party;
- (xvi) adoption, in situations of crisis and disasters, of measures that include (a) business continuity plans that contemplate immediate response to protect people, assets and the Company's image, (b) alternative solutions for ensuring business continuity and fast recovery to return to normal production flow and, (c) monitoring systems and prediction of weather conditions;
- (xvii) hiring of insurance. For information about hiring insurance, see item 5.5 of this Reference Form.

iii. **Organizational structure of risk management**

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for approving Vale's risk policies. It approved the Corporate Risk Management Policy on December 22, 2005 as well as its subsequent amendment on August 25, 2011. The Finance Committee, in turn, as an advisory body to the Board of Directors, is responsible for issuing opinions on Vale's corporate risk policies.

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The Risk Management Executive Committee, created by the Board of Directors, is the main body of the risk management framework. It is responsible for supporting the Executive Board in conducting risk analyses and issuing opinions on Vale Group's risk management. It is also responsible for monitoring and managing corporate risks, as well as for the oversight and review of the principles and instruments of corporate risk management, in addition to regularly reporting to Vale's Executive Board on the main risks and respective exposures.

The Executive Board is responsible for (a) to assess and approve the long-term risk mitigation strategies recommended by the Risk Management Executive Committee, (b) to approve the Corporate Risk Management Policy's development in standards, rules and responsibilities as well as to inform the Management Board about these procedures.

Standards and procedures of risk management complement Corporate Risk Management Policy and define practices, processes, controls, roles and responsibilities in the Company with regard to the management of risks. Under such rules and procedures and determination of responsibilities by the Company's Executive Board, it is the responsibility of the:

(I) *Executive Management of Operational Improvements* as the body in charge of operational risk management: (a) to consolidate Vale's risk profile, regularly reporting to the senior leadership and to the Risk Management Executive Committee; (b) to provide information on Vale's key risks for internal and external stakeholders, which includes producing an annual report to the Internal Audit department to prepare the Audit Annual Plan;

(II) *Executive Board of Finances and Investor Relations*, to monitor the activities of its boards, whose responsibilities are described next:

(a) *Global Controllershship Board, in charge of monitoring risks in the preparation of financial statements through one of its management groups. Internal Controls Management, subject to the Global Controllershship Board, it is the area in charge of addressing risks related to the preparation of financial statements;*

(b) *Treasury and Finance Board, in charge of Vale's financial risk management and of defining and proposing, to the Risk Management Executive Committee, operations or market risk mitigation measures consistent with Vale's strategy. To this end, said Board has departments specialized insurance as well as a Credit and Market Risk Management group that is in charge of verifying the effectiveness of financial risk policy adopted, as well as of forwarding proposals to the Risk Executive Committee. Also, to support the activities of the Credit and Market Risk Management group, the Treasury and Finance Board has a back-office department, which (i) monitors contracted financial instruments, (ii) is responsible for the confirmation of the financial characteristics of operations of counterparties with which the operations were carried out, (iii) reports the fair value of positions, and (iv) also assess whether the operations in accordance with the internal approval.*

(III) *Business Areas and areas of support areas for the entire Company:* (a) to identify, analyze, evaluate and address major risks, with regular reviews and at each significant change in risk circumstances: (b) to monitor the evolution of the level of risk, the efficiency status of key controls of risk prevention/mitigation and the progress of the implementation of action plans to reduce risks, and (c) to report information, at least quarterly, to the support areas in charge of specific processes of risk management processes and to the Executive Management of Operational Improvements.

In addition to the aforementioned structures, Vale also has (a) an Internal Audit department that is in charge of assessing the processes independently, verifying their compliance with the rules and policies adopted by the company and possible cases of fraud, misappropriation or damage to assets; and, (b) an Ombudsman's Office, which is responsible for the receipt and processing of complaints about breaches in Code of Ethics and Conduct and also to the principles of good corporate governance and legislation such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Finally, it should be noted, that it is the responsibility of Vale's Supervisory Board to oversee the internal control assessment process run by the Administration for the preparation of the accounting reports and by the independent auditors (KPMG Auditores Independentes), through regular meetings where the results of the work developed by the Internal Control Management are reported together with their respective remediation plans established by those in charge of the process.

c. Adequacy of operational structure of internal controls for verifying the effectiveness of the adopted policy

In line with the Company's Corporate Risk Management Policy, Vale has an Internal Controls Management that evaluates the effectiveness of the controls environment associated with Company risks. Procedures are established to provide safety in the reliability of the financial statements. The internal control assessment process foresees joint action with the business areas for risk assessment, process mapping, assessment of their compliance with other policies and standards, definition of controls, preparation of monitoring reports of indicators and action plan implementation reports. Additionally, the Internal Audit also participates in the compliance process based on the established norms

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5.2 Description of the market risk management policy reported in item 4.2

a. If the Company has a formal risk management policy, indicate body that approved it and the date of approval, otherwise, indicate reasons why the company has not adopted such a policy

The Company's risk management is integrated to ensure that the total level of corporate risk remains aligned with the guidelines defined by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board.

Therefore, the Corporate Risk Management Policy, approved by the Board of Directors on December 22, 2005, and amended on August 25, 2011, establishes guidelines applicable to the management of the entire set of corporate risks to which the Company is exposed, and not specifically to market risks only. Following are some of these guidelines:

- Measuring and monitoring of the Group's corporate risk group in a consolidated manner, taking into consideration the effect of diversification, when applicable, of its business set.
- Assessment of the impact of new investments, acquisitions and divestments in the Group's corporate risk profile.
- Adaptation the Group's corporate risk profile to the needs of its growth plan, strategic planning, and business continuity.
- Financial operations with leveraged derivative structures are forbidden.

b. Risk management policy's goals and strategies:

The Company's Corporate Risk Management Policy is based on the following principles: (i) to support the growth plan, strategic planning, and business continuity; (ii) to strengthen capital structure and asset management; (iii) to allow the appropriate degree of flexibility in financial management; and (iv) to strengthen Vale's corporate governance practices.

i. Market risks for which protection is sought

The Company manages the market risks – main risks to which it is exposed, which are: (i) exchange rates and interest rates, and (ii) prices of products and inputs, described in item 4.2 of this Reference Form. When necessary, the Company may seek protection to adapt its risk profile to the principles that underlie its Corporate Risk Management Policy.

ii. Asset protection strategy (hedge)

An assessment of the potential impact of exposure to the market risk factors aforementioned is conducted regularly to support the decision-making processes regarding the appropriate protection strategy. When necessary to match the Group's risk profile and reduce the volatility of its future cash flows, market risk mitigation strategies are assessed and deployed in line with such goals. Some of these strategies use financial instruments, including derivatives. Portfolios comprised of financial instruments are monthly monitored in a consolidated manner, allowing the follow-up of financial results and their impact on cash flow.

The currency exposure of the Company's cash flow is assessed in conjunction with other exposures to market risks – and product and input prices and interest rates – and mitigated when required to support the Company's growth plan, strategic planning, and business continuity. Various forms of mitigation can be used: financial transactions through the use of derivatives in order to hedge, committed lines of credit to ensuring liquidity, or possible strategic decisions to reduce reducing the risk of cash flow.

In line with their risk management policy, the Company may use strategies to mitigate the risk of product and input prices, including conducting transactions at term, futures contracts and zero cost-collars (hedge involving the simultaneous purchasing and sale of options in order to keep the total premium of the transaction at zero). For more information view item (iii) below.

iii. Instruments used for asset protection (hedge)

The financial instruments used for asset protection include predominantly term operations, swaps, futures, and zero cost-collars (hedge involving the simultaneous purchasing and sale of options in order to keep the total premium of the transaction at zero).

Protection programs and equity programs employed by Vale, and their objectives include:

- Protection program of loans and financing in reais, indexed to CDI: In order to reduce the volatility of the cash flow, swap transactions have been made in order to convert to U.S. dollars the cash flow of debt, indexed to the CDI, in loans and financing contracts. In these operations, Vale pays fixed rates in U.S. dollars and receives remuneration in reais linked to the CDI.

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- Protection program of loans and financing in reais, indexed to TJLP: In order to reduce the volatility of the cash flow, swap transactions have been made in order to convert to U.S. dollars the cash flow of debt indexed to the TJLP, in loans and financing contracts with BNDES. In these operations, Vale pays fixed and/or floating rates (Libor) in U.S. dollars and receives remuneration in reais linked to the TJLP.
- Protection program of loans and financing in reais with fixed rates: In order to reduce the volatility of the cash flow, swap transactions have been made in order to convert to US dollars the cash flow of debt denominated in reais at fixed rate in loans contracts with BNDES. In these operations, Vale pays fixed rates in U.S. dollars and receives fixed rates in reais.
- Protection program of loans and financing in reais, indexed to the IPCA. In order to reduce the volatility of the cash flow, swap transactions have been made in order to convert to U.S. dollars the cash flow of debt indexed to the IPCA, in debenture agreements. In these operations, Vale pays fixed rates in U.S. dollars and receives remuneration in reais linked to the IPCA.
- Protection Program for loans and financing in Euros: In order to reduce the volatility of the cash flow, swap transactions were made to convert to U.S. dollars the cash flow of debts in euros... In these operations, Vale receives fixed rates in Euros and pays compensation linked to fixed floating rates in US dollars.
- Exchange hedge program for disbursements in Canadian dollars: In order to reduce the volatility of cash flow, forward operations were made to mitigate the exposure arising out of the unmatched currencies in US dollars revenue and Canadian dollars disbursements.
- Protection program for nickel products operations: The objective of this program is to reduce the risk of decoupling between the price of the nickel products purchase (concentrated, cathode, sinter, and other types) and the sale period of the final product The products purchased are raw material used in the process of production of refined nickel. In this case, operations usually made are the selling of nickel for future liquidation either in the Stock Market (LME) or over-the-counter.
- Sales program for nickel at a fixed price: aiming to maintain revenue exposure to fluctuations in the price of nickel, it has been carried out derivative transactions to convert to a floating-price basis commercial nickel contracts with those clients seeking to fix the price. The operations are intended to ensure that prices for these sales are equivalent to the average price of the London Metal Exchange (LME) upon physical delivery to the customer. Typically, operations made within this program are purchases of nickel for future liquidation, either in the Stock Market (LME) or over-the-counter. These operations are reverted before the original maturity date in order to match

with the dates of liquidation of the commercial contracts that had a fixed price.

- Protection program for selling of copper products: Hedge operations were made in order to reduce the risk of mismatching between the price period of the purchase of copper products (scrap and others). Copper scrap bought is combined with other inputs in order to manufacture copper for final customers. In this case, operations usually made are copper sales for future liquidation either in the Stock Market (LME) or over-the-counter.
- Hedge Program for purchase of fuel oil - Bunker Oil: In order to reduce the impact of fluctuations in the price of fuel oil (Bunker Oil) when procuring freight, and hence reduce the volatility of Company's cash flow, hedge operations were carried out. The operations are usually made by the contracting of future purchases and zero cost-collars.

Hedge Accounting

According to the CPC 38 Financial instruments: acknowledgement and measurement, all derivatives, assigned in hedge relations or not, are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value and gains and losses in fair value are recorded in the current result, unless when qualified as hedge accounting. A derivative should be assigned in hedge to be qualified as hedge accounting. This rule includes determining which portions of hedge are deemed to be effective or non-effective. In general, a hedge relation is effective when a change in fair value is compensated by an equal and contrary change in the fair value of the hedged item. According to this rule, effectiveness tests are run to evaluate the effectiveness and quantify the non-effectiveness of the hedges.

A cash flow hedge is a protection against the exposure to volatility in the expected future cash flow, attributable to a specific risk, as a future purchase or sale. If a derivative is designated as cash flow hedge, the effective portion in the changes of derivative fair value is recorded in other comprehensive income, and recognized in the result when the hedged item affects the period result. The non-effective portion of the changes in derivative fair value designated as hedge is recorded in result. If a portion of the derivative contract is excluded for effectiveness test purposes (for instance the value in time), the value of such excluded portion is included in the result.

iv. **Parameters used for managing those risks**

The parameters used to check the qualification or disqualification of the Company's exposure are:

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(i) verification of execution of the programs mentioned in 5.2(iii) above;

(ii) analysis and constant monitoring of the contracted volumes, and

(iii) adjustment to the adequacy of maturity dates, taking into account their corresponding protection strategies, guaranteeing the framing of Vale's exposures. The failure to match exposure and protection strategies may occur if:

- a. the protection volume S.A.mounts are higher than the respective exposure volume S.A.mounts;
- b. the exposure that is protected ends; or
- c. the maturity dates of protection strategies and the respective exposures no longer match.

To avoid potential non-matching due to item (iii.a) above, the adopted procedure is a periodic follow up of volume S.A.mounts to be realized used as basis to propose strategy proposals. In the case of protection of input prices, for instance, if consumption updated estimates point to a decrease in volumes compared to initial estimates used to propose protection strategies, protection strategy volumes will be adjusted accordingly.

To avoid potential non-matching due to item (iii.b) above, if during periodic follow up the initial exposure fails to be realized, the protection strategy ends immediately (unwind position).

To avoid potential non-matching due to item (iii.c) above, the company constantly checks the alignment between protection strategies and the initially estimate exposure maturity.

V. If the Company uses various financial instruments with various objectives for asset protection (hedge) and what these goals are

When needed, the company may allocate specific risk limits to management activities requiring those, including, without limitation, limits on market risk, corporate and sovereign risks, according to acceptable limits to corporate risk.

- *Warrants received from the sale of part of Vale's future gold production (by-product):* These warrants are an American purchase option and they were received as part of the payment for the sale of payable gold flows produced

as a byproduct of the Salobo copper mine and of certain Sudbury nickel mines.

- *Debentures purchase options:* The Company has debentures agreements in which lenders have purchase options for a certain amount of common shares issued by the Ferrovia Norte Sul S.A., later amended to shares issued by VLI. The price for the execution of these options corresponds to the outstanding debenture balance in the respective fiscal year dates.
- *Options associated with shares from Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. (MBR):* The Company entered into a contract that has options associated with MBR shares. If certain contingent contractual terms that are out of the control of the buyer are observed, such as the illegality arising from changes in legislation, there is a clause in the contract that gives the buyer the right to sell its stake to the Company. In this case, the Company could choose to liquidate through cash or shares. On the other hand, the Company has the right to repurchase this minority stake in the subsidiary.
- *Position in embedded derivatives:* Vale's cash flow is also vulnerable to market risks associated with contracts that contain embedded derivatives or that work as derivatives. From Vale's perspectives, these include, but are not limited to, commercial contracts, purchase agreements, lease agreements, bonds, insurance policies and loans. The embedded derivatives observed on December 31, 2015 were the following: 1) Purchase agreements for raw materials and nickel concentrate that contain price provisions based on the future price of copper and nickel. These provisions are considered embedded derivatives. 2) Gas purchase for the pelleting company in Oman. The *Companhia de Pelotização Vale Omã* (LLC), a Vale subsidiary, has a natural gas purchase agreement with a clause establishing an award that may be paid if the sale price for Vale's pellet is greater than a specific price pre-determined in the gas supply contract. This clause is considered an embedded derivative, whose fair value and respective value at risk are not material on December 31, 2015.

VI. Organizational structure for risk management control

Market risk management is conducted by the same organizational structure described in item 5.1 (b) (iii) above.

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c. Adequacy of the operational structure and internal controls to verify the effectiveness of the policy adopted

The monitoring and periodic assessment of Vale's consolidated position of financial instruments used to mitigate market risks allow it to keep pace with the financial results and the impact on cash flow and ensure that the goals originally outlined are met. The fair value calculation of the positions is made available monthly for management monitoring.

To this effect, the back-office, part of the General Board of Financial, monitors these financial instruments, and it is responsible for confirming the financial characteristics of transactions as well as the counter-parties with which the operations were performed, report the fair value of the positions. This area also assesses whether the operations were performed according to internal approval given. As well as this area, the area of internal controls, acts to verify the integrity of the controls that mitigate risks in the contracted transactions within the above mentioned governance criteria. Additionally, internal audit also participates in the compliance process with regulations.

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5.3. - In regards controls adopted by the issuer to ensure the preparation of reliable financial statements, indicate:

a. The main practices of internal controls and the degree of efficiency of such controls, indicating possible flaws and steps taken to correct them.

Vale administration assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control relative to the financial statements through processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements and financial reports, in compliance with the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The internal control assessment process provides the mapping of the processes, risk assessment, as well as the allocation of applicable controls aimed at mitigating the risks that can affect the ability of the Company to initiate, authorize, register, process and disseminate relevant information in the financial statements.

Additionally, Internal Controls Management interacts with the Internal Audit department and the Ombudsman's Office to capture any events that could impact the financial statements.

At the end of the fiscal year, based on tests performed by the Administration during the entire period, no relevant flaws were identified in the implementation of controls. Still, during the year, any identified flaws in the implementation of controls, are corrected through the application of action plans to ensure its correct implementation at the end of the financial year.

b. Organizational structures involved

Vale S.A. has an organizational structure of internal controls to ensure the preparation of reliable financial statements consisting of an Internal Controls Management that is subject to the Global Controller Board, which, in turn, is subordinate to the Finance and Investor Relations Executive Board, of with its monitoring of the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Department and the Ombudsman Office are also part of the process, and they are both subordinate to the Board of Directors. The roles and responsibilities of each are described in item 5.1 (b) (iii).

c. Whether and how the efficiency of internal controls is supervised by the issuer's administration, indicating the position of the people responsible for provided for monitoring

As part of the annual certification process of the internal control environment, the Administration promotes the revision of all controls with the effective participation of all Departments involved in the processes, aimed at the pursuit of effective the controls.

At the end of the cycle, the executives in charge of the processes of all business areas and support areas at the Company, mapped on the controls and adequacy test to the Sarbanes-Oxley, signed sub-certificate that support the environmental assessment of internal controls as well as the publication of the financial statements.

Additionally, it should be noted, that it is the responsibility of Vale's Supervisory Board to oversee the internal control assessment process run by the Administration for the preparation of the accounting reports and by the independent auditors (KPMG Auditores Independentes), through regular meetings where the results of the work developed by the Internal Control Management are reported together with their respective remediation plans established by those in charge of the process.

d. Weaknesses and recommendations on internal controls present in the detailed report are prepared and sent to the company by the independent auditor.

The independent auditors have not reported any significant weaknesses in internal controls, accounting, fiscal procedures and of information technology report for the year ended on December 31, 2015 in letter issued on April 22, 2016.

e. Comments from the officers on weaknesses pointed out in the detailed report prepared by the independent auditor and the corrective measures adopted.

The Company officers made an assessment based on relevance, probability, and potential magnitude of distortions reported by the independent auditor. They concluded that the action plans defined for these weaknesses are appropriate for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Auditors, noting that, as described in item (d) above, the independent auditors did not report any significant weaknesses.

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5.4 - Significant changes in the main risks to which the Company is exposed or in the risk management policy adopted, pointing out possible expectations of reduction or increase in the Company's exposure to such risks

Relative to the last fiscal year, it was included in the list of main risks to which the Company is exposed risks resulting from the rupture of Samarco's tailings dam of Samarco and the market risks related to political and economic instability in Brazil, as described in items 4.1 and 4.2 of this Reference Form. There have been no significant changes in the risk management policy adopted.

Additionally, the Company has not identified significant increases or reductions of the risks already mentioned in items 4.1 and 4.2 of this Reference Form.

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5.5 Other relevant information

In line with the integrated view of risks exposure, Vale considers in risk management, additionally to market risks management, liquidity risk, the risk from the obligations assumed by third parties to the Company (credit risk), those inherent to inappropriate and deficient internal processes, personnel, systems or external events (operational risk), and others.

Credit Risk of Counterparties

Vale's credit risk of counterparties arises from potential negative impacts in its cash flow due to uncertainty in the ability of having counterparts meet their contractual obligations, forward sales, transaction with derivatives, warrants, advancement payments to suppliers, and cash investments. To manage that risk, Vale has procedures and processes, such as approval and credit limits control, obligatory exposure diversification through several counterparts and monitoring the portfolio's credit risk, which provide a structure to evaluate and manage the credit risk of counterparties and maintain the risk above the acceptable levels.

Vale's counterparts may be divided into three categories: clients, responsible for obligations represented by receivables related to sales in installments; financial institutions with whom Vale maintains its cash investments or acquires transactions with derivatives; and suppliers of equipment, products and services, in case of anticipated payments.

Regarding credit risk, the Company adopts the following management standards:

Credit Risk Assessment for commercial operations (sales to customers)

For the commercial credit risk, which arises from sales of products and services to final customers, the management of Market Risk Management and Credit of the Treasury and Finance Board, according to current powers, approves or requests the approval of credit risk limits for each counterpart.

Vale attributes an internal credit risk classification and a credit limit for each client based on a credit risk assessment quantitative method. This methodology is based on market prices, external credit classifications and financial information of the counterparty, as well as qualitative information regarding the strategic position and history of the counterparties' commercial relationship.

Depending on the counterpart's credit risk or the consolidated credit risk profile of Vale, risk mitigation strategies are used to minimize the Company credit risk in order to achieve the acceptable risk profile approved by the Executive Board. The main credit risk mitigation strategies include discount from non-collateralized receivables, insurance contracts, collateral, credit letter and corporate and bank collaterals.

Vale has a well-diversified accounts receivable portfolio from a geographical standpoint, China, Europe, Brazil and Japan being the regions with more significant exposures. According to each region, different guarantees can be used to enhance the credit quality of the receivables.

The Company controls its account receivables portfolio through Credit Management and Cash Collection committees, in which representatives from risk management, cash collection and commercial departments periodically monitor each counterpart position. Additionally, Vale maintains credit risk systemic controls that block additional sales to counterparts with past due receivables or exposures that exceed approved limits.

The Credit and Collection Management Committees are internal committees of the Company, that were not established by the Board of Directors or the Company By-Laws, and which purpose is not the deliberation or consultation of Vale's managing bodies.

Credit Risk Assessment for treasury operations (cash flow investments and derivative operations)

The control of the exposure from cash investments and derivatives instruments is done through the following procedures: annual approval by the Executive Board on credit limits by counterpart, control of portfolio diversification, counterparts' spread variations and overall credit risk of treasury portfolio. There is also a monitoring of all positions, control of exposure versus limits, and periodical reporting to the Executive Board for Risk Management.

The calculation of exposure to a specific counterpart that has derivative transactions with Vale, we consider the sum of exposures of each derivative acquired with this counterpart. The exposure for each derivative is defined as the future value calculated by the due date, considering a variation of market risk factors affecting the value of the derivative instrument.

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Vale also uses a risk assessment classification to evaluate the counterparts in treasury operations, following a method similar to that used for commercial credit risk management, for purposes of calculating the possibility of counterpart default.

According to the type of counterpart, different variables are used: i) the expected default frequency; ii) credit spreads found in CDS (*Credit Default Swaps*) or in the Bond Market; iii) credit ratings attributed by the main international rating agencies; and iii) client's financial statements to make an economic-financial analysis based on financial indicators.

Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk arises from the possibility that Vale might not perform its obligations on due dates, as well as face difficulties to meet its cash flow requirements due to market liquidity constraints.

To mitigate such risk, Vale has a revolving credit facility to help manage short term liquidity and to enable more efficiency in cash management, being consistent with the strategic focus on cost of capital reduction. The revolving credit lines available were acquired from a syndicate of several global commercial banks

Capital Management

The Company's capital management policy aims to find a structure that ensures the continuity of its businesses in the long term. In this view, the Company has been able to generate value to its shareholders, through the payment of dividends and capital gains, while it maintains an appropriate debt profile applicable to its activities, with average amortization term of 9.1 years, thus avoiding concentration in one specific period.

Insurance

Vale acquires several types of insurance policies, including: operational risk insurance, engineering (project) insurance, credit risk insurance, liability, life insurance for employees, etc. The coverage of these policies, similar to those used in general in the mining industry, are acquired according to Company's defined goals, the corporate risk management practices and limitations imposed by the global insurance and reinsurance markets.

Insurance management is done with the support of insurance management committees existing in different operational areas of the Company. Management instruments used by Vale include captive reinsurers that allow for the retention of part of the risk, acquiring insurances on competitive basis, as well as direct access to the main insurance and reinsurance international markets and diversification of counterparts.

6.1/6.2/6.4 Establishment of the Company. Company Lifetime and Date of Filing with CVM

Date of Establishment of Issuer	01.11.1943
Legal Form of the Issuer	Mixed economy Company
Country of Establishment	Brazil
Company Lifetime	Company lifetime Undetermined
Date of Filing with CVM	01.02.1970

6.3 Brief History

Vale was initially founded by the Brazilian Federal Government (Government of Brazil) on June 1, 1942, through Decree-Law No. 4352, and definitively on January 11, 1943, by the Assembly for the Definitive Constitution of the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce S.A., in the form of mixed economy company, aiming to mine, trade, transport and export iron ore from the Itabira mines, and run the Vitória-Minas Railroad (EFVM), which carried iron ore and agricultural products from Vale do Rio Doce, in south-eastern Brazil, to the port of Victoria, located in Espírito Santo.

The privatization process was initiated by the Company in 1997. Under Privatization Decree PND-A-01/97/VALE and the Resolution of the National Privatization Council - CND paragraph 2, of March 5, 1997, the Extraordinary General Assembly approved on April 18, 1997 the issue of 388,559,056 participatory non-convertible debentures, with a view to guaranteeing its pre-privatization shareholders, including the Federal Government itself, the right to participation in revenues from Vale's and its subsidiaries' mineral deposits, which were not valued for purposes of fixing the minimum price in the auction for the privatization of Vale. The Participatory Debentures were allocated to the shareholders of Vale in payment of the redemption value of preferred class B shares issued as bonus, in the proportion of one share owned by holders of class A common and preferred shares at the time, through the part capitalization of Vale's revenue reserves. The Participatory Debentures could only be traded with prior

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authorization of the Securities Commission (CVM), as of three months from the end of Secondary Public Offering of Shares under the privatization process.

On May 6, 1997 the privatization auction was held, when the Brazilian government sold 104,318,070 Vale common shares, equivalent to 41.73% of the voting capital for Valepar SA (Valepar), for approximately R\$ 3.3 billion.

Later, under the terms of the Bid, the Brazilian government sold another 11,120,919 shares representing approximately 4.5% of the outstanding common shares and 8,744,308 class A preferred shares, representing 6.3% of class A shares in circulation, through a limited offer to the employees of Vale.

On March 20, 2002 a Secondary Public Offering of Shares issued by Vale was held, in which the Brazilian Government and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) each sold 34,255,582 Vale common shares. The demand by investors in Brazil and abroad was substantial, exceeding supply by about three times, which led to the sale of the entire batch of 68,511,164 shares. A portion of about 50.2% was posted in the Brazilian market and the remainder was sold to foreign investors. Later, on October 4, 2002, the proper certification of the Participatory Debentures was obtained from CVM allowing their trading on the secondary market.

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The following describes the most significant historical events in the history of the Company since its incorporation:

1942

- President Getulio Vargas, by Decree-Law n° 4352 of June 1, 1942, sets out the basis on which Companhia Vale do Rio Doce SA would be organized. By Decree-Law, the Brazilian Company for Mining and Metallurgy and Mining Company Itabira would be expropriated.

1943

- Vale is constituted on January 11, 1943, as mixed economy Company, pursuant to Decree-Law n° 4.352/42.
- Listing of Vale shares on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Market (BVRJ) in October 1943.

1944

- First business with Vale shares on the BVRJ occurred in March 1944.

1952

- The Brazilian Government takes definitive control of Vale's operational system.

1953

- First shipment of iron ore to Japan.

1954

- It revises its business practices abroad, and proceeds to directly contact steel mills, without the intermediation of traders.

1962

- Signed long-term contracts with Japanese and German steel mills.

1964

- Opening of Vale's first office outside of Brazil in Dusseldorf, Germany.

1966

- Opening of the Port of Tubarão, in Vitória, in Espírito Santo. This is connected to the iron ore mines by the Vitoria to Minas Railroad.

1967

- Geologists of the Southern Mining Co., a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. (U.S. Steel), record the occurrence of iron ore in Carajás, Pará State.

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1968

- Vale shares become part of the IBOVESPA index.

1969

- Inauguration of Vale's first Pellet Plant in Tubarão, in Espírito Santo, with capacity for 2 million tons/year.

1970

- Agreement makes Vale the majority shareholder of the Carajas venture in Para State, along with U.S. Steel.

1972

- Vale signs agreement with Alcan Aluminum Ltd. of Canada for a project to mine bauxite in Rio Trombetas, where Mineração Rio do Norte (MRN) was set up.

1974

- Vale becomes the largest exporter of iron ore in the world, with 16% of seaborne iron ore market.

1975

- For the first time, Vale issues bonds in the international market, worth 70 million marks, with the intermediation of Dresdner Bank.

1976

- Decree No. 77.608/76 grants Vale the concession to construct, use and operate the railroad between Carajás and São Luís, in Pará and Maranhão States, respectively.

1977

- Vale announces priority for the Carajas Project, in order, from 1982, to start the export of iron ore through the Port of Itaqui (MA).

1979

- Beginning of the effective implementation of the Carajás Iron Ore Project, adopted as the main goal of Vale's business strategy.

1980

- Federal Government approves the Carajas Iron Project and gives financial backing.

1982

- With the start of Valesul Alumínio SA operations in Rio de Janeiro, Vale joins the aluminum sector and helps to reduce imports of the metal into Brazil.

1984

- Inauguration of Vale office in Japan.

1985

- On February 28, the Carajás railroad (EFC) is inaugurated and handed over to Vale.
- Inauguration of the Carajás Iron Ore Project, which increases the productive capacity of the company, now organized in two separate logistic systems (North and South).

1986

- Start of operation of the Port Terminal of Ponta da Madeira, in São Luís in the State of Maranhão.

1987

- The EFC begins operating on a commercial scale.

1989

- Implementation of the Profit Sharing Program (PR) for Vale employees.

1994

- In March, Vale launches its program for American Depositary Receipts (ADR) Level 1, negotiable on the OTC market of the United States.

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1995

- Vale is included in the National Privatization Program by Decree No. 1510 of June 1, signed by the President.

1996

- On October 10, the National Privatization Council (CND) approves the model for privatization of Vale.

1997

- BNDES releases on March 6, the terms of the bidding for the privatization of VALE.
- On April 18, Vale issues 388,559,056 Participatory Debentures that can only be traded with prior authorization of the CVM, as of three months from the end of Secondary Public Offering of Shares under the terms of the privatization process.
- On May 6, Vale is privatized in an auction held at the Stock Exchange of Rio de Janeiro. Valecom consortium, put together by the Votorantim Group, and the Brazil Consortium, led by Companhia Siderurgica Nacional (CSN) took part in the auction. The Brazil Consortium buys 41.73% of common shares of VALE for US\$ 3,338 million at present-day values.

1998

- In the first year after privatization, Vale reaches 46% growth in profit over 1997.

1999

- It has the largest profit in its history so far: US\$ 1.251 billion.

2000

- On February 2, Vale opened the Container Terminal of the Port of Sepetiba.
- In May, Vale acquires Mineração Socoimex S.A. and S.A. Mineração da Trindade (Samitri), companies producing iron ore, initiating the consolidation of the market for Brazilian iron ore.
- On June 20, Vale announced the listing of its ADRs, representing preferred shares of the Company on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in a DR Level II program approved by the CVM.

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- On August 31, the Extraordinary General Meeting approves the merger of a wholly owned subsidiary Mineração Socoimex S.A, without issuing new shares, aiming to add to the assets of the Company the Gongo Soco mine, with reserves of high-grade hematite in the iron quadrangle in Minas Gerais.

2001

- In February, the Board of Directors of Vale authorizes the start of the process of divesting its holdings in the sector of pulp and paper.
- On February 19, the shares of S.A. Mineração da Trindade (Samitri) are incorporated by Vale, with no increase of capital and without issuing new shares, by using shares held in treasury, as authorized by the CVM.
- In March, shareholdings involving Vale and CSN are unwound.
- In April, Vale acquires 100% shareholding in Ferteco Mining SA, the third largest producer of iron ore in Brazil at the time.
- On October 1, the General Assembly of Shareholders approves the incorporation of wholly owned subsidiary S.A. Mineração da Trindade (Samitri), in line with guidelines for administrative and financial streamlining.

2002

- In March, the pellet plant in Sao Luis, in Maranhão state, is officially opened.
- On March 21, the comprehensive sale offer of 68,511,164 Vale common shares owned by the Brazilian Government and BNDES is concluded, of which approximately 50.2% was placed in the Brazilian market and the remainder sold to outside investors. The selling price in Brazil was R\$ 57.28 per share and abroad US\$ 24.50 per ADR.
- Vale common shares start to be traded on the NYSE in the form of ADRs, in program level III.
- The Company's common shares also start to be traded on the Madrid Stock Exchange - Latibex.
- The foundation stone of the Sossego Copper Project, State of Pará, is laid.
- On October 4, VALE obtains from the CVM the registration of Publicly Traded Participatory Debentures.
- On December 16, the General Assembly of Shareholders approves Vale's Dividend Policy in order to increase both transparency and financial flexibility, taking into account the expected path of the Company's cash flow.
- On December 27, the Extraordinary General Meeting approves the Amendment to the Bylaws in order to (i) expand the Company's activities in energy and logistics, (ii) adjust the Statutes to the new rules introduced by Law No. 10303 of October 31, 2001 and (iii) introduce the principles of best corporate governance practices.

2003

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- On February 14, Vale completes the acquisition of 100% stake in Elkem Rana AS (Rana), a Norwegian producer of ferroalloys, for the price of US\$ 17.6 million.
- On March 31, Vale acquires 50% stake in Caemi Mineracao e Metalurgia S.A. (Caemi) for US\$ 426.4 million.
- On August 29, Vale incorporates the wholly owned subsidiaries Celmar S.A. - Indústria de Celulose e Papel S.A. and Ferteco Mineração S.A.

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- On November 7, Vale completes the restructuring of shareholdings in logistics companies, which was aimed at the elimination of the relationship between Vale and CSN in the shareholding structure of the Ferrovia Centro-Atlantica SA (FCA), Companhia Ferroviária do Nordeste (CFN) and CSN Aceros S.A. (CSN Aceros).
- On December 12, Vale adheres to Level 1 of the Program for Differentiated Corporate Governance Practices established by the BM&F Bovespa Exchange.
- Continuing the process of simplifying its operating structure, on December 30, Vale incorporates the following wholly owned subsidiaries: Rio Doce Geologia e Mineração S.A. Docegeo (Docegeo), Mineração Serra do Sossego S.A. (MSS), Vale do Rio Doce Alumínio S.A. Aluvale (Aluvale) and Mineração Vera Cruz S.A. (MVC).

2004

- On July 02, the Sossego mine, the first copper mine in Brazil, opens in the State of Pará. This project was completed in record time.
- In November, Vale wins an international bidding for coal mining in the Moatize region of northern Mozambique.
- In December, Vale signs a memorandum of understanding with ThyssenKrupp Stahl AG (ThyssenKrupp) for the construction of an integrated steel slab plant with a capacity of 5 million tons in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

2005

- Vale is the first Brazilian company to achieve a risk score greater than the host country and the only one to have this recognition for three different rating agencies: reaching, thus, Investment Grade , given by Moody s, and confirmed by Standard & Poor s and Dominion Bond.
- In July, Vale Belvedere Pty Ltd. signs an agreement with two Australian mining companies to carry out studies to exploit the Belvedere Underground Coal Project, located in the State of Queensland, Australia.
- On September 22, it launches *Vale Investir* , a program that allows investors to automatically reinvest Brazilian funds from shareholders payments - dividends and/or interest on capital - to buy shares of the Company.
- In November, Vale agrees to acquire a minority stake in Ceara Steel, a steel slab project aimed at exporting from the State of Ceará, with a nominal capacity of 1.5 million tons of slabs per year.
- The Company consolidates its entry into the copper concentrate industry, with the first full year of operation of the Sossego Mine and sales to 13 customers in 11 different countries.
- In the last quarter of 2005, Vale acquires 99.2% of Canico Resources Corp. (Canico), which owns the lateritic nickel project Onça Puma, located in Para State, for approximately US\$ 800 million.

2006

- In January, Vale acquires mineral resources, land and mining equipment from the Rio Verde Mineração (Rio Verde) for US\$ 47 million.
- In February, the acquisition of all shares of Canico is completed, these being removed from trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange.
- In March, it inaugurated the expansion of production capacity is inaugurated of alumina refinery Alunorte - Alumina do Norte do Brazil S.A. (Alunorte), located in Barcarena in the State of Pará.
- On May 3, Vale completes incorporation of shares of Caemi, now holding 100% of the shares.
- On July 3, Vale buys 45.5% stake in Valesul Alumínio S.A. and now owns 100% of the shares.
- On August 11, the Company announces that it intends to offer to acquire all common shares of Inco Limited (Toronto Stock Exchange - TSX and NYSE under the symbol N) (Inco). The offer is consistent with long-term corporate strategy and strategy for the non-ferrous metals business of Vale.
- In the third quarter, Vale divides the administration of former Southern System for production and distribution of iron ore into two departments: the South-eastern System and the Southern System, and began to report production separately for each system.
- In September, Minerações BR Holdings GmbH buys 25% stake in a joint venture, Zhuhai YPM, to build a new pellet plant in Zhuhai, in the region of Guandong, China.
- On October 5, Vale opens the Brucutu Project, the largest mine/plant complex in the world for initial production capacity of iron ore, located in São Gonçalo do Rio Abaixo in Minas Gerais.
- On October 26, Vale concludes the financial settlement of a major part of the acquisition of Canadian miner Inco Ltd., the second largest nickel producer in the world, effecting payment of US\$ 13.3 billion for the purchase of 174,623,019 shares issued by Inco. On November 6, Vale joins the control group of Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. - Usiminas.

2007

- In January, Vale completed the expansion of iron ore production capacity in Carajás, which now reaches 100 million tons per year.
- On January 30, the acquisition of Inco (now Vale Canada Limited) is ratified at Vale Extraordinary General Meeting. The nickel business is now managed from Toronto as well as activities related to marketing and sales of metals. With the completion of its acquisition of Inco, Vale becomes the second largest mining and metals company in the world by market value.
- On February 16, Vale announces secondary public offering of shares of Log-In Logística Intermodal SA (Log In).

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- On February 26, Vale signs a sale and purchase agreement to acquire the Australian AMCI Holdings Australia Pty Ltd. (AMCI), which operates and controls coal assets through holdings in joint ventures.
- In March, Vale acquires an 18% stake in Ferro-Gusa Carajás S.A. (FGC), which belonged to Nucor do Brasil S.A for 20 million dollars, and now holds a 100% stake in FGC.
- In May, Vale signs a usufruct contract, and now controls the entire capital of the MBR, for the following 30 years.
- On May 2, Vale signs a freight contract for 25 years with Bergesen Worldwide (B.W. Bulk), which provides for the construction of the four largest bulk carriers in the world, each with a capacity of 388 thousand tons.
- On June 28, the Government of Mozambique approved the mining contract for the operation, by Vale, of the Moatize coal project in the province of Tete in the northwest of the country.
- On August 30, shareholders meeting at an Extraordinary General Meeting, ratify the acquisition of control of AMCI by the Company.
- On November 29, Vale begins to use the brand Vale in all countries where it operates and at the same time takes on a new global identity.
- On December 21, Vale signs an agreement for commercial exploitation for 30 years of 720 km of the Norte-Sul Railroad (FNS).

2008

- In the first half of 2008, Samarco, a (50% -50%) joint venture with BHP Billiton in the Brazilian State of Espírito Santo, becomes operational with a pellet production capacity increase.
- Vale leases three pellet plants in the Tubarão complex, in Vitória, State of Espírito Santo, owned by the JV s in which it participates (Itabrasco, Kobrasco and Nibrasco).
- On May 5, Vale signs a sale and purchase agreement to acquire the mining and surface rights in the municipalities of Rio Acima and Caeté, State of Minas Gerais.
- In July, Vale makes a global offering of 256,926,766 ordinary shares and 189,063,218 preferred shares, including ADSs, in order to promote investment and strategic acquisitions as well as maximizing the financial flexibility of the Company. The aggregate value of Vale s global offer, after underwriting discounts and commissions, including the values of the exercise of further stock options, was US\$ 12.2 billion. In August, exercising the option of complementary lot, Vale issues 24,660,419 class A preferred shares.
- In connection with the offer above, Vale lists and trades its common and preferred ADSs on Euronext Paris.
- On August 3, Vale orders the building of 12 large ships for carrying iron ore, buys used vessels and signs long term freight contracts. The total investment was US\$ 1.6 billion for the construction of new ships and US\$ 74 million for

the purchase of used ships.

- On August 14, Vale announces its intention to invest in building a new steel plant in Marabá in Para State, with an annual production capacity of 2.5 million metric tons of semi-finished steel.
- On October 31, Vale announces a reduction in its rate of production of iron ore, pellets, nickel, manganese, ferro-alloys, aluminum and kaolin, in the face of the impact of global economic crisis on the demand for minerals and metals.
- On December 16, Vale signs with African Rainbow Minerals Limited (ARM) and its subsidiary TEAL Exploration & Mining Incorporated (TEAL) a contract providing for the acquisition of 50% of the capital of a joint venture to hold TEAL subsidiaries for CAD \$ 81 million, therefore increasing the strategic options for Vale to grow in the copper business in Africa.
- On December 23, Vale signs a sale and purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the coal exporting assets of Cementos Argos SA (Argos) in Colombia for US\$ 306 million.

2009

- On January 30, Vale signs with Rio Tinto plc (Rio Tinto) a sale and purchase agreement for the acquisition, through cash payment, of iron ore and potash assets, located in Brazil, Argentina and Canada.
- On March 24, Vale completes the previously announced transaction, and creates a 50%-50% joint venture with ARM for future development and operation of the assets of TEAL, expanding in December 2008 the strategic options for growth in the copper business in Africa.
- On March 27, Vale initiates the construction of the Moatize project, in Tete province, Mozambique.
- On April 1, the Company concluded the acquisition of the assets of export thermal coal with Argos in Colombia.
- On April 16, Vale completes the sale of all of its 14,869,368 common shares issued by Usiminas and linked to the steel mill s existing shareholders agreement.
- On May 21, the Board of Directors of Vale approve the revised 2009 investment budget for US\$ 9.035 billion as compared with the US\$ 14.235 billion announced on October 16, 2008.
- On May 22, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Vale approves the proposal to change its name from Companhia Vale do Rio Doce SA to Vale SA.
- On June 23, Vale launches a project to produce biodiesel to fuel its operations and projects in northern Brazil, to begin in 2014, using palm oil (dende oil) as feedstock, which will be produced by a consortium between Vale and Biopalma Amazonia SA (Biopalma).
- On July 13, the Company announces that its unionized employees in Sudbury and Port Colborne in Ontario, Canada, are on strike. The same happens on the 1st of August, with the unionized employees of its operation in Voisey s Bay in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.

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- On July 22, Vale signs a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with ThyssenKrupp to raise its stake in ThyssenKrupp CSA Siderurgica do Atlantico Ltda. (TKCSA) from 10% to 26.87% through a capital injection of EUR \$ 965 million.
- On September 18, Vale completes the acquisition of the operations of iron ore in Corumbá, located in Mato Grosso do Sul, owned by Rio Tinto and other controlled entities.
- On October 19, the Board of Directors of Vale approves the investment budget for 2010, including expenditures of US\$ 12.9 billion dedicated to sustaining existing operations and promoting growth through research and development (R & D) and project execution.

2010

- On January 22, integrated subsidiary Valesul Alumínio S.A. (Valesul) enters into an agreement to sell its aluminum assets located in Rio de Janeiro to Alumínio Nordeste S.A., a Metalis group company, for US\$ 31.2 million.
- On the same date, Vale approves at a Special Shareholders Meeting the incorporation of integrated subsidiaries Sociedade de Mineração Estrela de Apolo S.A. (Estrela de Apolo) and Mineração Vale Corumbá S.A. (Vale Corumbá).
- During the first half of the year, Vale closes agreements with its customers in the iron ore business to shift from annual contracts to contracts with values adjusted on a quarterly basis. The new contracts offer more efficiency and transparency for iron ore prices and make it possible to differentiate qualities, which help stimulate long-term investment. Besides, customers can learn in advance the price to be paid in the following quarter.
- In the second quarter, Vale acquires a 51% interest in VBG - Vale BSGR Limited (VBG) (formerly BSG Resources (Guinea) Limited), which used to hold iron ore concession rights in Simandou South (Zogota) and iron ore exploration permits in Simandou North (Blocks 1 & 2), Guinea.
- Through a series of transactions in 2010, Vale acquires the phosphate operations of Vale Fertilizantes S.A. (Vale Fertilizantes , formerly Fertilizantes Fosfatados S.A. Fosfertil) and Vale Fosfatados S.A. (formerly Bunge Participações and Investimentos S.A.). The total cost of these acquisitions was US\$ 5.829 billion. The sellers included Bunge Ltd., the Mosaic Company (Mosaic), Yara Brasil Fertilizantes S.A. and other Brazilian companies.
- In May, Vale Internacional S.A. enters into an agreement with Oman Oil Company S.A.O.C. (OOC), an integrated subsidiary of the government of the sultanate of Oman, for the sale of a 30% interest in Vale Oman Pelletizing Company LLC (VOPC), for US\$ 125 million.
- In July, Vale sells to Imerys S.A. 86.2% of its interest in Pará Pigmentos S.A. (PPSA), a kaolin producer, along with other kaolin mining rights, for US\$ 71.3 million (equivalent to R\$ 126.1 million).
- In July, Vale concludes the transaction announced on March 31, 2010, by virtue of which it sells 35% of the total capital of MVM Resources International B.V. (MVM) to Mosaic for US\$ 385 million, and 25% of the total capital of MVM to Mitsui, for US\$ 275 million. MVM manages and operates Bayóvar phosphate rock project in Peru.

- In August, Vale Emirates Ltd. acquired 51% interest in Sociedade de Desenvolvimento do Corredor Nacala S.A. (SDCN) from the Mozambican company Insitec SGPS SA (Insitec) for US\$ 21 million (equivalent to R\$ 36.6 million on the date of disbursement).
- In November, Vale acquired shares from the Bacia do São Francisco blocks (SF-T-80, 82, 83, and 93)
- In the fourth quarter, Vale lists Depositary Receipts representing its common and preferred Class A shares (HDRs) on Hong Kong Limited Stock Exchange (HKEx). The HDRs start to be traded on December 8, 2010.

2011

- On February 28, Vale announces the completion of the operation with Norsk Hydro ASA (Hydro), announced on May 2, 2010, to transfer all its interests in Albras - Alumínio Brasileiro S.A. (Albras), Alunorte and Companhia de Alumina do Pará (CAP), receiving in return, through the subsidiary Vale Austria Holdings GmbH, currently known as Vale International Holdings GmbH (Vale Austria), 22% of the outstanding common shares of Hydro and US\$ 503 million in cash. Additionally, Vale Austria sold 60% of Mineração Paragominas S.A. (Paragominas) to Hydro for US\$ 578 million in cash. For more information about these operations, see item 6.5 in this Reference Form.
- In February 2011, Vale pays US\$ 173.5 million to acquire the control of Biopalma, in the State of Pará, to produce palm oil (dende oil) as feedstock to manufacture biodiesel.
- On April 28, the Board of Directors approves the acquisition, subject to certain conditions, of up to 9% of the capital of Norte Energia S.A. (NESA), a stake previously held by Gaia Energia e Participações S.A (Gaia). NESA is a company whose sole purpose is the implementation, operation and management of Belo Monte hydroelectric power plant in Pará. In June 2011, Vale concluded the acquisition of 9% of the equity of NESA.
- In June 2011, Vale Emirates Ltd. acquired additional 16% equity of SDCN for US\$ 8 million, equivalent to R\$ 12.8 million. The acquisition is aligned with the Company strategy to develop the logistic corridor of Nacala, and continued with the acquisition of 51% of SDCN in September 2010. SDCN has a concession to create the required logistic structure for the flow resulting from coal production expansion in Moatize.
- In July 2011, Vale Logística Integrada S.A. (current VLI S.A.) signed an agreement to create a joint venture with Vale Fertilizantes for purposes of exploring the concession of Terminal Portuário da Ultrafértil (TUF), in the city of Santos, State of São Paulo, with imported cargos of sulfur, ammonia and fertilizers in general, being strategically linked to Vale's railroads, upon payment of R\$150 million to Vale Fertilizantes and capital investment in the joint venture of R\$432 million to fund TUF investment project.

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- In December 2011, Vale concluded, by its wholly-owned subsidiary Mineração Naque S.A. a public offer auction (IPO) to acquire outstanding shares issued by Vale Fertilizantes. As a result of the IPO, Vale acquired 211,014 common shares and 82,919,456 preferred shares issued by Vale Fertilizantes, representing 83.8% of outstanding common shares and 94.0% outstanding preferred shares of Vale Fertilizantes. Common and preferred shares were acquired by the par value of R\$25.00, in a total amount of R\$2.078 billion.

2012

- On February 9, the Board of Directors approved the execution of a lease agreement of potassium mining rights and assets with Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras, for 30 years, which allows continuing with potassium extraction in Taquari-Vassouras and development of the Carnalita Project in the State of Sergipe.
- In April, Vale sold its 61.5% interest in Cadam S.A. to Kamin LLC, concluding the divestment operation by selling the kaolin business beginning in 2010 with the sale of the interest in Pará Pigmentos S.A.
- In June, together with Vale Internacional Holding GmbH and Vale Internacional S.A., Vale concluded the sale of its thermal coal operations in Colombia to CPC S.A.S., an affiliated company of Colombian Natural Resources S.A.S. (CNR), for US\$ 407 million in cash.
- In May, Vale entered into an operational lease with its affiliate Hispanobras, where Vale leases its pelleting plants owned by Hispanobrás for three years, subject to automatic renewal. The operation was concluded in July 2012.
- On June 7, Vale Emirates Ltd. acquired an additional 18% interest in SDCN, holder of the concessions to create the logistic corridor of Vale in Nacala, Mozambique, for US\$ 18.5 million. Consequently, Vale held at the time 85% of the shares of SDCN.
- On June 27, Vale was granted the prior license (LP) for the iron ore project Carajás S11D, the largest project in the history of Vale, and the largest project in the history of iron ore, with nominal capacity of 90 million annual metric tons (Mtpa) of iron ore. The LP is part of the first phase of licensing of this enterprise. This license signals the approval of its location, conception, and environmental feasibility, establishing the basic requirements to be complied with in the subsequent deployment phase.
- In August, Vale Internacional has informed that it signed a sale agreement for US\$ 600 million for 10 large ore carriers with Polaris Shipping Co. Ltd. (Polaris).
- In October, Vale and Vale Internacional completed the sale of its manganese and ferroalloy operations in Europe to subsidiaries of Glencore International Plc. (Glencore), for US\$ 160 million in cash. Vale also retained Glencore as its marketing agent outside Brazil for metallurgical manganese ore for a five-year period.
- On October 4, the first copper concentrate was produced, upon conclusion of the commissioning of the copper mine processing plant in Lubambe, in the Konkola North project, that includes an underground mine, plant, and related infrastructure, located in the copper belt in Zambia, with estimate nominal capacity of 45,000 metric tons per year of copper concentrate. This operation is part of a joint venture with ARM, holding 80% of the operation, and the remaining 20% is held by Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.

- On December 20, Vale concluded the annual evaluation of Onça Puma and aluminum assets, implying recognition of the impairment before tax of US\$8.2 billion, with accounting impact on 2012 4Q.

2013

- On January 31, Vale concluded the option exercised in June 2010, acquiring an additional 24.5% interest in the Belvedere coal project (Belvedere) from Aquila Resources Limited (Aquila), for A\$150 million (equivalent to US\$ 156 million using the AUD/USD rate of 1.04). As a whole, Vale paid US\$338 million for 100% of Belvedere. Belvedere is comprised of an underground coal mine located in the South of Bowen Basin, close to the town of Moura, in the State of Queensland, Australia.
- On February 28, Vale concluded the final agreements with Silver Wheaton Corp. (SLW), Canadian company with shares negotiated at the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NYSE, to sell 70% of payable gold flows produced as byproduct of some Sudbury nickel mines for 20 years and with Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd. to sell 25% of payable gold flows produced as byproduct of the Salobo copper mine during the mine lifetime, for the initial payment of US\$ 1.9 billion in cash, 10 million in SLW warrants with exercise price of US\$ 65 and 10 year term. Additionally, Vale will receive cash payments in the future for each ounce (oz) of gold provided to SLW under the terms in the agreement, at the lowest value between US\$ 400 per ounce (plus annual inflation adjustment of 1% starting in 2016 for Salobo) and the market price.
- On March 11, Vale informed the Government of the Republic of Argentina that the company had suspended deployment of the Rio Colorado project in Argentina.
- On March 14, Vale exercised the preemptive right provided for in the incorporation agreement of Consórcio Capim Branco, acquiring a 12.47% interest of Suzano Papel e Celulose S.A for R\$ 223,030,470.52 in the capital of hydroelectric plants Capim Branco I & II. Consequently, Vale holds 60.89% on Capim Branco I & II, capable of generating 1,524 gigawatts hour per year of power by the end of the concession in 2036.
- On April 29, Vale received the environmental operation license (LO) for railroad terminal Ponta da Madeira (PDM), in the State of Maranhão, issued by the State Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources of Maranhão. The PDM railroad terminal is part of the North Logistic Capacity project (CLN 150), which allows expansion of Carajás capacity to 150 million annual metric tons.
- On May 6, Vale received the environmental installation license (LI) and authorization to remove vegetation for the railroad branch to connect Serra Sul de Carajás to EFC, in the State of Pará, issued by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable

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Natural Resources (IBAMA), which allows beginning the construction of the 101 km railroad branch to connect the storage yard of S11D to EFC. The railroad branch is part of the logistic capacity S11D project, which allows expansion of Carajás logistic capacity to 230 million annual metric tons of iron ore.

- On June 28, 2013, Vale and members of Consortium SF-T-80 received authorization by the National Agency of Petroleum ANP to return the blocks in the São Francisco Basin (SF-T-80, 82, 83 and 93).
- In July 2013, Vale concluded the contract of a revolving credit facility in the amount of US\$ 2 billion for 5 years.
- On September 18, Vale entered into agreements to sell 20% of the total capital of VLI S.A. (VLI) to Mitsui & Co. Ltd. (Mitsui) for R\$ 1.5 billion and 15.9% of the capital of VLI for R\$ 1.2 billion to the Investment Fund of the Severance Fund FGTS (FI-FGTS), which is managed by Caixa Econômica Federal.
- On November 7, 2013, Vale entered into an agreement with GDF, under which it granted to GDF (Gaz de France) its share in the blocks of Parnaíba Basin (BT-PN-2 and BT-PN3), for approximately R\$24 million.
- On November 14, Vale announced the sale of all its 22% interest in Hydro for NOK 25.00 per share, summing NOK 11.196 billion, equivalent to US\$ 1.822 billion (equivalent to R\$ 4.218 billion). Vale Austria has held these shares since 2011, when the company restructured the aluminum asset portfolio. After conclusion of this transaction, Vale Austria no longer holds equity in Hydro.
- On November 27, Vale announces adherence to the federal tax refinancing agreement (REFIS) related to the payment of income tax and social contribution on net profit of affiliates abroad on profit generated abroad in the period between 2003 and 2012, according to terms set forth by Law 12.865/2013 and Provisional Order no. 627/ 2013. Adherence to REFIS implied the payment to the Federal Revenue Secretariat of R\$ 5.965 billion by the end of November and R\$ 16.360 billion in 179 months, where monthly installments are adjusted according to the SELIC interest rate.
- On December 12, Vale concluded the sale of Sociedad Contractual Minera Tres Valles, cathode copper production company in the area of Coquimbo in Chile, for US\$ 25 million (equivalent to R\$ 54 million) to Inversiones Porto San Giorgio S.A (ISG), company controlled by the Chilean group Vecchiola S.A.
- On December 19, Vale entered into agreements with CEMIG Geração e Transmissão S.A. (CEMIG GT) to create two joint ventures: (i) Aliança Geração de Energia S.A., comprised by assets and power generation projects of both companies; and (ii) Aliança Norte Energia Participações S.A., comprised by the sale to CEMIG GT of 49% of the shares held by Vale in its 9% interest in NESÁ, company responsible for building, operating and exploring the hydroelectric plant of Belo Monte for approximately R\$ 310 million.
- On December 20, Vale signed an agreement with Israel Chemicals Ltd. (ICL) to sell its 44.25% interest in Fosbrasil, company producer of purified phosphoric acid, located in Cajati, State of São Paulo, for US\$ 52 million.
- On December 23, Vale entered into an agreement with a fund managed by Brookfield Asset Management (Brookfield) to sell 26.5% of its interest in the capital of VLI, for R\$ 2 billion.
- On December 23, Vale informed that it filed with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) on December 19, a petition for partial dismissal in the process discussing the legality of taxation of profit from affiliates abroad. This dismissal refers to the period between 2003 and 2012. Vale informed that it will continue questioning taxation applicable to the period

between 1996 and 2002 and 2013. Should there be a winning decision, Vale will claim immediate return of values paid relative to the period between 2003 and 2012, according to installment payment under the terms in Provisional Order no. 627/2013 and as mentioned in relevant fact published on November 27, 2013, and it will suspend payments for outstanding installments.

- On December 26, Vale promoted an auction, under the terms in CVM Instruction no. 168/1991, as amended, to sell 28,737,367 common shares issued by Log-in, company listed in BM&FBOVESPA (ticker symbol: LOGN3), corresponding to all common shares issued by Log-in then held by Vale, for R\$ 8.11 per share, totaling R\$ 233 million. This transaction was concluded on January 2, 2014.

2014

- In January, Vale updated its Code of Ethics and Conduct for purposes of obtaining better alignment with its mission, vision, and values, reinforcing ethical standards and updating aspects of the anticorruption and antitrust laws.

- On February 18, Vale closed the offer of infrastructure debentures for R\$ 1 billion and funds from this offer are to be used on investments related to the Company infrastructure projects deemed to be priority, under the terms in article 2 in law no. 12.431/2011, as amended.

- In May, BNDES approved the funding agreement for R\$ 6.2 billion for the deployment of the Carajás Serra Sul S11D and the logistic capacity project S11D projects. The funding term is for ten years and funds will be disbursed in up to three years, according to the project schedule.

- On April 14, the transaction announced on September 18, 2013 was concluded, with the transfer of 20% of the capital stock of VLI to Mitsui by R\$ 1.5 billion and 15.9% to Fundo de Investimento do Fundo de Garantia do Tempo de Serviço - FGTS (FI-FGTS), which assets are managed by Caixa Econômica Federal, for R\$ 1.2 billion.

- In April, the Republic of Guinea revoked the mining rights for the Simandou and Zogota concession areas held by VBG.

- On June 4, Vale announced entering an agreement with a subsidiary of Suzano Papel e Celulose (Suzano Subsidiary), company that produces eucalyptus cellulose, to sell its entire share in Vale Florestar Fundo de Investimento em Participações, a reforestation investment fund, for R\$ 205 million. All usual precedent conditions and approvals, including those granted by the Economic

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Defense Administrative Board (CADE) were met, and, thus, the transaction executed on August 8, 2014. Simultaneously, BNDESPar, Petros and FUNCEF, other shareholders of the Investment Fund Vale Florestar, also sold their shares to Suzano Subsidiary and, with the conclusion of the transaction, the Investment Fund Vale Florestar was held, solely, by Suzano Subsidiary.

- On August 19, the transaction announced on December 23, 2013 was concluded, with the transfer of 26.5% of the capital of VLI to Brookfield for R\$ 2 billion. As result of this transaction, Vale holds 37.6% of the capital of VLI.
- On August 20, Vale informed the granting of the prior environmental license for the Global EIA, issued by IBAMA. The licensing of the Global EIA comprises the expansion of N4WS, N5S, Morro I and Morro II, containing 1.8 billion tons of reserves and permission to pile sterile in the North System in Carajás, Brazil. Additionally, on November 5, Vale obtained the operation license to expand N4WS.
- On September 12, Vale International SA and China Ocean Shipping Company (Cosco) entered a strategic cooperation agreement in maritime transportation of iron ore. Under the terms of this agreement, four VLOCs, with 400 thousand tons, currently owned and operated by Vale, will be transferred to Cosco.
- On September 26, Vale International S.A. and China Merchants Group entered an agreement contemplating the strategic cooperation in maritime transportation of iron ore. Under the terms of this agreement, the companies agreed upon entering a freight agreement for 25 years to carry Vale Brasil 's iron ore to China using 10 VLOCs to be built by the China Merchants Group.
- On October 17, Vale announced that PTVI entered into an amendment to the contract of work with the government of Indonesia, and the agreement will now terminate in 2025, with the option to extend operations until 2045 for two 10-year consecutive periods, subject to approval by the local government, if PTVI complies with the requirements in the amendment.
- On November 9, 2014, Vale Austria sold to Hydro shares issued by Mineração Paragominas S.A. representing 20% of its capital, as exercise of a *put option*. The remaining 20% interest held by Vale Austria in the capital stock of Mineração Paragominas S.A. is also subject to a *Vale put option*, which can be exercised starting on February 28, 2016.
- On December 9, Vale announced entering into an investment agreement with Mitsui, under which Mitsui will, subject to compliance with precedent conditions, hold 15% of Vale 's 95% interest in Vale Moçambique (concessionaire of 95% of the Moatize mine) and 50% of Vale 's interest in the Nacala Logistic Corridor. The conclusion of the transaction is subject to some precedent conditions and is predicted to take place in 2016.
- On December 18, upon compliance with precedent conditions and approval by CADE, the sale of Vale 's entire share corresponding to 44.25% of the capital of Fosbrasil, company that produces purified phosphoric acid, located in Cajati, State of São Paulo, was concluded for US\$ 52 million.
- On December 23, Vale incorporated its wholly-owned subsidiaries Sociedade de Mineração Constelação de Apolo S.A. and Vale Mina do Azul S.A.

2015

- On February 27, 2015, Vale concluded the transaction that started in December 2013 with CEMIG GT to establish the joint venture Aliança Geração de Energia S.A., by transferring its shares in some projects (Central Eólica Garrote Ltda., Central Eólica São Raimundo Ltda., Central Eólica Santo Inácio III Ltda., and Central Eólica Santo Inácio IV Ltda.) and operation assets (Consórcio da Usina Hidrelétrica de Igarapava, Consórcio AHE Porto Estrela, Consórcio AHE Funil, Consórcio UHE Candonga, Consórcio da Usina Hidrelétrica de Aimorés, and Consórcio Capim Branco Energia to Aliança Geração.)
- On March 2, 2015, the amendment to the agreement entered with Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd. On February 28, 2013, was entered, for purposes of determining that the agreement also encompasses the purchase of an additional flow of 25% of payable gold produced as byproduct of the copper mining at the Salobo mine, during the mine's use life.
- On March 13, 2015, Vale transferred its share in VBG back to BSG Resources Limited, due to the revocation by the Government of Guinea of the mining rights held by the joint venture in April 2014.
- On March 31, 2015, Vale concluded the transaction that started in December 2013 with CEMIG GT for the sale of 49% of Vale's share on 9% of the project of the hydroelectric plant Belo Monte, for approximately R\$ 310 million.
- On April 27, 2015, Companhia Siderúrgica do Pecém - CSP (CSP) concluded a long term financing agreement worth close to US\$ 3 billion that will contribute to the fulfillment of the main future financing needs of the project. This loan is to be taken directly from CSP.
- On May 15, 2015, Vale concluded the contract of a revolving credit facility in the amount of US\$ 3 billion, for five years. Vale also has another line in the amount of US\$ 2 billion, thus totaling 5 billion in revolving credit lines.
- On May 19, 2015, Vale International SA and China Merchants Energy Shipping Co., Ltd. (CMES), a subsidiary of China Merchants Group, executed an amendment to the agreement that contemplates the long-term strategic cooperation between both companies for maritime transportation of iron ore. The first agreement was entered with China Merchants Group on September 26, 2014. Under the terms in this amendment, Vale would sell 4 VLOCs (very large ore carriers) to CMES.
- On May 19, 2015, Vale concluded a transaction that was disclosed on September 12, 2014, with the sale of four VLOCs ships, with a capacity of 400 thousand ton, to Cosco. The transaction totaled US\$ 445 million.
- On May 29, 2015, Vale obtained vegetal suppression and operation licenses to explore area N5S.
- On May 29, 2015, Vale initiated operations in Conceição Itabiritos II and it will initiate operations in Cauê Itabiritos in the second half of 2015.

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- On July 30, 2015, Vale and *Fundo de Investimento em Participações Multisetorial Plus II* (FIP Plus II), whose quotas are held by Banco Bradesco BBI S.A., entered into a Purchase and Sale Contract of Stocks and other assignments, through which Vale promised to sell class A preferential stocks, representative of 36.4% of the share capital of *Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A.* MBR (MBR), for R\$ 4 billion, subject to usually applicable suspensive conditions, including CADE 's advance approval of the operation.
- On July 20, 2015, Vale concluded the sale of four VLOC ships, with a capacity of 400 thousand tons, to CMES. The transaction is related to the agreements signed with CMES on September 26, 2014 and May 19, 2015, which had already been disclosed. The total amount of the transaction was US\$ 448 million. The sum was paid to Vale when the ships were delivered to CMES on September 25, 2015.
- On September 1, 2015, Vale and FIP Plus II concluded the sale of 36.4% of MBR 's share capital by fulfilling the required precedent conditions for the sale of the operation. The transaction is related to the July 30, 2015 disclosure and the amount that Vale received from the sale of class A preferred shares was R\$ 4 billion or US\$ 1.080 billion. After the sale, Vale holds 61.9% of the total share and 98.3% of the shares with voting rights. Vale has the option to repurchase the shares issued by MBR that are currently held by BBI, FIP Plus II 's successor.
- On September 18, 2015, Vale concluded the offer of infrastructure debentures.
- In November 2015, Vale concluded the sale of its 50% share in the Isaac Plains joint venture and all assets related to Stanmore Coal Limited (Stanmore). Pursuant to the terms of this contract, Vale shall pay A\$ 21.6 million in 12 monthly payments to Stanmore, which shall take on Vale 's responsibilities in the joint venture contract. Stanmore agreed to pay royalties to Vale in the amount of A\$ 2.0 per ton of coal produced and sold in the Isaac Plains coal mine for 10 years, subject to certain minimum price limits, up to an added value of A\$ 21.6 million.
- On November 5, 2015, one of the iron ore tailings dam belonging to Samarco (Fundão) located in the Complexo Minerário de Germano, in Mariana, in the State of Minas Gerais, collapsed and caused social and environmental impact. As a consequence to the collapse of the dam, Samarco operations in Germano/Alegria (Complexo Mariana) were temporarily suspended by order of government agencies. For further information about the dam 's collapse and its impact see items 4. 7.9, 10.1 of this Reference Form.
- In December 2015, Vale concluded the sale of 68.4% of its shares in the Joint Venture de Carvão da Integra (ICJV) and all of its assets related to Glencore Plc (Glencore). As compensation, Glencore agreed to pay Vale royalties in the amount of A\$ 1.50 per ton of coal produced and sold by ICJV, based on the mineral rights currently held by ICJV, proportional to Vale 's shares in ICJB before the sale and limited to an annual volume of two million metric tons for ten years. As part of the transaction, Glencore took over some, but not all, of ICJV 's obligations including certain mandatory purchase logistic contracts.
- On December 8, 2015, Vale concluded the transaction for the purchase and sale of four VLOC ships with a capacity of 400,000 tons to the consortium led by ICBC Financial Leasing, a subsidiary fully controlled by the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. The transaction totaled US\$ 423 million and the amount was received by Vale when the ships were delivered to their new owners.

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- On January 12, 2016, Vale disbursed US\$ 3 billion from the US\$ 5 billion available from its revolving credit lines to increase liquidity and cover potential cash flow needs until the conclusion of its divestments program, in particular the conclusion of the transaction of coal involving Moatize and the Nacala Logistics Corridor.
- On February 16, 2016, Vale changed the address of its social headquarters to Avenida das Américas, nº 700, Bloco 8 Loja 318, 3º andar, Barra da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, RJ.
- On February 26, 2016, the credit rating agency Moody's downgraded Vale's Investment Degree.
- On March 7, 2016, Vale signed a non-binding MOU with the Australian Fortescue Metals Group Ltd. (Fortescue), that established the principles under which Vale and Fortescue agree to seek long term opportunities to develop new business, including the establishment of one or more joint ventures for the blending and distribution of Vales and Fortescue products and the possibility that Vale, optionally, may develop mining projects with Fortescue in Australia and acquire minority share in Fortescue's controlling company.
- On April 4, 2016, Vale announced the sale of its total share of 26.87% in Companhia Siderúrgica do Atlântico (CSA) to Thyssenkrupp as part of its initiative to simplify its portfolio of assets. The conclusion of the agreement is pending on the fulfillment of precedent conditions and approvals, including CADE approval. For additional information, see item 15.7 of this Reference Form.
- On April 28, 2016, Vale announced that its Board of Directors had approved the proposal to end the program that lists HDRs in the Hong Kong Stock Market (HKEx). The end of the program is subject to HKEx approval and it is expected to become effective in 2016.
- On May 10, 2016, Vale announced the end of the negotiations held with Hydro regarding the potential sale of its 40% share in MRN. Vale and Hydro have prepared a letter of intentions in October 2015 related to a possible transaction, but there was no agreement on the commercial terms.

Vale clarifies that there were no sector political or macroeconomic decisions that could have affected significantly the Company in the year ending on December 31, 2015 and by the annual filing date of this Reference Form.

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6.5 Information on bankruptcy filing based on relevant values, or judicial or extrajudicial recovery

Not applicable. There are no bankruptcy filings based on relevant values, or judicial or extrajudicial recovery of the Company.

6.6 Other relevant information

Sale of part of the gold flow produced as byproduct

On February 28, 2013, Vale Switzerland, after approval by the Board of Directors, concluded the contract with Silver Wheaton Corp. (SLW), a Canadian company with share traded in the Toronto Stock Exchange and in the New York Stock Exchange, for the sale of 70% of payable gold flow produced as a byproduct in certain nickel mines in Sudbury, for a period of 20 years, and with Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd. for the sale of 25% of the payable gold flow produced as byproduct in the Salobo copper mine, for the extent of the mine's longevity. In terms of the Sudbury operation, in addition to the initial payment of US\$ 1.9 billion in cash, Vale Switzerland received 10 million in SLW warrants with a strike price of US\$ 65 and a 10-year term. Additionally, Vale will receive cash payments for each ounce (oz.) of gold delivered to SLW as per the agreement, at the lowest amount between US\$ 400 per ounce (plus a 1% annual adjustments starting in 2017 in the case of Salobo) and the market price.

This transaction frees a considerable amount contained in Vale's world class basic metals assets, to the extent that it attributes to the payable gold produced in Salobo de amount of US\$ 5.32 billion, in addition to the payments of US\$ 400 per ounce delivered, given that there will be no additional cost to extract the gold contained in the condensed copper produced at Salobo. The execution of Vale's strategic plan reinforces the Company's confidence in the high potential of its world-class basic metals and the belief that they will general significant value to shareholders across the cycles.

Additionally, Vale may also receive an additional payment in cash depending on the decision to expand the copper ore processing capacity in Salobo to 28 Mtpa more before 2036, provided that such additional payment may vary between US\$ 88 million and US\$ 720 million, depending on the time and size of the expansion).

On March 2, 2015, the contract signed with Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd. on February 28, 2013 was amended for the purpose of including the purchase of an additional flow of 25% of payable gold produced as a byproduct of copper mining in the Salobo mine, for the longevity of the mine's useful life. Vale received for this transaction an initial payment of US\$ 900 million and it shall receive future cash payments for each ounce (oz) of gold delivered to Silver Wheaton based on the lowest value between US\$ 400 per ounce and the market price. This amount shall be updated annually at 1% starting in 2017.

Alemão Project Royalties

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On June 19, 2015, Vale entered into a contract with BNDES to regulate the participation of BNDES economic rights in the event of Vale's developments in the Alemão Project, foreseen in the Postponement of Future Share Participation Account Agreement signed on March 5, 1985, when Vale paid to BNDES royalties corresponding to $\frac{1}{4}$ (one third) of the economic rights from the Alemão Project, which was determined through a market based economic model.

Vale shall pay royalties annually when concentrated copper sales from the Alemão Project begin. The royalty corresponds to 2.5% of the Alemão Project's annual net revenue, but in the years when the annual average of copper prices, as published by the LME, reaches US\$ 8,000.00/ton (Trigger Price), the royalty relative to these specific years shall be raised to an additional 2.25%. The Trigger Price shall be adjusted annually by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

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7.1 Description of main activities engaged by the issuer and its subsidiaries

Vale is one of the largest mining companies in the world by market value. Vale is the largest iron ore and iron ore pellets producer and the largest nickel producer in the world. Vale also produces manganese ore, ferroalloys, copper, thermal and metallurgical coal, phosphates, potash, cobalt, and platinum group metals (PGMs), gold and silver and other fertilizers. Vale is engaged in mineral exploration in 6 countries in the world. Vale operates large logistics systems in Brazil and in other areas of the world integrated with its mining operations, including railroads, maritime terminals and ports. In addition, Vale has a portfolio of maritime freight, floating transfer stations and distribution centers to support distribution of iron ore worldwide. Vale also has investments in the sectors of energy and steel, directly or through subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The corporate purpose of the Company is (i) realize the enjoyment of mineral reservoirs in national territory and abroad through research, exploration, extraction, processing, industrialization, transportation, shipment, and sale of minerals; (ii) build railroads, operate and explore railroad traffic of its own and of third parties, (iii) build and operate maritime terminals, owned or third parties, as well as explore navigation and port support activities; (iv) provide load transportation integrated logistics services, including receipt, storage, transportation, distribution and delivery within the context of a multimode transportation system; (v) produce, process, carry, industrialize and sell each and every source and form of power, being entitled to act in the production, generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of its products, byproducts and sub products; and (vi) engage, in Brazil and abroad, in other activities that may be directly or indirectly of in the interest of the company to perform its corporate purpose, including research, industrialization, sale and purchase, importing and exporting, as well as exploration, industrialization and sale of forest resources and provision of services of any nature; and (vii) incorporate or participate, under any model, of other companies, consortiums, entities which corporate purpose is directly or indirectly linked, assisting or instrumental to its corporate purpose.

For information about the Company, see item 6.3 in this Reference Form.

For information about activities developed by the Company and its subsidiaries in its markets, see items 7.2 and 7.3 below.

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7.2 Information on operational segments

a. Products and services marketed in each operating segment

(i) Ferrous Materials Includes extraction of iron ore and production of pellets, as well as the North, Southern and Southeastern transportation systems, including railroads, ports, maritime terminals, and ships linked to these operations. Exploration of manganese ore and the production of ferroalloys are also included in this segment.

Iron ore and iron ore pellets. Vale operates four systems in Brazil for production and distribution of iron ore, which are known as Northern, Southeastern, Southern, and Center-Western systems. The North and Southeastern systems are fully integrated and are composed of mines, railroads, maritime terminals and a port. The Southern system is composed of three mining complexes and two maritime terminals. Vale also has iron ore pellets operations in different locations, some of them under joint ventures. Vale operates 11 pelleting plants in Brazil and two in Oman. Operations of three of its pelleting plants in Brazil have been suspended since the fourth quarter of 2012, in response to market conditions, and its capacity has been partially replaced by Tubarão VIII, a more effective plant. In addition, Vale holds a 50% share in Samarco, joint venture that operates an integrated system in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, in Brazil. Samarco operations have been suspended following the breakage of the Fundão waste barrage in November 2015. Vale also holds a 25% interest in two pelleting companies in China. For information related to the breakage of the Samarco barrage, see items 4, 7.9, and 10.1 in this Reference Form.

Infrastructure logistics: Vale is a leading operator in logistic services in Brazil and in other areas of the world, with railroads, maritime terminals, distribution centers, and ports. Two of four iron ore systems of Vale include a railroad integrated with a port and maritime terminals. Vale also holds interest in MRS Logística S.A. (MRS), company that carries Vale's iron ore products from the mines in the Southern System to its maritime terminals, and in VLI S.A. (VLI), company that offers integrated logistics solutions for general cargo using railroads and land and maritime terminals in Brazil. The logistic infrastructure to support Vale operations in the Southeast of Africa are currently in ramp up. Vale owns and charters vessels to carry bulk products, sold to clients on a cost and freight (CFR) basis.

Manganese ore and ferroalloys. Vale conducts its manganese mining operations through the its holding (Vale S.A.) and subsidiaries in Brazil, and produces several manganese ferroalloys through a wholly-owned subsidiary in Brazil.

(ii) Coal extraction of coal and related logistic services. Vale conducts its coal operations primarily in Mozambique through Vale Moçambique S.A., where metallurgic and thermal coal operations are in ramp up. Vale also maintains coal operations in Australia through Rio Doce Austrália Pty Ltd. (Vale Australia), where the Company produces metallurgic coal in Carborough Downs. Vale also holds minor interests in a Chinese coal and coking producer.

(iii) Base metals Includes the production of non-ferrous minerals, including production of nickel (co-products and by-products), copper and investments in aluminum partnerships.

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Nickel. Nickel mines and processing operations are conducted by Vale's wholly-owned subsidiary, Vale Canada Limited (Vale Canada), with operations in Canada and in Indonesia. Vale also maintains nickel operations in Onça Puma, in the state of Pará,

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in Brazil. The company also owns and operates, or holds interests in nickel refineries in the United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, China and South Korea. Vale is currently in ramp up of its nickel operations in New Caledonia;

Copper. In Brazil, Vale produces copper concentrate in Sossego and Salobo, in Carajás, in the state of Pará. Vale is concluding the ramp up of operations in Salobo. In Canada, Vale produces copper concentrates, copper anodes, and copper cathodes associated to its nickel mining operations in Sudbury and Voisey's Bay. In Zambia, Vale's joint venture produces copper concentrates in Lubambe, in the copper belt in Zambia.

Cobalt, PGMs and other precious metals. Vale produces cobalt as a sub product of its nickel mining and processing activities in Canada and refines most part of it at its facilities in Port Colborne, in the Ontario Province, Canada. Vale also produces cobalt as a sub product of its nickel operations in New Caledonia, which are currently in ramp up. Vale produces platinum group metals (PGMs) as sub product of its nickel operations and processing in Canada. PGMs are concentrated at the Port Colborne facilities and are refined in its precious metal refinery in Acton, England. Vale produces gold and silver as sub products of its nickel mining and processing operations in Canada, and gold is also a sub product of copper mining in Brazil.

(iv) Fertilizers Includes three important nutrient groups: potassium, phosphates and nitrogen. Vale conducts its potash operations in Rosário do Catete, in the state of Sergipe, Brazil. Main Vale's phosphate operations are conducted by its subsidiary Vale Fertilizantes S.A., which holds most of the fertilizing assets of Vale in Brazil. Vale Fertilizantes is the largest Brazilian producers of fertilizers from phosphate rocks and phosphates and the second largest Brazilian producer of nitrogen-based fertilizers. Vale also maintains operations at the phosphate rock mine in Peru.

(iv) Others Includes investments in joint ventures and affiliates in other businesses.

The information presented to upper management regarding performance of each segment are usually originated from accounting records maintained according to generally accepted accounting principles in Brazil, with some minimum relocations between segments.

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b. Revenue from the segment and its participation in the Company's net revenues

In R\$ thousands Segment	2015		2014		2013	
	Net Revenue	% of total	Net Revenue	% of total	Net Revenue	% of total
Ferrous Materials	55,413,000.00	64.81	60,395,000.00	68.42	75,668,000.00	74.56
Coal	1,739,000.00	2.03	1,740,000.00	1.97	2,188,000.00	2.16
Base Metals	20,491,000.00	23.97	18,137,000.00	20.55	15,746,000.00	15.51
Fertilizers	7,442,000.00	8.70	5,656,000.00	6.41	6,038,000.00	5.95
Others	414,000.00	0.48	2,347,000.00	2.66	1,850,000.00	1.82
Total Revenue	85,499,000.00	100	88,275,000.00	100.00	101,490,000.00	100.00

c. Profit or loss resulting from the segment and its participation in the Company's net income

In R\$ thousands Segment	2015		2014		2013	
	Profit/Loss	% of total	Profit/Loss	% of total	Profit/Loss	% of total
Ferrous Materials	(8,533,000.00)	19.30	1,109,000.00	116.25	7,588,000.00	6,593.04
Coal	(16,097,000.00)	36.41	(1,866,000.00)	(195.60)	(528,000.00)	(458.77)
Base Metals	(17,553,000.00)	39.70	4,793,000.00	502.41	(781,000.00)	(678.59)
Fertilizers	(707,000.00)	1.60	(2,206,000.00)	(231.24)	(6,088,000.00)	(5,289.73)
Others	(1,323,000.00)	2.99	(876,000.00)	(91.82)	(72,000.00)	(62.56)
Discontinued operations						
General load					(3,909.00)	(3.40)
Net Profit of the Period	(44,213,000.00)	100.00	954,000.00	100.00	115,091.00	100.00

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- 7.3 Information on products and services related to the operating segments
 - a. Characteristics of the production process
 - b. Characteristics of the distribution process
 - c. Characteristics of the markets, in particular:
 - i. competition conditions in the markets
 - ii. participation in each market
 - d. Possible seasonality
 - e. Main input and raw material, including:
 - i. description of relations with suppliers, including if they are subject to control or regulation, indicating entities and applicable respective laws
 - ii. eventual dependent on small number of suppliers
 - iii. eventual price volatility

Ferrous materials

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Vale's ferrous materials business includes iron ore prospecting, pellet production, manganese ore prospecting, and ferroalloy production. Each activity is described below.

Iron Ore and Iron Ore Pellets

1.1.1 Iron ore operations

Vale runs the majority of its iron ore operations in Brazil mainly through (a) Vale S.A., parent company, and (b) its wholly-owned subsidiary Mineração Corumbaiense Reunida S.A. (MCR) and (c) Vale's affiliate, Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. (MBR). Vale's mines, which are all open-pit and their operations are concentrated essentially in three systems: the Southeastern System, the Southern System and the Northern System, each with its own transportation capacity. Vale also has mining operations in the Central Western System and holds 50% interest in Samarco. Samarco operations have been suspended following the breakage of one of its waste Fundão barrages in the State of Minas Gerais in November 2015. All the iron ore operations of Vale in Brazil are held under concession by the federal government, which are granted for undetermined period.

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Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
Vale Northern System	Carajás, in the State of Pará	Open-pit mines and ore processing plants. Divided into North Range, South Range, and East Range. Since 1985, Vale has been conducting mining activities in the Serra Norte, which is divided into three main mining bodies (N4W, N4E and N5) and two key processing plants. In 2014, Vale started a new mine and a new processing unit in Serra Leste. Vale expects its operations in Serra Sul, location of its S11D projects, to start in 2016.	High-grade hematite ore (iron content over 66% on average).	One-pit mining operations. The processing consists simply of sizing operations, including screening, hydrocycloning, crushing and filtration. The processing produces sinter feed, pellet feed, and granulated ore.	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts.	The iron ore is transported by the Carajás Railroad (EFC) to the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal in the State of Maranhão. Iron ore from Serra Leste is carried by trucks from the mine to the EFC railroad.
Southeastern System	Iron Quadrangle region of the State of Minas Gerais	Three mining complexes: Itabira (two mines, with three important processing plants), Minas Centrais (three mines, with three	The ore reserves have high ratios of itabirite ore relative to hematite ore. Itabirite ore has iron grade between 35% and 60% and requires concentration to	Open-pit mining operations. Vale generally processes the run-of-mine (ROM) by means of standard crushing, followed by	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under	The Vitória a Minas Railroad (EFVM) connects these mines to the Tubarão port.

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Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
		important processing plants and one secondary plant) and Mariana (three mines and two processing plants).	achieve shipping grade.	classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed in the processing plants located at the mining complexes.	power purchase contracts	
Southern System	Iron Quadrangle region of the State of Minas Gerais	Three mining complexes: Minas Itabirito (four mines, and three major processing plants); Vargem Grande (three mines and two major processing plants); and Paraopeba (four mines and two processing plants). Part of these operations is conducted by	The ore reserves have high ratios of itabirite ore relative to hematite ore. Itabirite ore has iron grade between 35% and 60% and requires concentration to achieve shipping grade.	Open-pit mining operations. Vale generally processes the run-of-mine (ROM) by means of standard crushing, followed by classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed in the processing plants located	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts,	MRS transports Vale's core products from the mines to Guafba Island and Itaguaí maritime terminals in the Brazilian State of Rio de Janeiro. EFVM railroad connects certain mines to the port of Tubarão.

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Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
		Vale's subsidiary MBR.		at the mining complexes.		
Central western System (1)	State of Mato Grosso do Sul	Open-pit mining operations. Two mines and two plants located in the city of Corumbá.	Hematite ore that mainly generates granulated ore.	Open-pit mining operations. The mine operates through standard crushing, followed by classification, producing granulated and fine.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utilities.	Part of the sales is carried in barges through the Paraguay River to ports in Argentina, then going to the European and Asian markets. Another portion of the sales is carried to clients at the ports of Corumbá.
Samarco	Iron Quadrangle region of the State of Minas Gerais	Integrated system comprised of two mines, three processing plants, three pipelines, four pellet plants and a port.	Itabiriteore	Open-pit mining operations. Three processing plants located in the facility process ROM by means of standard crushing, classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed. Samarco operations	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utilities or produced by Samarco.	Samarco mines serve Samarco processing plants by three pipelines of approximately 400 km. These pipelines transport the iron ore from the processing plants to the pelleting plants and from the pelleting plants to the port, in the State of Espírito Santo.

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Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
				have been suspended following the breakage of one of its waste Fundão barrages in the State of Minas Gerais in November 2015		

(1) Part of Vale's operations in the Central Western System is conducted by MCR.

1.2 Iron Ore Production

The following table sets forth information about Vale's iron ore production.

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Mine/Plant	Type	Production for fiscal year ended on			Recovery Process Rate in 2015 (%)
		2013	December 31 2014 (million metric tons)	2015	
Southeastern System					
Itabira	Open pit	34.0	35.5	35.5	55.2
Minas Centrais	Open pit	37.8	33.0	41.2	67.7
Mariana	Open pit	37.6	38.9	35.9	81.8
Total Southeastern System		109.4	107.4	112.6	
Southern System Minas Itabirito					
Vargem Grande	Open pit	22.0	25.0	29.3	70.7
Paraopeba	Open pit	26.0	28.2	25.8	95.1
Total Southern System		79.0	86.2	86.7	
Central western System					
Corumbá	Open pit	4.5	3.8	2.8	64.1
Urucum	Open pit	2.0	2.1	1.7	82.6
Total Central Western System		6.5	5.8	4.5	
Northern System					
Serra Norte	Open pit	104.9	117.4	127.6	98.2
Serra Leste	Open pit		2.2	2.0	98.7
Total Northern System		104.9	119.6	129.6	
Total of Vale (2)		299.8	319.0	333.4	
Samarco (3)	Open pit	10.9	13.1	12.7	53.6
Total		310.7	332.1	346.1	

The Água Limpa mine and plants are part of the Minas Centrais operations and are owned by Baovale Mineração S.A. (Baovale). Vale owns 100% of the voting shares and 50% of the total shares of Baovale. Production figures for Água Limpa were not adjusted to reflect Vale's ownership interest.

Production figures do not include the purchase of ore by third parties equal to 12.5 Mt in 2015, 12.3 Mt in 2014, and 10.6 Mt in 2013

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Production figures for Samarco, in which Vale has a 50% interest, have been adjusted to reflect Vale's ownership interest.

1.1.3. Iron Ore Pellet Operations

Vale produces iron ore pellets in Brazil and in Oman, directly and by means of joint ventures, as shown in the table below. Vale also holds 25% in two iron ore pelleting plants in China, Zhuhai YPM Pellet Co., Ltd. (Zhuhai YPM) and Anyang Yu Vale Yongtong Pellet Co., Ltd. (Anyang). Vale's estimated total capacity is 64.7 million tons per year (Mtpa), including the full capacity of its Oman pelleting plants, but without its joint ventures Samarco, Zhuhai YPM and Anyang. Of the total 2015 pellet production, including the production from joint ventures, 68.6% corresponded to blast furnace pellets, and 31.4% corresponded to direct reduction pellets, which are used in steel mills that employ the direct reduction process rather than blast furnace technology. The Company meets all the iron ore needs of its pelletizing plants and part of the iron ore needs for Samarco and Zhuhai YPM. In 2015, Vale sold 9.8 million metric tons of the mine production to Samarco and 0.9 million metric tons of the pellet production to Zhuhai YPM. Vale suspended its gross ore sales to Samarco due to the suspension of Samarco mining operations caused by the breakage of the Samarco's waste Fundão barrage in November 2015.

Company / Plant	Description / History	Nominal capacity (Mtpa)	Power source	Other information	Our participation (%)	Partners
Brazil:						
Vale						
Tubarão (State of Espírito Santo)	Our Three wholly-owned pelleting units (Tubarão I, II, and VIII) and leasing of five plants. The iron ore is received from Vale's mines in the Southeastern System and distribution is done by Vale's logistics infrastructure. The Tubarão VIII plant started operations in the first half of 2014	36.7 (1)	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts	Pelleting operations held in Tubarão I and II were suspended on November 13, 2012, due to changes in the demand of the steel industry for raw material, and they were replaced by operations at the Tubarão VIII plant, a new and more effective plant	100.0	

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Company / Plant	Description / History	Nominal capacity (Mtpa)	Power source	Other information	Our participation (%)	Partners
Fábrica (State of Minas Gerais)	Part of the Southern System. Receives iron ore from the João Pereira and Segredo mines. Most part of the production is transported through MRS and EFVM.	4.5	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts.		100.0	
Vargem Grande (State of Minas Gerais)	Part of the Southern System. Receives iron ore from the Sapecado, Galinheiro, Capitão do Mato and Tamanduá mines, and most of the production is transported through MRS.	7.0	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts		100.0	
São Luís (State of Maranhão)	Part of the Northern System. Receives iron ore from Carajás mines and production is delivered to customers through Vale's Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal.	7.5	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale.	On October 8, 2012, Vale suspended operations at the pelleting plant in São Luís, for reasons similar to the ones that led to the suspension of operations at the Tubarão I and II plants.	100.0	

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Company / Plant	Description / History	Nominal capacity (Mtpa)	Power source	Other information	Our participation (%)	Partners
Samarco	Four pelleting units with nominal capacity of 22.3 Mtpa. Pelleting units are located at Ponta Ubu, in Anchieta, State of Espírito Santo. The fourth pelleting plant started operations in the first half of 2014.	30.5	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional power companies or produced directly by Samarco.	In 2014, Vale started operation of a fourth pelleting plant with capacity of 8.3 Mtpa, to increase Samarco's pelleting nominal capacity to 30.5 Mtpa. In January 2016, Samarco suspended its pelleting operations when the pellet production became unavailable due to the suspension of its mining activities in November 2015.	50.0	BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda.
Oman:						
Vale Oman Pelletizing Company LLC	Vale Industry Complex. Two pelleting plants, with total nominal capacity of 9.0 Mtpa. Pelleting plants are integrated to Vale's distribution center with nominal capacity of 40.0 Mtpa.	9.0	Power provided by the national power network.	Oman facilities are supplied with iron ore from the Quadrilátero de Ferro area, in the State of Minas Gerais, through the port of Tubarão.	70.0	Oman Oil Company S.A.O.C.

(1) Vale's environmental operating licenses for pelleting plants in Tubarão provide for a capacity of 36.2 Mtpa.

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1.1.4 Pellet Production

The table below provides information regarding Vale's main iron ore pellet production.

Firm	Fiscal year ending on December 31		
	2013	2014 (million metric tons)	2015
Vale(1)	39.0	43.0	46.2
Samarco (2)	10.6	12.1	12.3
Total Production	49.6	55.1	58.5

(1) The figure includes actual production, including the full production from Vale's pellet plants in Oman and four pelleting plants Vale leased in 2008, and a pelleting plant Vale has leased in Brazil in 2012. Vale signed a 10-year operating lease contract for Itabasco's pellet plant in October 2008. Vale signed a five-year operating lease contract for Kobrasco's pellet plant in June 2008, renewed for another five years in 2013. Vale signed a 30-year operating lease contract for Nibrasco's two pellet plants in May 2008. On July 1, 2012, Vale signed a three-year operating lease contract for Hispanobrás' pelleting plant, renewed for three years in 2015, and started consolidating production of this unit with Vale production.

(2) Production figures for Samarco, were adjusted to reflect Vale's ownership interest.

Clients, sales, and marketing

Vale supplies all of its iron ore and pellets (including its share in joint-venture pellet production) to the steel industry. Prevailing and expected levels of demand for steel products affect demand for iron ore and pellets. Demand for steel products is influenced by several factors, such as global industrial production, civil construction and infrastructure expenses.

In 2015, China accounted for 54% of Vale's iron ore and pellet shipments, and Asia, as a whole, accounted for 69%, while Europe, in turn, accounted for 15%, followed by Brazil with 11%. The ten largest customers of the Company collectively purchased 126 million metric tons of iron ore and pellets, representing 38% of the Company sales volumes of iron ore and pellets in 2015 and 35% of the total iron ore and pellet revenues of Vale. In 2015, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of Vale's iron ore and pellet shipments.

In 2015, the Asian market (mainly Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) and the European and Brazilian markets were the primary markets for Vale's blast furnace pellets, while the Middle East, North America and North Africa were the primary markets for direct reduction pellets.

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Vale strongly emphasizes customer service in order to improve competitiveness. Vale works with its customers to understand their main objectives and to provide them with iron ore solutions to meet specific customer needs. Using the Company's expertise in mining, agglomeration and iron-making processes, Vale searches for technical solutions that will balance the best use of its world-class mining assets and the satisfaction of its customers. Vale believes that its ability to provide customers with a total iron ore solution and the quality of its products are very important advantages helping the Company to improve competitiveness in relation to competitors who may be more conveniently located geographically. In addition to offering technical assistance to customers, Vale operates sales support offices in St. Prex (Switzerland), Tokyo (Japan), Seoul (South Korea), Singapore, Dubai (UAE), and Shanghai (China) which support the sales made by Vale International. These offices also

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allow the Company to stay in closer contact with its customers, monitor their requirements and its contract performance, and ensure that the customers receive timely deliveries.

In 2015, Vale released a new iron ore fine product (Brazilian Blended Fines) to better serve market needs. Brazilian Blended Fines are a blend of fines from Carajás and the Southern System with good metallurgic performance and sintering capabilities. This product is sold from Terminal Marítimo de Teluk Rubiah in Malaysia, which, being closer to Asian clients, reduces the response time to those markets, and allows serving clients whose cargo receipt infrastructure and production scale are unable to receive large cargos, thus increasing Vale's distribution capillarity, using smaller vessels.

Vale sells iron ore and pellets under different agreements, including long-term agreements with customers and spot sales by means of auctions and business platforms. Vale's price determination is usually related to the index of prices in the spot market, like IODEX, and uses several mechanisms, including current spot prices and average prices for specific periods. When products are delivered prior to determination of the final price, Vale recognizes the sale based on a provisional price with subsequent adjustment to reflect the final price.

In 2015, Vale protected part of its total exposure to fuel prices related to (a) its own fleet and long term charter contracts (used to cover part of its carrying needs regarding CFR - Cost and Freight sales) and (b) its FOB - Free on Board - and domestic sales. Starting in 2016, Vale will no longer have fuel hedge transactions. Vale's fuel hedge transactions related to its own fleet and all charter contracts have been settled in 2015, but Vale still has outstanding hedge positions related to its FOB and domestic sales, which should be settled in 2016.

Competition

The global iron ore and iron ore pellet markets are highly competitive. The main factors affecting competition are price, quality and range of products offered, reliability, operating costs and shipping costs.

Vale's biggest competitors in the Asian market are located in Australia and include subsidiaries and affiliates of BHP Billiton PLC (BHP Billiton), Rio Tinto Ltd. (Rio Tinto), and Fortescue Metals Group Ltd (FMG). Vale is competitive in the Asian market for two reasons. First, steel companies generally seek to obtain the types (or blends) of iron ore and iron ore pellets that allow them to produce the intended final product in the most economical and efficient manner. Vale's iron ore has low impurity levels and other properties that generally lead to lower processing costs. For example, in addition to its high grade, the alumina grade of Vale's iron ore is very low compared to Australian ores, reducing consumption of coke and increasing productivity in blast furnaces, which is particularly important during periods of high demand. When demand is very high, the Company's quality differential usually is highlighted to customers. Second, steel companies often develop sales relationships based on a reliable supply of a specific mix of iron ore and iron ore pellets.

Operation and control of the logistic systems integrated to the Northern and Southeastern Systems help the Company to ensure that its products are delivered on time and at a relatively low cost. In addition, Vale continues developing a low-cost freight portfolio, aimed at enhancing its ability to offer products in the Asian market at CFR-based competitive prices, despite higher transportation costs, compared to Australian producers. To support this strategy, Vale built two distribution centers, one in Oman and the other in Malaysia, and two floating transfer stations (STFs) in the Philippines. Vale entered into medium and long-term freight contracts, and owns or chartered vessels, including large-size ore carriers, known as Valemax, which reduce power consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, carrying a larger amount of cargo in a single trip,

offering lower

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carrying costs. These investments increase the speed and flexibility for customization and reduce the market time required for its products.

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Vale's main competitors in the European market are: Kumba Iron Ore Limited; Luossavaara Kiirunavaara AB (LKAB); Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière (SNIM); and Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC), subsidiary of Rio Tinto. Vale is competitive in the European market for the same reasons it is competitive in Asia, but also due to the proximity of its port facilities to European customers.

The Brazilian iron market is also competitive and includes several smaller iron ore producers and new companies that are developing projects. Anglo American is working on strengthening the Minas-Rio project. Some steel plants, as Gerdau S.A. (Gerdau), Companhia Siderurgica Nacional (CSN), Vallourec Tubos do Brasil S.A., Usiminas, and ArcelorMittal, also have iron ore operations. Although price is important, quality and reliability are important factors as well. Vale believes that its integrated transportation systems, its high quality ore and technical support make it a strong competitor in the Brazilian market.

Regarding pelleting, Vale's main competitors are LKAB, ArcelorMittal Canada (formerly Quebec Cartier Mining Co.), Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC), and Bahrain Steel (formerly Gulf Industrial Investment Co).

1.2 Manganese ore and ferroalloys

1.2.1 Manganese ore production and operations

Vale conducts its manganese operations in Brazil through Vale S.A. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Vale Manganês S.A. (Vale Manganês), and MCR. The Company's mines produce three types of manganese products:

metallurgical ore used primarily in the production of manganese ferroalloys, raw material to produce carbon and stainless steel;

natural manganese dioxide, suitable for the manufacturing of electrolytic batteries; and

chemical ore used in various sectors for the production of fertilizers, pesticides and animal feed, and is also used as pigment in the ceramics industry.

Mining complex	Company	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
Azul (1)	Vale S.A.	Pará	Open pit mining operations and local processing	High content ore (minimum manganese content of	Crushing, followed by classification, producing granulated	Power provided by the national power network,	Manganese ore is carried in trucks and by EFC to Ponta da Madeira

plants. 40%) and fine. acquired from regional utility companies.

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							maritime terminal.
Morro da Mina	Vale Manganês	Minas Gerais	Open pit mining operations and a large processing plant. In January 2015, Vale suspended its operations due to market conditions.	Low content ore (24% content of manganese).	Crushing and screening/average classification, producing granulated and fine for ferroalloy plants in Barbacena and Ouro Preto.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utility companies.	Manganese ore is carried in trucks to the ferroalloy plants in Barbacena and Ouro Preto.
Urucum	MCR	Mato Grosso do Sul	Underground mining operations and local processing plants.	High content ore (minimum manganese content of 40%)	Crushing, followed by classification, producing granulated and fine.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utility companies.	The manganese ore is carried to the Rosário port (Argentina) in barges through the Paraguay and Paraná rivers.

The table below presents information on Vale's manganese production.

Mine	Type	Production during fiscal year ending December 31			Process Recovery in 2015 (%)
		2013 (million metric tons)	2014	2015	
Azul	Open pit	1.9	1.7	1.7	54.0
Morro da Mina(1)	Open pit	0.1	0.1		
Urucum	Underground	0.4	0.6	0.7	83.0
Total		2.4	2.4	2.4	

(1) Vale suspended the operations of the Morro da Mina mine in 2015 due to market conditions.

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1.2.2 Ferroalloy production and operations

Vale conducts its manganese ferroalloy businesses through its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Manganês.

The production of manganese ferroalloys consumes significant amounts of power, representing 2.7% of the Company total consumption in Brazil in 2015. The power supply for Vale's ferroalloy plants is provided through long-term power purchase contracts. For information on risks associated to possible power supply issues, see item 4.1 in this Reference Form.

Vale produces several types of manganese ferroalloys, such as high carbon and medium carbon manganese and ferro-silicon manganese.

Plant	Location	Description / History	Nominal capacity	Power source
Minas Gerais Plants	Cities of Barbacena and Ouro Preto	Barbacena has six furnaces, two refinery stations and a crushing plant. Ouro Preto has three furnaces.	74,000 tons are processed per year at the plant in Barbacena and 65,000 tons per year at the plant in Ouro Preto.	Power provided by the national power network. Power also acquired from independent producers under power purchase agreements.
Bahia Plants	City of Simões Filho	Four furnaces, two conversion process and one sintering plant.	150,000 tons per year	Power provided by the national power network. Power also acquired from CHESF or power purchase agreements.

The table below presents information on Vale's production of ferroalloys.

Plant	Production during fiscal year ending December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	(thousand metric tons)		
Barbacena	45	50	6
Ouro Preto	48	8	1
Simões Filho	82	113	92
Total	175	171	99

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Vale has suspended operations at the Ouro Preto plant in February 2014, due to market conditions. In January 2015, the power purchase agreement, under which the Company purchases power to its plants in Barbacena and Ouro Preto terminated and the Company has suspended operations at the Barbacena plant as well. Vale is considering alternatives for power provision to these plants, considering power prices and current market conditions for manganese ferroalloys.

1.2.3 Manganese ore and ferroalloys: market and competition

The markets for manganese ore and ferroalloys are highly competitive. Competition in the manganese ore market takes place in two segments. High-grade manganese ore competes on a global seaborne basis, while low-grade ore competes on a regional basis. For some manganese ferroalloys, high-grade ore is mandatory, while for others high- and low-grade ores are complementary. The main suppliers of high-grade ores are located in South Africa, Gabon, Australia and Brazil. The main producers of low-grade ores are located in Ukraine, China, Ghana, Kazakhstan, India and Mexico.

The manganese ferroalloy market is characterized by a large number of participants who compete primarily on the basis of price. The principal competitive factors in this market are the costs of manganese ore, power, logistics and reductants, like copper and coal. Vale competes with stand-alone producers and integrated producers that also mine their own ore. The Company competitors are located mainly in countries that produce manganese ore or carbon steel.

2. Base Metals

2.1 Nickel

2.1.1 Operations

Vale conducts its nickel operations mainly through its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Canada, which operates two nickel production systems, one at the North Atlantic and one in Asia-Pacific. The Company also operates a third nickel production system, Onça Puma, in South Atlantic. Vale's nickel operations are presented in the table below.

Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
North Atlantic						
Vale Canada	Canada Sudbury, Ontario	Integrated mining, crushing, smelting and refining	Primarily underground mining	Patented mining rights with no	Power provided by the Ontario	Located at the TransCanada road and two

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operations to turn ore into refined nickel with nominal capacity of 66,000 metric tons of refined	operations with sulfate nickel with some copper, cobalt,	expiration date; mining	power network and	main railroads cross Sudbury. Finished products are
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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
		nickel per year and additional feed of nickel oxide to the refinery in Wales. Mining operations in Sudbury started in 1885. Vale acquired Sudbury operations in 2006.	PGMs, gold, and silver. The Company also conducts smelting and refining of nickel concentrate at its operations in Voisey's Bay. Additionally, to producing finished nickel in Sudbury, Vale sends an intermediate product, nickel oxide, to its nickel refinery in Wales to process it into end products. Vale also is able to send nickel oxide to Asian Vale refineries. As part of Vale's efforts to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions and other emissions for purposes of compliance with Ontario and Manitoba rules changes and rationalize its foundry and refining assets throughout Canada, Vale will change its processes, including a change to a unique furnace in Sudbury in 2017.	leases end in 2016 and 2035; and mining license with undetermined validity term.(1)	produced directly by Vale.	delivered to the North-American market by truck. For customers abroad, products are loaded in containers and travel in intermodal model (truck / train / cargo vessel) for ports in Canada's eastern and western coast.
Vale Canada	Canada Thompson,	Integrated mining, crushing, smelting	Primarily underground	Application before the	Power provided by	Finished products are

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Manitoba	and refining operations to turn ore into refined nickel with nominal	mining operations with sulfate nickel. These resources also	Lease Council matures	public utilities at	delivered to the North-American market by
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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
		capacity of 50,000 metric tons of refined nickel per year. Mining at Thompson was discovered in 1956 and acquired by Vale in 2006.	contain some copper and cobalt. The local concentrate with nickel concentrate at the operations in Voisey s Bay for smelting and refining aiming to achieve a high quality nickel plate product. Vale is considering eliminating smelting and refining processes in Thompson, due to new federal rules of sulfur dioxide emissions to be in force in 2015. Vale initially ensured an extension of the deployment of the current Pollution Prevention Plan under the terms in the Canadian Environment Protection Law with Environment Canada that allows smelting and refining until 2018, subject to negotiated issuance limits.	between 2020 and 2025; mining leases end in 2034.	the province.	truck. For customers abroad, products are loaded in containers and travel in intermodal model (truck / train / cargo vessel) for ports in Canada s eastern and western coast.
Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited	Canada Voisey s Bay and Long Harbour, Newfoundland & Labrador	Open pit mine and ore processing into intermediate and end products nickel and copper	Comprised by the Ovoid open pit mine and deposits for underground	Mining concession end in 2027, with right to later renewals,	The power at Voisey s Bay is 100% provided by Vale diesel	Nickel and copper concentrates are carried to the port by trucks

concentrate with estimated nominal capacity of approximately 50,000 metric tons of refined operations at a later moment. Vale extracts sulfate nickel ore, which also contain some copper always for generators. The and then are shipped on solid bulk vessels for

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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
		nickel per year, with the growth of the Long Harbour plant. s Bay operations started in 2005 and were acquired by Vale in 2006.	and cobalt. Most part of the nickel concentrates are currently sent to Vale operations in Sudbury and Thompson, for final processing (smelting and refinery), while copper concentrate is sold in the market. The Long Harbour plant continued the ramp-up in 2015. During preparation in 2015, Long Harbour processed a mix of concentrate with high nickel content from Voisey s Bay with nickel matt from PT Vale Indonesia Tbk PTVI and will migrate to concentrates from Voisey s Bay in 2016.	ten-year periods.	power at the Long Harbour refinery is provided by public utilities at the province.	external markets or Vale s operations in Long Harbour or other Canadian operations for additional refining.
Vale Europe Limited	UK Clydach, Wales	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 40 thousand metric tons per year. The Clydach Refinery started operations in 1902 and was acquired by Vale in 2006.	Processes a nickel intermediate product nickel oxide, provided by Sudbury or Matsuzaka to produce refined nickel as powder or pellets.		Power provided by the national power network.	Transported for the end customer in the United Kingdom and the continental Europe by truck. Products are sent to customers abroad by truck to the ports in Southampton and Liverpool, and shipped into ocean

containers.

Asia-Pacific

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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (PTVI,)	Indonesia Sorowako, Sulawesi	Open pit mine and respective processing plant (producer of matte nickel, and intermediate product) with nominal capacity of approximately 80,000 metric tons of matte nickel per year. PTVI stock are traded at the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Vale indirectly holds 59.3% of the capital stock of PTVI and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd (Sumitomo) holds 20.2% and Sumitomo Corporation holds 0.1% and the public holds 20.5%. PTVI was created in 1968, started operations in 1978 and was acquired by Vale in 2006.	PTVI extracts lateritic nickel ore and produces matte nickel which is sent to refineries in Japan. According to guaranteed sale agreements during the mine use life, PTVI sells 80% of its production to its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Canada and 20% to Sumitomo.	The employment agreement ends in 2025, with the right to extend its operations until, for two consecutive ten-year periods, subject to the approval of the Government of Indonesia.	Power produced at PTVI low cost hydroelectric power plants in the Larona River (there are currently three units). PTVI has thermal generators to complement its power supply with a power source that is not subject to hydrological factors.	Carried by truck for approximately 55 km to the river port, in Malili, and shipped in barges to load cargo ships to send to Japan.
Vale Nouvelle-Calédonie S.A.S (VNC)	New Caledonia Southern Province	Mining and processing operations (producer of nickel oxide and cobalt carbonate). VNC shares are held by Vale (80.5%), Sumic (14.5%) and Société de Participation Minière du Sud Caledonien SAS (SPMSC) (5%).(2)	Vale s nickel operations in New Caledonia are in ramp-up. VNC uses a high-pressure acid leaching process (HPAL) to handle lateritic limonitic and lateritic saprolitic ores. Vale expects to continue with the ramp-up in VNC in the next three years	Mining concession ending between 2016 and 2051. VNC requested a renewal of the only concession that is due to end in 2015.	Power supplied by the national power network and independent producers.	Products are carried into containers and transported by truck for approximately 4 km to the Prony port and shipped in an ocean container.

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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
			to reach nominal production capacity of 57,000 metric tons per year of nickel contained as nickel oxide, to be subsequently processed in its facilities in Asia, as hydroxide (IPNM) and 4,500 metric tons of cobalt as carbonate.			
Vale Japan Limited	Japan - Matsuzaka	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 60,000 metric tons per year. Vale holds 87.2% of shares, and Sumitomo holds the remaining stock. The refinery was built in 1965 and acquired by Vale in 2006.	Produces intermediate products to be subsequently treated in Vale's refineries in Asia and the United Kingdom, and nickel end products using matte nickel provided by PTVI.		Power provided by the national power network. Acquired from regional utilities.	Products are transported by public roads to customers in Japan. For customers abroad, products are carried into containers in the plant and sent through the Yokkaichi and Nagoya ports.
Vale Taiwan Ltd	Taiwan - Kaoshiung	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 18,000 metric tons per year. The refinery started production in 1983 and was acquired by Vale in 2006.	Produces refined nickel for the stainless steel industry, using intermediate products from Vale operations in Matsuzaka and New Caledonia.		Power provided by the national power network. Acquired from regional utilities.	Products transported by truck on public roads for customers in Taiwan. For customers abroad, products are carried into containers at the plant and sent through the Kaoshiung port.

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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
Vale Nickel (Dalian) Co. Ltd	China - Dalian, Liaoning	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 32,000 metric tons per year. Vale holds 98.3% of shares and a Ningbo Sunhu Chemical Products Co., Ltd. holds the remaining 1.7%. The refinery started production in 2008.	Produces refined nickel for the stainless steel industry, using intermediate products mainly from Vale operations in Matsuzaka and New Caledonia.		Power provided by the national power network. Acquired from regional utilities.	Product carried by truck on public roads and railroads for customers in China. Also provided by containers for some foreign and domestic customers.

South Atlantic

Vale/Onça Puma	Brazil - Ourilândia do Norte, Pará	Mining, smelting, and refining operations producing high quality ferro-nickel to be used in the stainless steel industry	The Onça Puma mine is built over a nickel deposit of lateritic and saprolitic ore. The operation produces ferro-nickel through a rotating electric furnace process. Vale is currently operating with one single line, which nominal capacity is estimated at 25,000 metric tons per year. The Company will consider opportunities to restart operations at the second line, depending on market perspectives and performance of the single- line furnace.	Mining concession for undetermined period.	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts.	Ferro-nickel is transported by paved public road and by railroad to Vila do Conde maritime terminal, in the Brazilian State of Pará. Exporting operations are done in ocean containers.
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In Sudbury, eight concessions will end in 2016. Vale filed applications to renew these concessions, but the approval process may take several years. Vale will be able to continue with its operations during the approval procedures.

Sumic is a joint venture between Sumitomo and Mitsui. Considering that VNC did not meet a specific production goal by December 2015, Vale Canada will acquire all the interests of Sumic held in VNC according to the shareholders' agreement of

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VNC. The share purchase price is US\$135 million and Vale Canadá will settle a total value of US\$ 218 million of debt financing granted by Sumic to VNC. The transaction is to be concluded in March 2016, but the payment for the purchase by Vale Canadá and the settlement of the financing by Sumic should occur in March 2017. Upon conclusion of the transaction in March 2016, Vale will hold 95% of the shares of VNC. The other shareholder, SPMSC, must increase its share in VNC to 10% in two years starting at the beginning of the commercial production.

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2.1.2 Production

The following table sets forth Vale's annual mine production by operating mine (or on an aggregate basis for areas operating in Sulawesi, operated by PTVI, in Indonesia) and the average percentage grades of nickel and copper. The mine production at Sulawesi represents the product from PTVI's dryer kilns delivered to PTVI's processing operations and does not include nickel losses due to drying and smelting. For Vale operations in Sudbury, Thompson and Voisey's Bay, the production and average grades represent the mine product delivered to those operations' respective processing plants and do not include adjustments due to processing, smelting or refining. For VNC operations, in New Caledonia, production and average content represent local ore production, without losses due to processing.

	Production during fiscal year ending December 31								
	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Grade Copper (%)	Grade Nickel (%)	Production	Grade Copper (%)	Grade Nickel (%)	Production	Grade Copper (%)	Grade Nickel (%)
Ontario operating mines									
Copper Cliff									
North	913	1.32	1.28	1,053	1.45	1.34	1,138	1.42	1.38
Creighton	915	2.01	2.19	903	1.81	2.47	774	2.00	2.33
Stobie	1,887,	0.59	0.65	2,089	0.58	0.66	1,471	0.63	0.73
Garson	815	1.42	1.75	678	1.39	1.75	778	1.39	1.94
Coleman	1,515,	3.15	1.52	1,385	3.10	1.52	1,309	2.95	1.56
Ellen	109	0.49	1.00	181	0.62	1.07	165	0.70	0.95
Totten	64	1.84	1.92	303	1.98	1.50	528	1.88	1.62
Gertrude	196	0.32	0.89						
Total Ontario operations	6,414,	1.61	1.33	6,591	1.57%	1.36	6,164	1.64	1.46
Manitoba operating mines									

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	Production during fiscal year ending December 31								
	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Grade Copper (%)	Grade Nickel (%)	Production	Grade Copper (%)	Grade Nickel (%)	Production	Grade Copper (%)	Grade Nickel (%)
Thompson	1,175		2,07	1,184		1,95	1,163		1.82
Birchtree	613		1,39	545		1.39	564		1.47
Total Manitoba operations	1,788		1,84	1,729		1.78%	1,727		1.71
Voisey s Bay operating mines									
Ovoid	2,318	1,68	2,89	2,243	1.54%	2.58%	2,328	1.51	2.57
Sulawesi operating mining areas									
Sorowako	4,369		2,00	4,391		1.99%	4,694		1.99%
Mine operations in New Caledonia									
VNC	1,860		1,36	2,134		1.44%	2,561		1.41%
Mines in operation in Brazil									
Onça Puma	263		2,28	1,358		2.19%	1,024		2.13%

The following table sets forth information about Vale's nickel production, including: (i) nickel refined at its facilities, and (ii) intermediates designated for sale. The figures below are reported on an ore-source basis.

Mine	Type	Production for fiscal year ending December 31		
		2013	2014	2015
		(Thousands of metric tons)		
Sudbury (1)	Underground	69.4	64.3	54.4
Thompson (1)	Underground	24.5	26.1	24.8
Voisey s Bay(2)	Open pit	63.0	48.3	53.0

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Sorowako (3)	Open pit	78.8	78.7	79.5
Onça Puma(4)	Open pit	1.9	21.4	24.4
New Caledonia (5)	Open pit	16.3	18.7	26.9
External (6)		6.4	17.5	27.6
Total(7)		260.2	274,9	290.6

-
- (1) Primary nickel production only (i.e., does not include secondary nickel from unrelated parties).
- (2) Includes finished nickel produced at its Sudbury and Thompson operations, although informed based on the ore source in Voisey's Bay.
- (3) These figures are not required to reflect Vale's share. Vale holds 59.2% interest in PTVI, which owns the Sorowako mines.
- (4) Primary nickel production only. Nickel found in iron nickel.
- (5) Nickel found in nickel hydroxide (NHC) and nickel oxide (NiO). These figures are not required to reflect Vale's share. Vale holds 80.5% in VNC.
- (6) Finished nickel processed at Vale's facilities using feeds purchased from unrelated parties.
- (7) These figures do not include tolling of feeds for third-party.

2.1.3 Clients and sales

Vale's nickel customers are broadly distributed on a global basis. In 2015, 48% of the total nickel sales of Vale were delivered to customers in Asia, 24% to North America, 27% to Europe and 1% to other markets. Vale has short-term fixed-volume contracts with customers for the majority of its expected annual nickel sales. These contracts generally provide stable demand for a significant portion of its annual production.

Nickel is an exchange-traded metal, listed on the London Metal Exchange (LME), and most nickel products are priced according to a discount or premium to the LME price, depending primarily on the nickel product's physical and technical characteristics. Vale's finished nickel products represent what is known in the industry as primary nickel, meaning nickel produced principally from nickel ores (as opposed to secondary

nickel, which is recovered from recycled nickel-containing material). Finished primary nickel products are distinguishable according to the following characteristics, which determine the product price level and the suitability for various end-use applications:

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- Nickel content and purity level: (i) intermediate products present various levels of nickel content, (ii) nickel pig iron has 1.5% to 6% nickel, (iii) ferro-nickel has 10% to 40% nickel, (iv) finished nickel presenting less than 99.8% of nickel, including products such as Tonimet and Utility Nickel, (v) standard LME grade nickel has a minimum of 99.8% nickel, and (vi) high purity nickel has a minimum of 99.9% nickel and does not contain specific elemental impurities;
- Shape (such as pellets, discs, squares, strips and foams); and
- Size (which varies according to the type of product and covers spherical products, as powder with less than one micron or 5mm granulates, and rectangular formats, as 1,000 mm x 750 mm x 15 mm cathode leaves).

In 2015, the principal end-use applications for nickel were:

- Stainless steel (67% of global nickel consumption);
- Non-ferrous alloys, alloy steels and smelting (17% of global nickel consumption);
- Nickel plating (7% of global nickel consumption); and
- Specialty applications, such as batteries, chemicals and powder metallurgy (9% of global nickel consumption).

In 2015, 58% of Vale's refined nickel sales were made into non-stainless steel applications, compared to the industry average for primary nickel producers of 33%, offering better stability for its sales volumes. As a result of Vale's focus on such higher-value segments, the average realized nickel prices for refined nickel have typically exceeded LME cash nickel prices.

The Company offers sales and technical support to its customers on a global basis. The Company has a well-established global marketing network for refined nickel, based in Toronto, Canada. Vale also has sales and technical support offices in St. Prex (Switzerland), Saddle Brook, New Jersey (United States), Tokyo (Japan), Shanghai (China), Singapore, and Kaohsiung (Taiwan).

2.1.4 Competition

The global nickel market is highly competitive. Vale's key competitive strengths include its long-life mines, low production costs compared to other nickel producers, sophisticated exploration and processing technologies, along with a diversified portfolio of products. The global marketing reach, diverse product mix, and technical support direct the products to the applications and geographic regions that offer the highest margins for its products.

Nickel deliveries of Vale represented 15% of global consumption for primary nickel in 2015. In addition to Vale, the largest suppliers in the nickel industry (each with their own integrated facilities, including nickel mining, processing, refining and marketing operations) are: Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel, Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Corporation, and Glencore South 32. Together with Vale, these companies accounted for about 46% of global finished primary nickel production in 2015.

While stainless steel production is a major driver of global nickel demand, stainless steel producers can use nickel products with a wide range of nickel content, including secondary nickel (scrap). The choice between primary and secondary nickel is largely based on their relative prices and availability. Between 2012 and 2015, secondary nickel has accounted for about 40% to 43% of total nickel used to manufacture stainless steels, and primary nickel has accounted for about 57% to 60%. Nickel pig

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iron is a low-grade nickel product made mainly in China from imported lateritic ores that is suitable for use in stainless steel production. Starting in January 2014, the production of nickel pig iron in China was adversely affected by the restrictions on the exportation of unprocessed ore in Indonesia. Thus, there is an estimate that the nickel pig iron production dropped 20% year after year to approximately 360,000 metric tons, representing 23% of the global supply of primary nickel. The significant ore inventories stored in Indonesia and China, as well as the increased importation of the ore by the Philippines, minimized the effects of this drop in nickel pig iron production in 2015. Vale expects that the nickel pig iron production in China will drop even more in 2016 and 2017, with the end of high quality ore reserves in China.

Competition in the nickel market is based primarily on quality, reliability of supply and price. Vale believes its operations are competitive in the nickel market because of the high quality of its nickel products and its relatively low production costs.

2.2 Copper

2.2.1 Operations

Vale operates its copper businesses in Brazil at the parent-company level and in Canada through its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Mining complex / Location	Location	Description / History	Mining / Operations	Mining License	Power source	Access / Transportation
Brazil						
Vale/Sossego	Carajás, State of Pará	Two main areas of copper, Sossego and Sequeirinho, and a processing facility to concentrate the ore. Sossego was developed by Vale and started production in 2004; with nominal capacity of 100,000 Terapascal (tpa) of copper concentrate.	Copper ore is explored in an open pit mine and is processed by primary crushing and transportation, SAG milling (a semiautogene mill using a large rotating drum full of ore, water and steel crushing spheres transform the ore into a fine paste), milling, copper fluctuation in concentrate, waste disposal, concentrate, discharge filter.	Mining concession for undetermined period.	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts.	The concentrate is transported by truck to the storage terminal in Parauapebas and, subsequently, is taken by the EFC to the port of Itaqui, in São Luís, State of Maranhão. Vale built an 85 km road connecting Sossego to Parauapebas.

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Mining complex / Location	Location	Description / History	Mining / Operations	Mining License	Power source	Access / Transportation
Vale/Salobo	Carajás, State of Pará	The Salobo I processing plant started production in 2012 and has a total capacity of 100,000 tpa of copper concentrate. The open pit mine and the plant are working on the increase of the capacity to 200.000 tpa of copper concentrate, with total deployment of the expansion of Salobo II.	Vale's copper and gold mine in Salobo is an open pit mine and the ore is processed by primary and secondary standard crushing, rollers, sphere milling, concentrate copper floating, residue disposal, concentrate closeness, disposal filter.	Mining concession for undetermined period.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired under the terms of power purchase agreements.	The concentrate is transported by truck to the storage terminal in Parauapebas and, subsequently, is taken by the EFC to the port of Itaqui, in São Luís, State of Maranhão. Vale built a 90 km road connecting Salobo to Parauapebas.
Canada						
Vale Canada	Canada Sudbury, Ontario	See Base metals Nickel Operations	Vale generates two intermediate copper products: copper concentrate and copper anodes. Vale also produces copper finished products, copper cathodes of electrolytic copper as by product of nickel refining operations. As part of Vale's efforts to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions and other emissions for purposes of compliance with Ontario and Manitoba rules changes and rationalize its foundry and refining assets throughout Canada, Vale will change its	See table of Vale's nickel operations.		

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Mining complex / Location	Location	Description / History	Mining / Operations	Mining License	Power source	Access / Transportation
			processes, including a change to a unique furnace in Sudbury in 2017. In order to prepare for this change, Vale will close the copper anode production unit in Sudbury in 2016, causing increase to the copper concentrate and copper intermediate productions.			
Vale Canada/Voisey s Bay	Canada Voisey s Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	See Base metals Nickel Operations	At Voisey s Bay, Vale produces concentrate copper.	See table of Vale s nickel operations		
Zambia						
Lubambe	Zambian Copperbelt	Lubambe copper mine (formerly known as Konkola North), includes an underground mine, plant and related infrastructure. Teal Minerals (TEAL) (50/50 joint venture of Vale and African Rainbow minerals (ARM) indirectly holds 80% interest in Lubambe. ZCM Investments Holding PLC holds the remaining share (20%).	Nominal production capacity of 45,000 metric tons per year of concentrate copper. Production started in October 2012.	Mining concessions end in 2033.	Long term power supply agreement with a Zesco (power supplier owned by the government of Zambia).	Concentrate copper is transported by truck to local smelters.

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2.2.2 Production

The following table provides information about Vale's copper production.

Mine	Type	Fiscal year ending December 31		
		2013	2014 (million metric tons)	2015
Brazil:				
Salobo:	Open pit	65	98	155
Sossego	Open pit	119	110	104
Canada:				
Sudbury	Underground	103	98	98
Voisey's Bay	Open pit	36	33	32
Thompson	Underground	2	2	1
External (1)		24	29	23
Chile:				
Tres Valles (2)	Open pit and underground	11		
Zambia:				
Lubambe (3):	Underground	9	10	10
Total		370	380	424

Vale processes copper at its facilities using third party resources.

Vale sold Tres Valles in December 2013. Production in 2013 refers to production by the end of October

Vale's attributable production capacity is 40%, representing 80% of indirect interest by means of its 50% share.

2.2.3 Clients and sales

The copper concentrate from Sossego and Salobo is sold under mid and long-term contracts executed with copper smelters in Europe, India, and Asia. Vale maintains medium- and long-term copper distribution agreements with Glencore Canada, to sell anode copper and a significant part of copper concentrate produced in Sudbury. Copper concentrate from Voisey's Bay is sold under mid-term agreements with clients in Europe. Electrolytic copper from Sudbury is sold in North America under short-term sale agreement.

2.2.4 Competition

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The copper global market is highly competitive. Producers are mining companies and customized smelters that cover all areas of the world; the customers are mostly producers of copper wires, rods and alloy. Competition takes place mostly at a regional

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level, and is based mostly in production, quality, distribution reliability and logistics costs. The largest cathode copper producers in the world are Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (Codelco), Aurubis AG, Glencore Xstrata, Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. (Freeport-McMoRan), Jiangxi Copper Corporation Ltd and Glencore, operating at the parent company level or through subsidiaries. Vale's participation in the global refined copper cathodes market is negligible, because Vale has adopted a more competitive market position for copper concentrate.

Copper concentrate and copper anodes are intermediate products in the copper production chain. The concentrate and anode markets are competitive, with several producers, but few participants and smaller volumes than in the cathode copper market due to the high levels of integration of large copper producers.

In the copper concentrate market, the main producers are mining companies located in South America, while the consumers are smelters located mainly in Europe and Asia. Competition in the copper concentrate market takes place mostly at a global level, and is based mostly in product cost, quality, logistics costs and distribution reliability. Main competitors in the copper concentrate market are BHP Billiton, Freeport-McMoRan, Glencore, Codelco, and Antofagasta plc, operating at a parent company level and through subsidiaries. Vale's market share in 2015 was approximately 4% of the total concentrate market.

The copper anode/blister market is very limited. In general, anodes are produced to supply the integrated refining of every company. Anode/blister trade is limited to facilities that have more smelting capacity than what the plant can handle or the financial situation regarding logistics costs is an incentive to purchase anodes from other smelters. The main competitors in the anode market in 2015 were Codelco, Glencore, and China Nonferrous Metals, operating at a parent company level or through its subsidiaries.

2.3 PGM and other precious metals

As by-products of the Sudbury nickel operations in Canada, Vale recovers significant quantities of metals of the platinum group, as well as small quantities of gold and silver. Vale operates a processing facility in Port Colborne, Ontario, which produces PGMs, gold and silver intermediate products, using feeding from the operation in Sudbury. Vale has a refinery in Acton, England, where it processes intermediate products, as well as feeds purchased from unrelated parties and toll refined products. In the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2015, PGM concentrates from its Canadian operations account for 60% of its PGM production, which also includes metals purchased from unrelated parties. The base metal commercial department sells PGMs and other precious metals, as well as products from unrelated parties and toll-refined products, based on commission. Vale's copper concentrate from the Salobo and Sossego mines in Carajás, State of Pará, Brazil, also contain gold, which value is considered in the sale of such products.

In February 2013, Vale Switzerland S.A. signed an agreement with Silver Wheaton Corp. to sell 70% of the gold produced as a byproduct at its nickel mines in Sudbury, in Canada, in the next 20 years, and with Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd. to sell 25% of payable gold flows produced as byproduct at its copper mine in Salobo, in Brazil, during the mine use life.

Additionally, on March 2, 2015, Vale executed a contractual amendment with Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary for purpose of selling the additional 25% flow of payable gold, produced as sub product of copper mining at the Salobo mine during the mine's use life. Under the terms in the goldstream agreement, Silver Wheaton received 141,879 troy ounces of gold in 2015. For further information on the

contracts executed with Silver Wheaton Corp. and Silver Wheaton (Caymans) Ltd., see items 5.2(e), 6.7, and 10.3 (b) in this Reference Form.

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The following table presents information on the Company's production of precious metals.

Mine(1)	Type	Fiscal year ending December 31		
		2013	2014	2015
(Thousand troy ounces)				
Sudbury:				
Platinum	Underground	145	182	154
Paladium	Underground	352	398	341
Gold	Underground	91	83	89
Salobo:				
Gold	Open pit	117	160	251
Sossego:				
Gold	Open pit	78	78	80

Figures represent 100% of the gold production in Salobo and Cadbury and do not exclude the portion of gold sold to Silver Wheaton

2.4 Cobalt

Vale recovered significant quantities of cobalt, classified as a minor metal, as a by-product of its nickel operations. In the year ending on December 31, 2015, the Company produced 1,448 metric tons of refined cobalt metal at the Port Colborne refinery 2,926 metric tons of cobalt in a cobalt-based intermediate at the nickel operations in Canada and New Caledonia, the remaining cobalt production consisted of 159 metric tons of cobalt contained in other intermediate products (such as nickel concentrates). As result of the ramp-up of VNC operations in New Caledonia, the production of intermediate cobalt as by-product of nickel production is increasing. Vale sold cobalt on a global basis. Its cobalt metal, which is electro-refined at the Port Colborne refinery, has very high purity levels (99.8%), value higher than specified in LME contracts. Cobalt metal is used in the production of various alloys, particularly for aerospace applications, as well as the manufacture of cobalt-based chemicals.

The following table sets forth information on Vale's cobalt production.

Mine	Type	Fiscal year ending December 31		
		2013	2014	2015
(Metric tons)				
Sudbury	Underground	853	833	751

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Thompson	Underground	292	489	365
Voisey's Bay	Open pit	256	952	849
New Caledonia	Open pit	1,117	384	2,391
External sources (1)		13	84	177
Total		3,532	743	4,533

3. Coal

3.1. Operations

Vale produces metallurgic and thermal coal by its subsidiaries Vale Moçambique, which operates the Moatize mine, and Vale Australia, which operates the mine in Carborough Downs. Vale also holds minority interest in the Chinese company, Henan Longyu Energy Resources Co., Ltd. (Longyu).

In December 2014, Vale executed an investment contract in order to have Mitsui acquire 15% of its interest in Vale Moçambique. Its interest in Vale Moçambique will be transferred to a company under common control of Vale (85%) and Mitsui (15%). The value attributed to the 15% interest held by Mitsui in Vale Moçambique is US\$ 450 million, and Mitsui is responsible for 15% of capital expenditures incurred since the date of execution of the contract. This transaction is subject to certain precedent conditions and closure is expected to occur in 2016.

Company / Mining complex	Location	Description / History	Mining / Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
Mozambique						
Vale Moçambique						
Moatize	Tete, Mozambique	Open pit mine developed directly by Vale. Operations started in August 2011 and should achieve nominal production capacity of 22 Mtpa, considering the Moatize expansion, comprised of metallurgic and thermal coal, and the	Produces metallurgic and thermal coal. The main brand product of Moatize is Chipanga premium hard coking coal, but there is	Mining concession ends in 2032, renewable after this date.	Power provided by local utility companies. Supply of local back-up.	Coal is transported from the mine to the port of Beira through railroad Linha do Sena and,

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Company / Mining complex	Location	Description / History	Mining / Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
		expansion of the Nacala Logistic Corridor. Vale holds 95.0% interest and the remaining shares are held by Empresa Moçambicana de Exploração Mineira, S.A. Due to conclusion of the agreement executed in December 2014, Mitsui will acquire 15% of Vale's share in Vale Moçambique.	operational flexibility for other products. The ideal product portfolio will come as result of market surveys. Coal from mines is processed at a coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) with capacity of 4,000 metric tons per hour.			starting in January 2016, to the port of Nacala-a-Velha, through the Nacala Corridor.

Australia

Integra Coal	Hunter Valley, New South Wales	Acquired from AMCI in 2007. Mining concessions at Carborough Downs include Rangal Coal Measures, in Bowen Basin, with the Leichardt and Vermont reserves. Both present coking properties and may be processed to produce metallurgic coal products and pulverized coal injection (PCI). Vale holds 90.0% interest and the remaining shares are held by JFE, Posco.	Metallurgic coal. The Leichardt reserve is the main development goal of Vale and comprises 100% of the reserve and current resources. The coal from Carborough Downs is processed at the Carborough Downs CHPP, with processing capacity of 1,000 metric tons per hour.	Mining leases expire in 2035 and 2039.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from local regional utility companies.	The product is carried in trains at the loading rail station and carried for 163 km to the Dalrymple Bay Coal terminal, in Queensland, Australia.
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3.2 Production

The table below presents information on Vale's marketing coal production.

Operation	Mine type	Production during fiscal year ending December 31		
		2013	2014	2015
(thousand metric tons)				
Metallurgic coal:				
Vale Australia				
Integra Coal(1)(4)	Underground and open pit	1,410	715	
Isaac Plains(2)	Open pit	656	746	
Carborough Downs(3)	Underground	2,447	1,857	2,383
Vale Moçambique				
Moatize(5)	Open pit	2,373	3,124	3,401
Total metallurgic coal		6,885	6,443	5,784
Thermal coal:				
Vale Australia				
Integra Coal(1)	Open pit	87	92	
Isaac Plains(2)	Open pit	347	326	
Vale Moçambique				
Moatize(5)	Open pit	1,444	1,784	1,560
Total thermal coal		1,878	2,202	1,560

(1) These figures correspond to Vale's interest of 64.8% in Integra Coal, from the sale of Vale's share in December 2015

(2) These figures correspond to Vale's interest of 50.0% in Isaac Plains, from the sale of Vale's share in November 2015 a joint venture constituted as a partnership.

(3) The figures for 2013 and 2014 correspond to Vale's interest of 85.0% in Carborough Downs. Vale's interest in Carborough Downs increased to 90% in December 2014. The figures for 2015 correspond to Vale's interest of 90% in Carborough Downs.

(4) Operations at Integra Coal and Isaac Plains are suspended since May and November 2014, respectively, and Vale's share in each mine, as well as respective assets, was sold in December and November 2015, respectively

(5) These figures refer to 100% production at Moatize, and are not adjusted to reflect Vale's portion.

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3.3 Clients and sales

Coal sales at Vale's operations in Australia are basically geared towards the Eastern Asian market. The coal sales from its Moatize operations, in Mozambique, aim global steel and power markets, including Asia, India, Africa, Europe and Americas. Vale's Chinese coal joint ventures directed their sales to the Chinese market.

3.4 Competition

The global coal industry, basically made up by the hard coal (metallurgical and thermal) and brown / lignite coal markets, is highly competitive.

The demand for steel, particularly in Asia, continues to promote a strong demand for metallurgical coal, while the power demand supports the demand for thermal coal. Vale expects a strong supply and lower prices for metallurgical coal in the coming years, reducing investments in greenfield projects, which may cause unbalance in the long term supply. Port and railroad limitations in some production areas, which cannot be solved without significant capital investment, may lead to a limited availability of additional metallurgical coal.

Competition in the coal industry is based mostly in production cost savings, coal quality, and transportation cost. Vale's main competitive advantages are ownership of a new and competitive transportation corridor, proximity compared to the Atlantic and Indian markets (compared to its main competitors) and the size and quality of Vale reserves.

The main participants in the transoceanic coal market are subsidiaries and affiliates and joint ventures BHP Billiton, Glencore Xstrata, Anglo American, Rio Tinto, Teck Cominco, Peabody, Walter Energy, and Shenhua Group, and others.

4. Fertilizers

Phosphates

Vale operates its phosphate business through its subsidiary and joint venture, as presented in the table below.

Firm	System	Our participation (%)		Our partners
		Voting (%)	Total	
Vale Fertilizantes	Uberaba, Brazil	100.0	100.0	

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Compañía Minera Miski Mayo S.R.L., located in Bayóvar, Peru.	Bayóvar, Peru(1)	51.0	40.0 Mosaic, Mitsui & Co.
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Vale's share in Compañía Minera Miski Mayo S.R.L. is held through MVM Resources International B.V.

Vale Fertilizantes is a company that produces phosphate rock, phosphate fertilizers (P), (e.g. monoammonium phosphate (MAP), dicalcium phosphate (DCP), triple superphosphate (TSP) and single superphosphate (SSP)) and nitrogen (N) fertilizers (e.g., ammonia and ammonium nitrate). It is the largest producer of phosphate and nitrogen crop nutrients in Brazil. Vale Fertilizantes operates the following phosphate rock mines by means of concessions for undetermined term: Catalão, in

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the State of Goiás, Tapira and Patos de Minas and Araxá, in the State of Minas Gerais, and Cajati, in the State of São Paulo, all in Brazil. In addition, Vale Fertilizantes has nine processing plants for the production of phosphate and nitrogen nutrients located in Catalão, Goiás; Araxá, Patos de Minas, and Uberaba, all located in the state of Minas Gerais; Guará, Cajati, and three plants in Cubatão, all located in the state of São Paulo.

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Since 2010, Vale also operates the Bayovar phosphate rock, in Peru, with nominal production capacity of 3.9 Mtpa, by means of one concession for undetermined term.

The following table contains information regarding Vale's phosphate rock production.

Mine	Type	Fiscal year ending December 31		
		2013	2014 (million metric tons)	2015
Bayóvar	Open pit	3,546	3,801	3,881
Catalão	Open pit	1,057	1,055	1,000
Tapira	Open pit	1,869	2,055	1,970
Patos de Minas	Open pit	53	73	23
Araxá	Open pit	1,111	883	707
Cajati	Open pit	640	605	581
Total		8,277	8,421	8,163

Operations in Pato de Minas was suspended in the third quarter in 2015 due to market conditions.

The following table contains information regarding Vale's production of phosphate and nitrogen nutrients.

Product	Fiscal year ending December 31		
	2013	2014 (million metric tons)	2015
Monoammonium phosphate (MAP)	1,128	1,065	1,097
Triple superphosphate (TSP)	905	910	866
Single superphosphate (SSP)	2,102	1,854	1,953
Bicalcium phosphate (DCP)	444	502	480
Ammonia(1)	347	178	138
Urea(2)	219	0	
Nitric acid	416	469	475
Ammonium Nitrate	419	485	515

(1) After the sale of Araucária in June 2013, Vale produces ammonia only in the plant in Cubatão.

(2) After the sale of Araucária in June 2013, Vale no longer produces urea.

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4.2 Potash

Vale's potash operations are concentrated in Brazil and are carried out by the group comptroller, Vale S.A., at the parent-company level, by means of mining concessions for undetermined term. Vale entered a leasing agreement for Taquari-Vassouras, the only potash mine in Brazil (in Rosario do Catete, in the State of Sergipe), with Petrobras since 1992. In April 2012, Vale extended the concession for other 30 years. The following table sets forth information on Vale's production of potash:

Mine	Type	Fiscal year ending December 31			Process Recovery in 2015 (%)
		2013	2014	2015	
Taquari-Vassouras	Underground	492	492	481	82.9

4.3 Clients and sales

All potash sales from the Taquari-Vassouras mine are to the Brazilian market. In 2015, Vale sales represented close to 5% of total potash delivered in Brazil. Vale has a presence and long-standing relationships with the major players in Brazil, with more than 50% in 2015 of the sales allocated to four traditional clients.

Vale's phosphate products (MAP, TSP, SSP) are sold mainly to the fertilizer industry. In 2015, Vale sales represented near 31% of the total phosphate delivered in Brazil. In the high concentration segment, Vale's production represented 86% of the total production in Brazil in 2015. In the low phosphate concentration nutrients segment, Vale's production represented near 38% of total consumption in Brazil with products like SSP in 2015.

Vale's nitrogen segment produces 100% of the ammonia nitrate produced in Brazil. In addition, Vale is a global leading supplier of explosive ammonia nitrate in the Brazilian market.

4.4. Competition

The industry is divided into three major groups of nutrients: potash, phosphate and nitrogen. There are limited resources of potash around the world with Canada, Russia and Belarus being the main suppliers, each one with a small number of producers. The industry presents a high level of investment and requires long time for a project to mature. In addition, the potash segment is highly concentrated, with five major producers holding over 69% of the total global production capacity.

Phosphate rock is more accessible, but major exporters are located in Morocco, Algeria, Jordan, Egypt, and Peru. The five major producers of phosphate rock (China, Morocco, United States, Russia, and Jordan) hold 78% of global production in 2015, of which around 10% is exported.

However, products with greater added value, such as MAP and DAP are usually marketed instead of phosphate rock, due to cost-benefit relationship.

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Brazil is one of the largest agribusiness markets in the world due to its high production, exportation and consumption of grains and biofuel. It is the fourth-largest consumer of fertilizers in the world and one of the largest importers of phosphates, potash, and nitrogen. Brazil imports 95% of its consumed potash, which corresponded approximately to 5.1 Mtpa of K₂O (potassium oxide) in 2015, 8% less than in 2014, from Canadian, Belarussian, Russian, German, and Israeli producers, in descending order. In terms of global potash consumption, China, the United States, Brazil, and India represented approximately 58% in 2015, where Brazil was responsible for 14% of this total global consumption. Vale's operations and fertilizer projects are highly competitive in terms of cost and logistics to meet the demand in the Brazilian market.

Most phosphate rock concentrate is consumed locally by downstream integrated producers, in the phosphate chain, with the seaborne market correspond in 2015 to 14% of total phosphate rock production. Major phosphate rock exporters are concentrated in Northern Africa, mainly through State-owned companies, with the Moroccan OCP Group, holding in 2015 29% of the total seaborne market. The phosphate rock seaborne trade supplies non-integrated producers of phosphate fertilizers such as SSP, TSP and MAP. Brazil imports 54% of the total phosphate needed, approximately 2.6 Mtpa of P₂O₅ equivalent (phosphate pentoxide) in 2015, 17% less than in 2014, and the main producers are Morocco, Russia, United States, and China, in descending order. Vale's phosphate operations are highly competitive in terms of cost and logistics to supply the Brazilian market.

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Nitrogen-based fertilizers are basically derived from ammonia (NH₃), which, in turn, is produced from the nitrogen that is present in the air and in natural gas, making it a nutrient with high level of energy. Ammonia is the main component of nitrogen-based fertilizers, as well as ammonia nitrate and urea. The production of nitrogen-based fertilizers presents a regional profile due to the high cost associated with transportation and storage of ammonia, which requires refrigerated and pressurized facilities. Consequently, in 2015, only 10% of ammonia produced in the world is traded in global markets. Asia receives the largest volume of imports, with 34% of the global market. Major exporting countries are Russia, Trinidad y Tobago, and Canada. Nitrogen operations are highly competitive in terms of cost and logistics to supply the Brazilian market.

5. Infrastructure

5.1. Logistics Services

Vale has developed its logistics business based on the transportation needs of its mining operations, while Vale also provides transportation services for other customers.

Vale conducts its logistics businesses at the parent-company level, through subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures, as set forth in the following table.

Company	Business	Location	Our participation		Partners
			Voting	Total	
			(%)		
Vale	Railroad (EFVM and EFC), port, and maritime operations	Brazil			
VLI (1)	Port, maritime and railroad operations in land terminals. Holding general cargo assets.	Brazil	37,6	37,6	FI-FGTS, Mitsui and Brookfield
MRS	Railroad operations	Brazil	47.1	48.2	CSN, Usiminas Participações e Logísticas and Gerdau
CPBS	Port, maritime and railroad operations	Brazil	100.0	100.0	
PTVI PTV	Port, maritime and railroad operations	Indonesia	59.3	59.3	Sumitomo, public investors
Vale Logística Argentina	Maritime operations.	Argentina	100.0	100.0	

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Company	Business	Location	Our participation		Partners
			Voting	Total	
			(%)		
CEAR(2) (4)	Railroad.	Malawi	43.4	43.4	Mozambique, P.E. ports and railroads
CDN(3) (4)	Maritime and railroad operations.	Mozambique	43.4	43.4	Mozambique, P.E. ports and railroads
CLIN	Maritime and railroad operations	Mozambique	80.0	80.0	Mozambique, P.E. ports and railroads
Vale Logistics Limited	Railroad operations.	Malawi	100.0	100.0	
Transbarge Navegación	River system in Paraguai and Paraná rivers (Comboios).	Paraguay	100.0	100.0	
VNC	Port and maritime terminal operations	New Caledonia	80,5	80,5	Sumic, SPMSC
VMM	Port and maritime terminal operations	Malaysia	100,0	100,0	
Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited	Port operations	Voisey s Bay and Long Harbour, in Newfoundland and Labrador	100	100	
Vale Oman Distribution Center LLC	Port and maritime terminals operations	Oman	100	100	

BNDES holds debentures issued by Vale, exchangeable in part to Vale s share in VLI. If BNDES exercises its right on these debentures, Vale s share in VLI will be reduced by 8%

Vale holds control of its participation in CEAR through 85% interest in SDCN, holding 51% of CEAR.

Vale holds control of its participation in CDN through 85% interest in SDCN, holding 51% of CDN.

Upon conclusion of transactions with Mitsui, Vale held 21.7% of the voting capital of CEAR, 21.7% of the voting capital of CDN, 40% of the voting capital of CLN, and 50% of the voting capital of VLL.

(5) Upon conclusion of the sale of its share in Sumic of 10.5% in VNC for Vale in March 2016, Vale will hold 95% of VNC shares.

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5.1.1. Railroads

Brazil

Vitória a Minas railroad (EFVM). The EFVM railroad links Vale's Southeastern System mines in the Iron Quadrangle region in the State of Minas Gerais to the Tubarão Port, in Vitória, in the State of Espírito Santo. Vale operates this 905 km railroad under a 30-year renewable concession, which expires in 2027. The EFVM railroad consists of two lines of track extending for a distance of 601 km to permit continuous railroad travel in opposite directions, and single-track branches of 304 km. Industries are located in this area and major agricultural regions are also accessible to it. VLI holds rights to use the railroad transportation capacity at Vale's EFVM line. In 2015, EFVM carried daily an average of 341,6 metric tons of iron ore, or a total of 80.2 billion ntk of iron ore and other cargo. The EFVM railroad also carried 967 thousand passengers in 2015. On December 31, 2015, Vale had a fleet of 333 locomotives and 15,263 wagons at EFVM.

Carajás railroad (EFC). The EFC railroad connects Vale's mines in the Northern System in the Carajás region in the State of Pará to the maritime terminal Ponta da Madeira, in São Luís, in the State of Maranhão. Vale operates the EFC railroad under a 30-year renewable concession, which expires in 2027. EFC extends for 892 km from mines in Carajás to the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal located near the Itaquí Port. Its main cargo is iron ore, principally carried mainly for the Company. VLI holds rights to use the railroad transportation capacity at Vale's EFC line. In 2014, EFC carried daily an average of 319,0 metric tons of iron ore. In 2015, the EFC railroad carried a total of 120.3 billion ntk of iron ore and other cargo. EFC also carried 301 thousand passengers in 2015. EFC supports the largest capacity train in Latin America, which measures 3.5 km, weighs 42,01 gross metric tons when loaded and has 330 cars. In 2015, EFC had a fleet of 284 locomotives and 17,125 wagons.

The principal items of cargo of the EFVM and EFC railroads are:

Iron ore, iron ore pellets, and manganese ore, carried for the Company and its customers;

Steel, coal, pig iron, limestone and other raw materials carried for customers with steel mills located along the railroad;

Agricultural products, such as grains, soybean meal and fertilizers; and

Other general cargo, such as pulp, fuel and chemical products.

Vale charges market prices for customer freight, including iron ore pellets originating from joint ventures and other enterprises in which Vale does not have 100% equity interest. Fees vary based on the distance traveled, the type of product transported and the weight of the freight in question, and are regulated by the Brazilian transportation regulatory agency, the Agência Nacional de Transportes Terrestres (ANTT).

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VLI provides logistic integrated solutions through 7,920 km of railroads in Brazil (Centro-Atlântica Railway and Norte-Sul Railway), eight land terminals with total capacity of storage of 730,000 tons and three maritime terminals and port operations. Vale holds 37.6% interest in VLI and is party in a shareholders' agreement with FI-FGTS, Mitsui, and Brookfield, which hold the remaining shares of VLI.

Main assets owned by VLI are:

Centro-Atlântica Railway. Central-east regional railway network of the Brazilian national railway system under a 30-year renewable concession, which expires in 2026. The central east network has 7,220 km extending into the States of Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Goiás and the Federal District.

Norte-Sul Railway. A 30-year renewable sub concession for commercial operation of a 720 km stretch of the North-South railroad, in Brazil, between the cities of Acailandia, in the State of Maranhão, and Porto Nacional, State of Tocantins. This railroad is connected to EFC, creating a new corridor for the transportation of general cargo, mainly for the export of soybeans, rice and corn produced in the center-northern region of Brazil.

The right to use the carrying capacity in Vale railroads, EFVM and EFC for general cargo; and

The right to use the carrying capacity in Vale terminals, Tubarão and Praia Mole for general cargo.

In 2015, VLI carried a total of 34.8 billion tku load, including 21.3 billion tku of Centro-Atlântica Railway and Norte-Sul Railway and 13.5 billion tku through Vale's operational agreements.

Additionally, Vale holds direct and indirect interest in MRS Logística S.A. (MRS), company that holds the concession to operate the railroad connecting the States of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais, which is 1,643 km-long. In 2015, the MRS railroad carried a total of 167 million metric tons of cargo, including 80.7 million metric tons of iron ore and other cargo from Vale.

Africa

The Nacala logistic corridor, currently in the ramp up phase, connects the Moatize mine to the Nacala-à-Velha maritime terminal, located in Nacala, Mozambique, crossing the Republic of Malawi. The Nacala corridor is a railroad and a port infrastructure, including greenfield areas and remodeling railroads existing in Mozambique and Malawi and a new maritime terminal for coal in Mozambique. The Nacala Corridor will allow the Moatize mine expansion and will offer support to Vale's operations in the Southern Africa. In Mozambique, Vale operates under two concession agreements, one related to the new Mozambican railroad and the other related to the recently-built coal port, both maintained by Vale's subsidiary Corredor Logístico Integrado de Nacala S.A. (CLN), which mature in 2042, subject to extensions. In addition, Vale is

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refurbishing existing railroads under the concession granted by Vale's subsidiary Corredor de Desenvolvimento do Norte S.A. (CDN), which matures in 2035. In Malawi, Vale operates under the concession held by its subsidiary Vale Logistics Limited (VLL), which matures in 2044, subject to extensions. Vale is rehabilitating existing railroads under the concession held by its subsidiary Central East African Railway Company Limited (CEAR), which was extended to 2013, with automatic renewal for a 30-year period starting from the beginning of railroad services under greenfield concession of VLL railroad.

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In December 2014, Vale entered into an investment agreement under which Mitsui acquired Vale's share in the Nacala Corridor. Vale's indirect interest in CLN, CDN, VLL and CEAR will be transferred to a controlling company jointly held (50% each) and controlled by Vale and Mitsui. Mitsui will invest US\$ 313 million on this controlling company, in equity and quasi-equity instruments. Vale and Mitsui are looking for project funding to replace part of the funds application provided by Vale. The transaction is subject to certain conditions precedent and the closure is expected to 2016.

5.1.2. Ports and maritime terminals

Brasil

Vale operates a port and maritime terminals principally as means to conclude the delivery of its iron ore and pellets to bulk carrier vessels serving the seaborne market. For more information, see item 1.1 Iron Ore and Pellets in this section of the Reference Form. Vale also uses its port and terminals to handle customers' cargo.

Tubarão Terminal. The Tubarão Terminal, which covers an area of approximately 18 square kilometers, is located in the city of Vitória, in the State of Espírito Santo, and contains: the iron ore maritime terminal and general cargo terminals (the Terminal de Granéis Líquidos and the Terminal de Produtos Diversos).

The Iron Ore Maritime Terminal has two piers. Pier I can maintain two anchored vessels at a time, one of up to 170,000 DWT on the southern side and one of up to 210,000 DWT on the northern side. Pier II can accommodate one vessel of up to 405,000 DWT at a time, limited at 23 meters draft plus tide. In Pier I, there are two ship loaders, which can load up to a combined total of 13,500 metric tons per hour each. In Pier II there are two ship loaders that could work alternately and can each load up to 16,000 metric tons per hour continuously. In 2015, Vale shipped 105.4 million metric tons of iron ore and pellets through the terminal. The iron ore maritime terminal has a storage yard capacity of 3.4 million metric tons.

Terminal de Produtos Diversos handled 8.1 million metric tons of grains and fertilizers in 2015. VLI is entitled to use the capacity of the Terminal de Produtos Diversos.

Terminal de Granéis Líquidos handled 614.6 thousand metric tons of fuel in 2015. VLI is entitled to use the capacity of the Terminal de Granéis Líquidos.

Terminal de Praia Mole. This is basically a coal terminal and held 12,3 million metric tons of coal in 2015. VLI is entitled to use the capacity of the Terminal de Praia Mole.

Terminal Marítimo de Ponta da Madeira. The Terminal Marítimo de Ponta da Madeira is located in the city of São Luís, State of Maranhão. Pier I can accommodate vessels displacing up to 420,000 DWT and has a maximum loading rate of 16,000 tons per hour. Pier III, with two berths and three ship loaders, can accommodate vessels of up to 200,000 DWT on the south berth and 180,000 DWT on the north berth or two 180,000 DWT ships simultaneously), depending on tide conditions, with maximum loading rate of 8,000 metric tons per hour in each. Pier IV (south berth) can accommodate vessels displacing up to 420,000 DWT and two ship loaders operating alternately with maximum loading rate of 16,000 tons per hour. Cargo shipped through Vale's Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal consists of its own iron ore production and manganese. In 2015, 124.7 million metric tons of iron were handled through the terminal. The Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal has a storage yard with

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capacity of 8.9 million metric tons, to be expanded to 10.7 million metric tons. VLI currently stores and operates with fertilizers, grains, pig iron and manganese ore, which are shipped through the Port of Itaqui.

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Terminal Marítimo de Itaguaí Cia. Portuária Baía de Sepetiba (CPBS). CPBS is a wholly owned subsidiary that operates the Itaguaí terminal, in the Port of Itaguaí, in Sepetiba, State of Rio de Janeiro, leased from Companhia Docas do Rio de Janeiro. Itaguaí's maritime terminal has docks that allow the loading of ships up to 17.8 meters of draft and up to 200,000 DWT. In 2015, the terminal loaded approximately 22.0 million metric tons of iron ore.

Terminal Marítimo de Ilha Guaíba. Vale operates a maritime terminal on Guaíba Island in the Sepetiba Bay, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The iron ore terminal has a pier (with two branches) that allows the loading of ships of up to 350,000 DWT. In 2015, the terminal loaded approximately 47.3 million metric tons of iron ore.

VLI also operates the Terminal Marítimo Inácio Barbosa (TMIB), owned by Petrobras, in the State of Sergipe; the Maritime Terminal TIPLAM, in the State of São Paulo, owned jointly by VLI and Vale Fertilizantes; and Pier II in the port of Itaquí, that can receive vessels of up to 155,000 DWT with load rate of a maximum of 8,000 tons per hour.

Argentina

Vale Logística Argentina S.A. (Vale Logística Argentina) operates a terminal at the San Nicolas port located in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, where it has been authorized to use a 20,000 square meters storage yard until October 2016 and has executed an agreement with unrelated parties to an additional 15,000 square meters storage yard. Vale handled 2.7 million metric tons of iron ore and manganese through this port in 2015, from Corumbá, Brazil, and carried through the Paraná and Paraguay rivers to be transported to Brazilian, Asian and European markets. The loading rate at this port is 24,000 tons per day and unloading rate of 13,200 tons per day.

Canada

Vale Newfoundland and Labrador Limited operates a port as part of its mining operations in Voisey's Bay, Labrador, and a port as part of its processing operations in Long Harbour, Newfoundland. The port in Voisey's Bay is used to ship nickel and copper and to refilling. The port in Long Harbour is used to receive nickel concentrate from Voisey's Bay with goods and materials required to operate Long Harbour.

Oman

Vale Oman Distribution Center LLC operates a distribution center in Liwa, Oman. The maritime terminal has a large deep water pier, a 600-m long platform connected to the beach by a 700-m long bridge, which is integrated to a storage Yard with movement and processing capacity of 40 Mtpa of iron ore and pellets per year. The nominal loading capacity of this port is 10,000 tons/hour and nominal unloading of 9,000 tons/hour.

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Indonesia

PTVI owns and operates two ports in Indonesia to support its nickel mining activities.

The Balantang Special Port is located in Balantang Village, in the South Sulawesi, and has two types of piers with total capacity of 10,000 DWT: two resources for barges of up to 4,000 DWT each for bulk dry volume and a dock for general cargo of up to 2,000 DWT.

The Harapan Tanjung Mangkasa Special Port is located in Lampia Village, in the South Sulawesi, with armoring buoys that can accommodate vessels displacing up to 20,000 DWT, and a terminal that can accommodate fuel tankers with displacing up to 2,000 DWT, with total capacity of 22,000 DWT. Recently the 2,000 terminal was expanded to increase the capacity in 5,000 DWT, and it is expected to be in use in June 2016. By July 2016, Tanjung Mangkasa should have total capacity of 25,000 DWT.

New Caledonia

Vale has and operates a port in Prony Bay, South Province, New Caledonia. This port has three terminals, including a passenger boat terminal for two vessels of up to 50 meters, a dock for dry bulk material for vessels of up to 55,000 DWT to unload at 8,000 tons a day and a general cargo dock for vessels of up to 215 meters. The general cargo dock can receive containers at 10 units per hour, liquid fuels (GLP, BPF, Diesel) at 350 cubic meters per hour, and break-bulk. The containers patio, a covered area of about 13,000 square meters, can receive up to 1,000 units. A bulk storage patio is linked to the port by a belt with storage capacity of 94,000 tons of limestone, 95,000 tons of sulfur and 60,000 tons of coal.

Malaysia

The Maritime Terminal Teluk Rubiah (TRMT) is located in the State of Perak, Malaysia, and has one dock and two moors that allow unloading vessels with approximate capacity of 400,000 DWT and loading ships with capacity of up to 220,000 DWT. In 2015, the terminal unloaded 15.2 million metric tons of iron ore and loaded 14.2 million metric tons of iron ore.

5.1.3. Navigation

Vale continued to develop and operate a low cost fleet of vessels, comprised of company-owned vessels and freight vessels through mid and long-term lease agreements, to carry its cargo from Brazil to its markets. Vale has 18 vessels in operation, including seven Valemax vessels, with capacity of 400,000 DWT, and other 9 capesize vessels, with capacities varying between 150,000 to 250,000 DWT. Vale also operates 27 Valemax vessels under long-term agreements. To support its strategy to deliver iron ore, Vale holds and operates 2 floating transfer stations in the Subic Bay, in the Philippines, that transfers iron ore from Valemax vessels to smaller vessels that deliver the cargo to its destination. With

this service, the Company expects to improve its ability to offer iron ore products to the Asian market at competitive prices. In 2015, Vale carried approximately 188 million metric tons of iron ore and pellets on CFR and Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) basis.

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In 2014 and 2015, Vale entered into cooperation agreements for the transportation of iron ore with carriers and financial institutions, located in China and in Hong Kong. Under these agreements, Vale (i) sold 12 of its 400,000 Valemax vessels for an aggregate value of US\$ 1,316 billion in December 2015, and (ii) negotiated long-term chartering agreements with Chinese shipbuilders to guarantee long-term loading capacity to transport iron ore from Brazil to Asia and protect Vale against the volatility of freight costs. In addition, Vale sold three ore carrying ships for approximately US\$ 23 million in 2015.

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On the Paraná and Paraguay fluvial system, Vale carried iron ore and manganese through its subsidiary, Transbarge Navigacion, which transported by rivers 3.86 million tons in 2015 and (ii) other chartered vessels. Barges are unloaded at the terminals of Vale local clients at contracted terminals in Argentina or at the facilities of its subsidiary, Vale Logística Argentina, which carries ore in ocean vessels. Vale Logística Argentina carried 2.1 million tons of ore (out of a total capacity of 3 million tons) through the port of Saint Nicolas in seaborne vessels in 2015.

Vale manages a fleet with 25 tugboats, owning 25 vessels. Vale directly operates nine tugboats in the ports of Vitória and Mangaratiba, in the States of Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, respectively. Four tugboats in the port of São Luis and Aracaju, in the States of Maranhão and Sergipe, respectively, are operated by consortium companies, in which Vale holds 50% interest. Other ten tugboats are freighted to and operated by third parties, under their responsibility, in other ports in Brazil.

5.1.4. Energy

Vale manages its power generation portfolio based on the current and projected energy needs of its operations, with the goal of reducing energy costs and minimizing the risk of energy shortages.

Brazil

Energy management and efficient supply in Brazil are priorities for Vale, given the uncertainties associated with changes in the regulatory environment, and the risk of rising prices. In 2015, Vale's total installed energy capacity in Brazil was 1.2 GW. Vale uses the electricity produced by these plants for its internal consumption needs. Vale currently has direct interest in three hydroelectric power plants and four small-sized hydroelectric plants in operation. The hydroelectric power plant Candonga is located in the Southeast, Machadinho is located in the South, Estreito is located in the North. The small-sized hydroelectric power plants Ituerê, Melo, Glória and Nova Maurício are located in the Southeast. Vale also has indirect interest in the hydroelectric power plants of Igarapava, Porto Estrela, Funil, Candonga, Aimorés, Capim Branco I, and Capim Branco II, through its 55% share in Aliança Geração. These hydroelectric power plants are located in the Southeast and part of the power generated is directed to Vale operations under a power purchase contract with Aliança Geração.

By means of Vale's subsidiary Aliança Norte Energia Participações S.A., Vale indirectly holds 4.59% of the stocks in Norte Energia S.A. (NESA), a company incorporated with the sole purpose of deploying and operating the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant, in the State of Pará, which shall start operations in the first quarter in 2016. Vale's interest in the Belo Monte project grants it the right to acquire 9% of the power generated by the plant, under a long term power purchase agreement, signed in 2012. For more information on this operation, see item 15.7 in this Reference Form.

Vale also produces, through its subsidiary Biopalma da Amazônia S.A. (Biopalma), palm oil in the State of Pará, with the main purpose of producing biodiesel, in the future, through an extraction plant to be installed by Biopalma. Biodiesel will be mixed with regular diesel to produce a fuel known as B20 (with 20% biodiesel), to be used in Vale's fleet of locomotives, trucks, and heavy machinery used in operations of the North System.

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Canada

In 2015, Vale's hydroelectric power plants in Sudbury generated 17% of the electricity requirements of Vale's operations in Sudbury. The power plants consist of five separate generation stations with an installed capacity of 56 MW. The output of the plants is limited by water availability, and by restrictions imposed by a water management plan regulated by the Government of the Province of Ontario. In 2015, the average requirements for power was 195 MW to all surface plants and mines in the Sudbury area.

In 2015, diesel generation provided 100% of the electric requirements of Vale's operations in Voisey's Bay. Vale has six diesel generators on-site, with capacity varying from 12 MW to 14 MW, for purposes of meeting seasonal demands.

Indonesia

Energy costs are a significant component of Vale's nickel production costs for the processing of saprolitic lateritic ores at PTVI operations in Indonesia. A great portion of the PTVI's electric furnace power requirements are supplied at low-cost by its three hydroelectric power plants located in the Larona River: (i) the Larona plant with average generation capacity of 165 MW, (ii) the Balambano plant with average generation capacity of 110 MW; and (iii) the Karebbe plant with average generation capacity of 90 MW. These plants help reducing the costs by replacing the diesel used in power generation for hydroelectric power, reducing CO₂ emissions, replacing non-renewable power generation, which allow Vale to increase current nickel production capacity in Indonesia.

6. Other Investments

Vale holds 25% in iron ore pelleting plants in China: Zhuhai YPM and Anyang. The remaining shares of Zhuhai YPM are held by Zhuhai Yueyufeng Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and Halswell Enterprises Limited, while the remaining shares of Anyang are held by Anyang Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

Vale holds 25% interest in coal operations in China, in Longyu (Henan Province). Longyu produces metallurgic and thermal coal and other related products, and the remaining capital is held by Yongmei Group Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Yongcheng Coal & Electricity (Group) Co. Ltd.), Shanghai Baosteel International Economic & Trading Co., Ltd. and other minor shareholders. Vale also held a 25% share in Shandong Yankuang International Coking Company Limited (Yankuang), Chinese joint-venture that produces metallurgic coal coke, methanol, tar oil, and benzene, and the remaining shares are held by Yankuang Group Co. Ltd. and Itochu Corporation. However, on December 15, 2014, Vale executed an agreement with Itochu Corporation to sell its share in Yankuang to the Yankuang Group for the total amount of US\$1.00 (one real). This sale was approved by the Chinese government on March 30, 2015 in order to have Vale and Itochu Corporation out of said joint venture, and the sale of the interest held by Vale and by Itochu Corporation in Yankuang to the Yankuang Group was considered concluded on this date.

Vale holds indirect interest of 25% in Korea Nickel Corporation, which operates a nickel refinery in South Korea. The remaining shares are held by Korea Zinc Co., Ltd., Posteel Co., Ltd., Young Poong Co., Ltd., Pohang Technology College and other individual investors. Korea Nickel

Corporation produces end nickel for the stainless steel industry using intermediate products from Vale operations in Matsuzaka and New Caledonia.

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Vale owns 50.0% of capital stock of California Steel Industries, Inc. (CSI), a producer of flat rolled steel and pipes, located in California, in the United States. The remaining 50% belongs to JFE Steel. CSI s annual production capacity is of about 2.8 million metric tons of flat products and pipes. Additionally, Vale holds a 26.9% stake in ThyssenKrupp Companhia Siderúrgica do Atlântico (TKCSA), an integrated producer of steel plates located in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The plant was commissioned in 2010, and produced 4.0 Mt in 2015. The final production capacity of TKCSA is 5.0 Mtpa of plates and will require 8.5 million metric tons per year of iron ore and pellets, while working in full capacity, supplied exclusively by Vale.

Vale is also engaged in two other steel projects in Brazil: Companhia Siderúrgica do Pecém (CSP), which is being constructed, and Aços Laminados do Pará (Alpa), which is under analysis considering discussions with the Brazilian government.

Additionally, Vale holds minor interest in two bauxite mining companies, both in Brazil: Mineração Rio do Norte S.A. (MRN) and Mineração Paragominas S.A. (Paragominas), and Vale has agreed upon transferring Vale s interests in Paragominas to Norsk Hydro ASA (Hydro). In 2014, Vale sold part of its interest in Paragominas to Hydro and expects to conclude the sale of its indirect 13.63% share to Hydro in 2016.

Vale has agreed upon selling its hydrocarbon on-shore exploration license in Peru, subject to regulatory approvals. Vale also holds licenses for off-shore exploration in Brazil, which are abandoned, subject to regulatory approvals.

e. Key consumables and raw materials:

i. Description of the relationships with suppliers, including whether they are subject to governmental control or regulation, identifying the institutions and applicable legislation

Vale is committed to build a sustainable business model and contribute to a just, environmentally balanced and economically prosperous society. Vale adopts the strategy in relation to its suppliers to maintain a long-term relationship in order to promote partnerships aimed at gains for both parties, through continuous innovation and development and supply of goods and quality services at a compatible cost.

In order to achieve continuous improvement and contribute to advances in the production chain, the management of relationships with its suppliers comprises the following steps:

Certification and registration of suppliers based on Vale s values, taking into account also the identification and analysis of supply risks (environmental, institutional, labor, social security, financial, health and safety, ethics, and social responsibility);

Third party Due Diligence aiming to mitigate reputation risks, arising out of eventual engagement by Vale s commercial partners with events that violate human rights or anticorruption laws applicable to Vale, as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and the UK Bribery Act and the

Brazilian law against corruption (Federal Law no. 12.846, dated August 1, 2013);

Monitoring the financial health of Vale's main suppliers of material, equipment, and services;

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Periodic performance evaluations to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and as defined in the contracting stage, as well as adherence to agreement expectations;

Development and support in suppliers' training; and

Promotion and prospection of new suppliers.

Under the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Vale respects and promotes human rights in its activities, through its production chain and in regions where the Company operates.

In this sense, Vale aims to establish commercial relationships with suppliers who share its principles and values and who respect human rights.

Vale's principles and values are disclosed to its suppliers in its Supplier's Code of Ethics and Conduct, document signed by all the companies that have entered into a supply agreement with Vale. Note that this Code is available at the Company website (www.vale.com).

The suppliers' agreements are preceded by a search in the list disclosed at the website of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) that includes individuals or legal entities found to be engaged in employing workers under slave work or analogous conditions and the list CEIS (National Registry of Suspected Companies) that lists companies with no good standing and suspended by the federal government. Other searches to public sanction lists may apply under specific circumstances.

The guidelines and criteria Vale adopts to evaluate its suppliers are based on the above mentioned environmental legal requirements applicable to suppliers whose operational processes involve the use of natural resources or are potentially polluting or likely to cause environmental degradation. In addition to these legal aspects, Vale's Environmental Management criteria and the principles of its Sustainable Development Policy are considered.

With regard to recipients of waste generated in Vale's production processes, they all are subject to audit by the Department of the Environment and Sustainable Development during their initial approval and periodic revalidation.

The main environmental laws applicable to this process are:

a) Environmental Permit

- Federal Law 6938/81 - National Environmental Policy
- CONAMA Resolution (National Council for the Environment) 237/97
- Complementary Law 140/11
- CONAMA Resolution (National Council for the Environment) 01/86.
- Federal Law 10165/00
- Federal Law 12651/12
- IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of Renewable Natural Resources) Normative Instructions 96/06 and 97/06.

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b) Pesticides

- Federal Law 7802/99

- Federal Decree 4047/02

- Law 6360/76 - ANVISA - National Agency for Sanitary Surveillance

c) Transportation of Dangerous Goods

- Decree 96044/88

- ANTT Resolution (National Ground Transportation Agency) 420/02

d) Radioactive Material

- CNEN Resolution (National Nuclear Energy Council) NE 2.01

- CNEN Resolution (National Nuclear Energy Council) NE 5.02

e) Explosive Materials

- Federal Decree 3665/00

f) Controlled Chemicals

- Ministry of Justice Decree 1274/2003.

ii. Potential dependence on few suppliers

The main consumables purchased by Vale in 2015 were: liquid and solid fuels, tires, parts and components of mining equipment, railroad equipment. Moreover, the main rendering of services included equipment installation and assembly, installation repair maintenance and operational services, in project management.

In 2015, the main categories of equipment purchased by the procurement division were comminution equipment and wagons. Vale's largest group of suppliers of these types of equipment are Sandvik and Qiqihar Railway Rolling Stock, accounting jointly for 3.2% of total purchases of Supplies in the period.

Fuel consumption is quite intense, especially in operations and transport of iron ore. Vale's main supplier of this consumable item is Petrobras Distribuidora, which accounted for approximately 80% of Vale's purchase of fuels in 2015.

In 2015, Vale used 59% of the electricity provided by self-production in Brazil and the remaining portion was consumed through purchase of power in the market, which main suppliers were Cemig, Eletronorte, and Enertrade.

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The 10 largest input, equipment and service providers represented 22% of the total purchases by December 31, 2015.

iii. Possible volatility in their prices

Vale has some contracts where prices are pegged to market indexes (parametric formulas) and therefore subject to these volatilities. Prices can also vary in relation to historical prices depending on offer versus demand in the market at the time of competition. For information related to eventual volatility in Vale's product prices, see item 4.2 in this Reference Form.

7.1 Description of main activities engaged by the issuer and its subsidiaries

Vale is one of the largest mining companies in the world by market value. Vale is the largest iron ore and iron ore pellets producer and the largest nickel producer in the world. Vale also produces manganese ore, ferroalloys, copper, thermal and metallurgical coal, phosphates, potash, cobalt, and platinum group metals (PGMs), gold and silver and other fertilizers. Vale is engaged in mineral exploration in 6 countries in the world. Vale operates large logistics systems in Brazil and in other areas of the world integrated with its mining operations, including railroads, maritime terminals and ports. In addition, Vale has a portfolio of maritime freight, floating transfer stations and distribution centers to support distribution of iron ore worldwide. Vale also has investments in the sectors of energy and steel, directly or through subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The corporate purpose of the Company is (i) realize the enjoyment of mineral reservoirs in national territory and abroad through research, exploration, extraction, processing, industrialization, transportation, shipment, and sale of minerals; (ii) build railroads, operate and explore railroad traffic of its own and of third parties, (iii) build and operate maritime terminals, owned or third parties, as well as explore navigation and

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port support activities; (iv) provide load transportation integrated logistics services, including receipt, storage, transportation, distribution and delivery within the context of a multimode transportation system; (v) produce, process, carry, industrialize and sell each and every source and form of power, being entitled to act in the production, generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of its products, byproducts and sub products; and (vi) engage, in Brazil and abroad, in other activities that may be directly or indirectly of in the interest of the company to perform its corporate purpose, including research, industrialization, sale and purchase, importing and exporting, as well as exploration, industrialization and sale of forest resources and provision of services of any nature; and (vii) incorporate or participate, under any model, of other companies, consortiums, entities which corporate purpose is directly or indirectly linked, assisting or instrumental to its corporate purpose.

For information about the Company, see item 6.3 in this Reference Form.

For information about activities developed by the Company and its subsidiaries in its markets, see items 7.2 and 7.3 below.

Table of Contents**7.2 Information on operational segments****a. Products and services marketed in each operating segment**

(i) *Ferrous Materials* Includes extraction of iron ore and production of pellets, as well as the North, Southern and Southeastern transportation systems, including railroads, ports, maritime terminals, and ships linked to these operations. Exploration of manganese ore and the production of ferroalloys are also included in this segment.

- *Iron ore and iron ore pellets.* Vale operates four systems in Brazil for production and distribution of iron ore, which are known as Northern, Southeastern, Southern, and Center-Western systems. The North and Southeastern systems are fully integrated and are composed of mines, railroads, maritime terminals and a port. The Southern system is composed of three mining complexes and two maritime terminals. Vale also has iron ore pellets operations in different locations, some of them under *joint ventures*. Vale operates 11 pelleting plants in Brazil and two in Oman. Operations of three of its pelleting plants in Brazil have been suspended since the fourth quarter of 2012, in response to market conditions, and its capacity has been partially replaced by Tubarão VIII, a more effective plant. In addition, Vale holds a 50% share in Samarco, *joint venture* that operates an integrated system in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, in Brazil. Samarco operations have been suspended following the breakage of the Fundão waste barrage in November 2015. Vale also holds a 25% interest in two pelleting companies in China. For information related to the breakage of the Samarco barrage, see items 4, 7.9, and 10.1 in this Reference Form.
- *Infrastructure logistics:* Vale is a leading operator in logistic services in Brazil and in other areas of the world, with railroads, maritime terminals, distribution centers, and ports. Two of four iron ore systems of Vale include a railroad integrated with a port and maritime terminals. Vale also holds interest in MRS Logística S.A. (MRS), company that carries Vale's iron ore products from the mines in the Southern System to its maritime terminals, and in VLI S.A. (VLI), company that offers integrated logistics solutions for general cargo using railroads and land and maritime terminals in Brazil. The logistic infrastructure to support Vale operations in the Southeast of Africa are currently in *ramp up*. Vale owns and charters vessels to carry bulk products, sold to clients on a cost and freight (CFR) basis.
- *Manganese ore and ferroalloys.* Vale conducts its manganese mining operations through the its *holding* (Vale S.A.) and subsidiaries in Brazil, and produces several manganese ferroalloys through a wholly-owned subsidiary in Brazil.

(ii) *Coal* extraction of coal and related logistic services. Vale conducts its coal operations primarily in Mozambique through Vale Moçambique S.A., where metallurgic and thermal coal operations are in *ramp up*. Vale also maintains coal

operations in Australia through Rio Doce Austrália Pty Ltd. (Vale Australia), where the Company produces metallurgic coal in *Carborough Downs*. Vale also holds minor interests in a Chinese coal and coking producer.

(iii) *Base metals* Includes the production of non-ferrous minerals, including production of nickel (co-products and by-products), copper and investments in aluminum partnerships.

- *Nickel.* Nickel mines and processing operations are conducted by Vale's wholly-owned subsidiary, Vale Canada Limited (Vale Canada), with operations in Canada and in Indonesia. Vale also maintains nickel operations in Onça Puma, in the state of Pará, in Brazil. The company also owns and operates, or holds interests in nickel refineries in the United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, China and South Korea. Vale is currently in *ramp up* of its nickel operations in New Caledonia;

- *Copper.* In Brazil, Vale produces copper concentrate in Sossego and Salobo, in Carajás, in the state of Pará. Vale is concluding the *ramp up* of operations in Salobo. In Canada, Vale produces copper concentrates, copper anodes, and copper cathodes associated to its nickel mining operations in *Sudbury* and *Voisey's Bay*. In Zambia, Vale's *joint venture* produces copper concentrates in Lubambe, in the copper belt in Zambia.

- *Cobalt, PGMs and other precious metals.* Vale produces cobalt as a sub product of its nickel mining and processing activities in Canada and refines most part of it at its facilities in *Port Colborne*, in the Ontario Province, Canada. Vale also produces cobalt as a sub product of its nickel operations in New Caledonia, which are currently in *ramp up*. Vale produces platinum group metals (PGMs) as sub product of its nickel operations and processing in Canada. PGMs are concentrated at the *Port Colborne* facilities and are refined in its precious metal refinery in Acton, England. Vale produces gold and silver as sub products of its nickel mining and processing operations in Canada, and gold is also a sub product of copper mining in Brazil.

(iv) *Fertilizers* Includes three important nutrient groups: potassium, phosphates and nitrogen. Vale conducts its potash operations in Rosário do Catete, in the state of Sergipe, Brazil. Main Vale's phosphate operations are conducted by its subsidiary Vale Fertilizantes S.A., which holds

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most of the fertilizing assets of Vale in Brazil. Vale Fertilizantes is the largest Brazilian producers of fertilizers from phosphate rocks and phosphates and the second largest Brazilian producer of nitrogen-based fertilizers. Vale also maintains operations at the phosphate rock mine in Peru.

(iv) Others Includes investments in joint ventures and affiliates in other businesses.

The information presented to upper management regarding performance of each segment are usually originated from accounting records maintained according to generally accepted accounting principles in Brazil, with some minimum relocations between segments.

Table of Contents**b. Revenue from the segment and its participation in the Company's net revenues**

In R\$ thousands Segment	2015		2014		2013	
	Net Revenue	% of total	Net Revenue	% of total	Net Revenue	% of total
Ferrous Materials	55,413,000.00	64.81	60,395,000.00	68.42	75,668,000.00	74.56
Coal	1,739,000.00	2.03	1,740,000.00	1.97	2,188,000.00	2.16
Base Metals	20,491,000.00	23.97	18,137,000.00	20.55	15,746,000.00	15.51
Fertilizers	7,442,000.00	8.70	5,656,000.00	6.41	6,038,000.00	5.95
Others	414,000.00	0.48	2,347,000.00	2.66	1,850,000.00	1.82
Total Revenue	85,499,000.00	100	88,275,000.00	100.00	101,490,000.00	100.00

c. Profit or loss resulting from the segment and its participation in the Company's net income

In R\$ thousands Segment	2015		2014		2013	
	Profit/Loss	% of total	Profit/Loss	% of total	Profit/Loss	% of total
Ferrous Materials	(8,533,000.00)	19.30	1,109,000.00	116.25	7,588,000.00	6,593.04
Coal	(16,097,000.00)	36.41	(1,866,000.00)	(195.60)	(528,000.00)	(458.77)
Base Metals	(17,553,000.00)	39.70	4,793,000.00	502.41	(781,000.00)	(678.59)
Fertilizers	(707,000.00)	1.60	(2,206,000.00)	(231.24)	(6,088,000.00)	(5,289.73)
Others	(1,323,000.00)	2.99	(876,000.00)	(91.82)	(72,000.00)	(62.56)
Discontinued operations General load					(3,909.00)	(3.40)
Net Profit of the Period	(44,213,000.00)	100.00	954,000.00	100.00	115,091.00	100.00

7.3 Information on products and services related to the operating segments

- a. Characteristics of the production process
- b. Characteristics of the distribution process
- c. Characteristics of the markets, in particular:
 - i. competition conditions in the markets
 - ii. participation in each market
- d. Possible seasonality
- e. Main input and raw material, including:

- i. description of relations with suppliers, including if they are subject to control or regulation, indicating entities and applicable respective laws
- ii. eventual dependent on small number of suppliers
- iii. eventual price volatility

1. Ferrous materials

Vale's ferrous materials business includes iron ore prospecting, pellet production, manganese ore prospecting, and ferroalloy production. Each activity is described below.

1.1 Iron Ore and Iron Ore Pellets

1.1.1 Iron ore operations

Vale runs the majority of its iron ore operations in Brazil mainly through (a) Vale S.A., parent company, and (b) its wholly-owned subsidiary Mineração Corumbaiense Reunida S.A. (MCR) and (c) Vale's affiliate, Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. (MBR). Vale's mines, which are all open-pit and their operations are concentrated essentially in three systems: the Southeastern System, the Southern System and the Northern System, each with its own transportation capacity. Vale also has mining operations in the Central Western System and holds 50% interest in Samarco. Samarco operations have been suspended following the breakage of one of its waste Fundão barrages in the State of Minas Gerais in November 2015. All the iron ore operations of Vale in Brazil are held under concession by the federal government, which are granted for undetermined period.

Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
Vale Northern	Carajás, in the	Open-pit mines and	High-grade hematite ore	One-pit mining	Power	The iron ore is

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Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
System	State of Pará	ore processing plants. Divided into North Range, South Range, and East Range. Since 1985, Vale has been conducting mining activities in the Serra Norte, which is divided into three main mining bodies (N4W, N4E and N5) and two key processing plants. In 2014, Vale started a new mine and a new processing unit in Serra Leste. Vale expects its operations in Serra Sul, location of its S11D projects, to start in 2016.	(iron content over 66% on average).	operations. The processing consists simply of sizing operations, including screening, hydrocycloning, crushing and filtration. The processing produces sinter feed, pellet feed, and granulated ore.	provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts.	transported by the Carajás Railroad (<u>EFC</u>) to the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal in the State of Maranhão. Iron ore from Serra Leste is carried by trucks from the mine to the EFC railroad.
Southeastern System	Iron Quadrangle region of the State of Minas Gerais	Three mining complexes: Itabira (two mines, with three important processing plants), Minas Centrais (three mines, with three important processing plants and one secondary plant) and Mariana (three mines and two processing plants).	The ore reserves have high ratios of itabirite ore relative to hematite ore. Itabirite ore has iron grade between 35% and 60% and requires concentration to achieve shipping grade.	Open-pit mining operations. Vale generally processes the run-of-mine (ROM) by means of standard crushing, followed by classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed in the processing plants located at the mining complexes.	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts	The Vitória a Minas Railroad (<u>EFVM</u>) connects these mines to the Tubarão port.
Southern System	Iron Quadrangle region of the	Three mining complexes:	The ore reserves have high ratios	Open-pit mining operations. Vale	Power provided by the national	MRS transports Vale s core

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State of Minas Gerais	Minas Itabirito (four mines, and three major processing plants); Vargem Grande (three mines and two major processing plants); and Paraopeba (four mines and two processing plants). Part of these operations is conducted by Vale's subsidiary MBR.	of itabirite ore relative to hematite ore. Itabirite ore has iron grade between 35% and 60% and requires concentration to achieve shipping grade.	generally processes the run-of-mine (ROM) by means of standard crushing, followed by classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed in the processing plants located at the mining complexes.	power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts,	products from the mines to Guafba Island and Itaguaí maritime terminals in the Brazilian State of Rio de Janeiro. EFVM railroad connects certain mines to the port of Tubarão.
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Company/ Mining System	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
Central western System (1)	State of Mato Grosso do Sul	Open-pit mining operations. Two mines and two plants located in the city of Corumbá.	Hematite ore that mainly generates granulated ore.	Open-pit mining operations. The mine operates through standard crushing, followed by classification, producing granulated and fine.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utilities.	Part of the sales is carried in barges through the Paraguay River to ports in Argentina, then going to the European and Asian markets. Another portion of the sales is carried to clients at the ports of Corumbá.
Samarco	Iron Quadrangle region of the State of Minas Gerais	Integrated system comprised of two mines, three processing plants, three pipelines, four pellet plants and a port.	Itabirite ore	Open-pit mining operations. Three processing plants located in the facility process ROM by means of standard crushing, classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed. Samarco operations have been suspended following the breakage of one of its waste Fundão barrages in the State of Minas Gerais in November 2015	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utilities or produced by Samarco.	Samarco mines serve Samarco processing plants by three pipelines of approximately 400 km. These pipelines transport the iron ore from the processing plants to the pelleting plants and from the pelleting plants to the port, in the State of Espírito Santo.

(1) Part of Vale's operations in the Central Western System is conducted by MCR.

1.2 Iron Ore Production

The following table sets forth information about Vale's iron ore production.

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Mine/Plant	Type	Production for fiscal year ended on December 31			Recovery Process Rate in 2015 (%)
		2013	2014	2015	
Southeastern System					
Itabira	Open pit	34.0	35.5	35.5	55.2
Minas Centrais	Open pit	37.8	33.0	41.2	67.7
Mariana	Open pit	37.6	38.9	35.9	81.8
Total Southeastern System		109.4	107.4	112.6	
Southern System					
Minas Itabirito		31.0	33.0	31.6	72.3
Vargem Grande	Open pit	22.0	25.0	29.3	70.7
Paraopeba	Open pit	26.0	28.2	25.8	95.1
Total Southern System		79.0	86.2	86.7	
Central western System					
Corumbá	Open pit	4.5	3.8	2.8	64.1
Urucum	Open pit	2.0	2.1	1.7	82.6
Total Central Western System		6.5	5.8	4.5	
Northern System					
Serra Norte	Open pit	104.9	117.4	127.6	98.2
Serra Leste	Open pit		2.2	2.0	98.7
Total Northern System		104.9	119.6	129.6	
Total of Vale (2)		299.8	319.0	333.4	
Samarco (3)	Open pit	10.9	13.1	12.7	53.6
Total		310.7	332.1	346.1	

(1) *The Água Limpa mine and plants are part of the Minas Centrais operations and are owned by Baovale Mineração S.A. (Baovale). Vale owns 100% of the voting shares and 50% of the total shares of Baovale. Production figures for Água Limpa were not adjusted to reflect Vale s ownership interest.*

(2) *Production figures do not include the purchase of ore by third parties equal to 12.5 Mt in 2015, 12.3 Mt in 2014, and 10.6 Mt in 2013*

(3) *Production figures for Samarco, in which Vale has a 50% interest, have been adjusted to reflect Vale s ownership interest.*

1.1.3. Iron Ore Pellet Operations

Vale produces iron ore pellets in Brazil and in Oman, directly and by means of joint ventures, as shown in the table below. Vale also holds 25% in two iron ore pelleting plants in China, Zhuhai YPM Pellet Co., Ltd. (Zhuhai YPM) and Anyang Yu Vale Yongtong Pellet Co., Ltd. (Anyang). Vale s estimated total capacity is 64.7 million tons per year (Mtpa), including the full capacity of its Oman pelleting plants, but without its joint ventures Samarco, Zhuhai YPM and Anyang. Of the total 2015 pellet production, including the production from joint ventures, 68.6% corresponded to blast furnace pellets, and 31.4% corresponded to direct reduction pellets, which are used in steel mills that employ the direct reduction process rather than blast furnace technology. The Company meets all the iron ore needs of its pelletizing plants and part of the iron ore needs for Samarco and Zhuhai YPM. In 2015,

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Vale sold 9.8 million metric tons of the mine production to Samarco and 0.9 million metric tons of the pellet production to Zhuhai YPM. Vale suspended its gross ore sales to Samarco due to the suspension of Samarco mining operations caused by the breakage of the Samarco's waste Fundão barrage in November 2015.

Company / Plant	Description / History	Nominal capacity (Mtpa)	Power source	Other information	Our participation (%)	Partners
Brazil:						
Vale						
Tubarão (State of Espírito Santo)	Our Three wholly-owned pelleting units (Tubarão I, II, and VIII) and leasing of five plants. The iron ore is received from Vale's mines in the Southeastern System and distribution is done by Vale's logistics infrastructure. The Tubarão VIII plant started operations in the first half of 2014	36.7(1)	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts	Pelleting operations held in Tubarão I and II were suspended on November 13, 2012, due to changes in the demand of the steel industry for raw material, and they were replaced by operations at the Tubarão VIII plant, a new and more effective plant	100.0	
Fábrica (State of Minas Gerais)	Part of the Southern System. Receives iron ore from the João Pereira and Segredo	4.5	Power provided by the national power		100.0	

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Company / Plant	Description / History	Nominal capacity (Mtpa)	Power source	Other information	Our participation (%)	Partners
	mines. Most part of the production is transported through MRS and EFVM.		network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts.			
Vargem Grande (State of Minas Gerais)	Part of the Southern System. Receives iron ore from the Sapecado, Galinheiro, Capitão do Mato and Tamanduá mines, and most of the production is transported through MRS.	7.0	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale or acquired under power purchase contracts		100.0	
São Luís (State of Maranhão)	Part of the Northern System. Receives iron ore from Carajás mines and production is delivered to customers through Vale's Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal.	7.5	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale.	On October 8, 2012, Vale suspended operations at the pelleting plant in São Luís, for reasons similar to the ones that led to the suspension of operations at the Tubarão I and II plants.	100.0	
Samarco	Four pelleting units with nominal capacity of 22.3 Mtpa. Pelleting units are located at Ponta Ubu, in Anchieta, State of Espírito Santo. The fourth pelleting plant started operations in the first half of 2014.	30.5	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional power companies or produced directly by Samarco.	In 2014, Vale started operation of a fourth pelleting plant with capacity of 8.3 Mtpa, to increase Samarco's pelleting nominal capacity to 30.5 Mtpa. In January 2016, Samarco suspended its pelleting operations when the pellet production became unavailable due to the suspension	50.0	BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda.

of its mining activities in November 2015.

Oman:

Vale Oman Pelletizing Company LLC	Vale Industry Complex. Two pelleting plants, with total nominal capacity of 9.0 Mtpa. Pelleting plants are integrated to Vale's distribution center with nominal capacity of 40.0 Mtpa.	9.0	Power provided by the national power network.	Oman facilities are supplied with iron ore from the Quadrilátero de Ferro area, in the State of Minas Gerais, through the port of Tubarão.	70.0	Oman Oil Company S.A.O.C.
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(1) Vale's environmental operating licenses for pelleting plants in Tubarão provide for a capacity of 36.2 Mtpa.

1.1.4 Pellet Production

The table below provides information regarding Vale's main iron ore pellet production.

Firm	Fiscal year ending on December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	(million metric tons)		
Vale(1)	39.0	43.0	46.2
Samarco (2)	10.6	12.1	12.3
Total Production	49.6	55.1	58.5

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(1) The figure includes actual production, including the full production from Vale's pellet plants in Oman and four pelletizing plants Vale leased in 2008, and a pelletizing plant Vale has leased in Brazil in 2012. Vale signed a 10-year operating lease contract for Itabasco's pellet plant in October 2008. Vale signed a five-year operating lease contract for Kobrasco's pellet plant in June 2008, renewed for another five years in 2013. Vale signed a 30-year operating lease contract for Nibrasco's two pellet plants in May 2008. On July 1, 2012, Vale signed a three-year operating lease contract for Hispanobrás' pelletizing plant, renewed for three years in 2015, and started consolidating production of this unit with Vale production.

(2) Production figures for Samarco, were adjusted to reflect Vale's ownership interest.

1.1.5. *Clients, sales, and marketing*

Vale supplies all of its iron ore and pellets (including its share in joint-venture pellet production) to the steel industry. Prevailing and expected levels of demand for steel products affect demand for iron ore and pellets. Demand for steel products is influenced by several factors, such as global industrial production, civil construction and infrastructure expenses.

In 2015, China accounted for 54% of Vale's iron ore and pellet shipments, and Asia, as a whole, accounted for 69%, while Europe, in turn, accounted for 15%, followed by Brazil with 11%. The ten largest customers of the Company collectively purchased 126 million metric tons of iron ore and pellets, representing 38% of the Company sales volumes of iron ore and pellets in 2015 and 35% of the total iron ore and pellet revenues of Vale. In 2015, no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of Vale's iron ore and pellet shipments.

In 2015, the Asian market (mainly Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) and the European and Brazilian markets were the primary markets for Vale's blast furnace pellets, while the Middle East, North America and North Africa were the primary markets for direct reduction pellets.

Vale strongly emphasizes customer service in order to improve competitiveness. Vale works with its customers to understand their main objectives and to provide them with iron ore solutions to meet specific customer needs. Using the Company's expertise in mining, agglomeration and iron-making processes, Vale searches for technical solutions that will balance the best use of its world-class mining assets and the satisfaction of its customers. Vale believes that its ability to provide customers with a total iron ore solution and the quality of its products are very important advantages helping the Company to improve competitiveness in relation to competitors who may be more conveniently located geographically. In addition to offering technical assistance to customers, Vale operates sales support offices in St. Prex (Switzerland), Tokyo (Japan), Seoul (South Korea), Singapore, Dubai (UAE), and Shanghai (China) which support the sales made by Vale International. These offices also allow the Company to stay in closer contact with its customers, monitor their requirements and its contract performance, and ensure that the customers receive timely deliveries.

In 2015, Vale released a new iron ore fine product (Brazilian Blended Fines) to better serve market needs. Brazilian Blended Fines are a blend of fines from Carajás and the Southern System with good metallurgic performance and sintering capabilities. This product is sold from Terminal Marítimo de Teluk Rubiah in Malaysia, which, being closer to Asian clients, reduces the response time to those markets, and allows serving clients whose cargo receipt infrastructure and production scale are unable to receive large cargos, thus increasing Vale's distribution capillarity, using smaller vessels.

Vale sells iron ore and pellets under different agreements, including long-term agreements with customers and spot sales by means of auctions and business platforms. Vale's price determination is usually related to the index of prices in the spot market, like IODEX, and uses several mechanisms, including current spot prices and average prices for specific periods. When products are delivered prior to determination of the final price, Vale recognizes the sale based on a provisional price with subsequent adjustment to reflect the final price.

In 2015, Vale protected part of its total exposure to fuel prices related to (a) its own fleet and long term charter contracts (used to cover part of its carrying needs regarding CFR - Cost and Freight sales) and (b) its FOB - Free on Board - and domestic sales. Starting in 2016, Vale will no longer have fuel hedge transactions. Vale's fuel hedge transactions related to its own fleet and all charter contracts have been settled in 2015, but Vale still has outstanding hedge positions related to its FOB and domestic sales, which should be settled in 2016.

1.1.6. *Competition*

The global iron ore and iron ore pellet markets are highly competitive. The main factors affecting competition are price, quality and range of products offered, reliability, operating costs and shipping costs.

Vale's biggest competitors in the Asian market are located in Australia and include subsidiaries and affiliates of BHP Billiton PLC (BHP Billiton), Rio Tinto Ltd. (Rio Tinto), and Fortescue Metals Group Ltd (FMG). Vale is competitive in the Asian market for two reasons. First, steel companies generally seek to obtain the types (or blends) of iron ore and iron ore pellets that allow them to produce the intended final product in the most economical and efficient manner. Vale's iron ore has low impurity levels and other properties that generally lead to lower processing costs. For example, in addition to its high grade, the alumina grade of Vale's iron ore is very low compared to Australian ores, reducing consumption of coke and increasing productivity in blast furnaces, which is particularly important during periods of high demand. When demand is very high, the Company's quality differential usually is highlighted to customers. Second, steel companies often develop sales relationships based on a reliable supply of a specific mix of iron ore and iron ore pellets.

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Operation and control of the logistic systems integrated to the Northern and Southeastern Systems help the Company to ensure that its products are delivered on time and at a relatively low cost. In addition, Vale continues developing a low-cost freight portfolio, aimed at enhancing its ability to offer products in the Asian market at CFR-based competitive prices, despite higher transportation costs, compared to Australian producers. To support this strategy, Vale built two distribution centers, one in Oman and the other in Malaysia, and two floating transfer stations (STFs) in the Philippines. Vale entered into medium and long-term freight contracts, and owns or chartered vessels, including large-size ore carriers, known as Valemax, which reduce power consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, carrying a larger amount of cargo in a single trip, offering lower carrying costs. These investments increase the speed and flexibility for customization and reduce the market time required for its products.

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Vale's main competitors in the European market are: Kumba Iron Ore Limited; Luossavaara Kiirunavaara AB (LKAB); Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière (SNIM); and Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC), subsidiary of Rio Tinto. Vale is competitive in the European market for the same reasons it is competitive in Asia, but also due to the proximity of its port facilities to European customers.

The Brazilian iron market is also competitive and includes several smaller iron ore producers and new companies that are developing projects. Anglo American is working on strengthening the Minas-Rio project. Some steel plants, as Gerdau S.A. (Gerdau), Companhia Siderurgica Nacional (CSN), Vallourec Tubos do Brasil S.A., Usiminas, and ArcelorMittal, also have iron ore operations. Although price is important, quality and reliability are important factors as well. Vale believes that its integrated transportation systems, its high quality ore and technical support make it a strong competitor in the Brazilian market.

Regarding pelleting, Vale's main competitors are LKAB, ArcelorMittal Canada (formerly Quebec Cartier Mining Co.), Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC), and Bahrain Steel (formerly Gulf Industrial Investment Co).

1.2 Manganese ore and ferroalloys

1.2.1 Manganese ore production and operations

Vale conducts its manganese operations in Brazil through Vale S.A. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Vale Manganês S.A. (Vale Manganês), and MCR. The Company's mines produce three types of manganese products:

- metallurgical ore used primarily in the production of manganese ferroalloys, raw material to produce carbon and stainless steel;
- natural manganese dioxide, suitable for the manufacturing of electrolytic batteries; and
- chemical ore used in various sectors for the production of fertilizers, pesticides and animal feed, and is also used as pigment in the ceramics industry.

Mining complex	Company	Location	Description / History	Mining	Operations	Power source	Access / Transportation
Azul (1)	Vale S.A.	Pará	Open pit mining operations and local processing plants.	High content ore (minimum manganese content of 40%)	Crushing, followed by classification, producing granulated and fine.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utility	Manganese ore is carried in trucks and by EFC to Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal.

companies.							
Morro da Mina	Vale Manganês	Minas Gerais	Open pit mining operations and a large processing plant. In January 2015, Vale suspended its operations due to market conditions.	Low content ore (24% content of manganese).	Crushing and screening/average classification, producing granulated and fine for ferroalloy plants in Barbacena and Ouro Preto.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utility companies.	Manganese ore is carried in trucks to the ferroalloy plants in Barbacena and Ouro Preto.
Urucum	MCR	Mato Grosso do Sul	Underground mining operations and local processing plants.	High content ore (minimum manganese content of 40%)	Crushing, followed by classification, producing granulated and fine.	Power provided by the national power network, acquired from regional utility companies.	The manganese ore is carried to the Rosário port (Argentina) in barges through the Paraguay and Paraná rivers.

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The table below presents information on Vale's manganese production.

Mine	Type	Production during fiscal year ending December 31			Process Recovery in 2015 (%)
		2013 (million metric tons)	2014	2015	
Azul	Open pit	1.9	1.7	1.7	54.0
Morro da Mina(1)	Open pit	0.1	0.1		
Urucum	Underground	0.4	0.6	0.7	83.0
Total		2.4	2.4	2.4	

(1) Vale suspended the operations of the Morro da Mina mine in 2015 due to market conditions.

1.2.2 Ferroalloy production and operations

Vale conducts its manganese ferroalloy businesses through its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Manganês.

The production of manganese ferroalloys consumes significant amounts of power, representing 2.7% of the Company total consumption in Brazil in 2015. The power supply for Vale's ferroalloy plants is provided through long-term power purchase contracts. For information on risks associated to possible power supply issues, see item 4.1 in this Reference Form.

Vale produces several types of manganese ferroalloys, such as high carbon and medium carbon manganese and ferro-silicon manganese.

Plant	Location	Description / History	Nominal capacity	Power source
Minas Gerais Plants	Cities of Barbacena and Ouro Preto	Barbacena has six furnaces, two refinery stations and a crushing plant. Ouro Preto has three furnaces.	74,000 tons are processed per year at the plant in Barbacena and 65,000 tons per year at the plant in Ouro Preto.	Power provided by the national power network. Power also acquired from independent producers under power purchase agreements.
Bahia Plants	City of Simões Filho	Four furnaces, two conversion process and one sintering plant.	150,000 tons per year	Power provided by the national power network. Power also acquired from CHESF or power purchase agreements.

The table below presents information on Vale's production of ferroalloys.

Plant	Production during fiscal year ending December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
	(thousand metric tons)		
Barbacena	45	50	6
Ouro Preto	48	8	1
Simões Filho	82	113	92
Total	175	171	99

Vale has suspended operations at the Ouro Preto plant in February 2014, due to market conditions. In January 2015, the power purchase agreement, under which the Company purchases power to its plants in Barbacena and Ouro Preto terminated and the Company has suspended operations at the Barbacena plant as well. Vale is considering alternatives for power provision to these plants, considering power prices and current market conditions for manganese ferroalloys.

1.2.3 Manganese ore and ferroalloys: market and competition

The markets for manganese ore and ferroalloys are highly competitive. Competition in the manganese ore market takes place in two segments. High-grade manganese ore competes on a global seaborne basis, while low-grade ore competes on a regional basis. For some manganese ferroalloys, high-grade ore is mandatory, while for others high- and low-grade ores are complementary. The main suppliers of high-grade ores are located in South Africa, Gabon, Australia and Brazil. The main producers of low-grade ores are located in Ukraine, China, Ghana, Kazakhstan, India and Mexico.

The manganese ferroalloy market is characterized by a large number of participants who compete primarily on the basis of price. The principal competitive factors in this market are the costs of manganese ore, power, logistics and reductants, like copper and coal. Vale competes with stand-alone producers and integrated producers that also mine their own ore. The Company competitors are located mainly in countries that produce manganese ore or carbon steel.

Table of Contents**2. Base Metals**2.1 Nickel*2.1.1 Operations*

Vale conducts its nickel operations mainly through its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Canada, which operates two nickel production systems, one at the North Atlantic and one in Asia-Pacific. The Company also operates a third nickel production system, Onça Puma, in South Atlantic. Vale's nickel operations are presented in the table below.

Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
<u>North Atlantic</u>						
Vale Canada	Canada Sudbury, Ontario	Integrated mining, crushing, smelting and refining operations to turn ore into refined nickel with nominal capacity of 66,000 metric tons of refined nickel per year and additional <i>feed</i> of nickel oxide to the refinery in Wales. Mining operations in Sudbury started in 1885. Vale acquired Sudbury operations in 2006.	Primarily underground mining operations with sulfate nickel with some copper, cobalt, PGMs, gold, and silver. The Company also conducts smelting and refining of nickel concentrate at its operations in Voisey's Bay. Additionally, to producing finished nickel in Sudbury, Vale sends an intermediate product, nickel oxide, to its nickel refinery in Wales to process it into end products. Vale also is able to send nickel oxide to Asian Vale	Patented mining rights with no expiration date; mining leases end in 2016 and 2035; and mining license with undetermined validity term.(1)	Power provided by the Ontario power network and produced directly by Vale.	Located at the TransCanada road and two main railroads cross Sudbury. Finished products are delivered to the North-American market by truck. For customers abroad, products are loaded in containers and travel in intermodal model (truck / train / cargo vessel) for ports in Canada's eastern and western coast.

refineries. As part of Vale's efforts to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions and other emissions for purposes of compliance with Ontario and Manitoba rules changes and rationalize its foundry and refining assets throughout Canada, Vale will change its processes, including a change to a unique furnace in Sudbury in 2017.

Vale Canada	Canada Thompson, Manitoba	Integrated mining, crushing, <i>smelting</i> and refining operations to turn ore into refined nickel with nominal capacity of 50,000 metric tons of refined nickel per year. Mining at Thompson was discovered in 1956 and acquired by Vale in 2006.	Primarily underground mining operations with sulfate nickel. These resources also contain some copper and cobalt. The local concentrate with nickel concentrate at the operations in Voisey's Bay for smelting and refining aiming to achieve a high quality nickel plate product. Vale is considering eliminating <i>smelting</i> and refining processes in Thompson, due to new federal rules of sulfur dioxide emissions to be in force in 2015. Vale initially ensured an extension of the deployment	Application before the Lease Council matures between 2020 and 2025; mining leases end in 2034.	Power provided by public utilities at the province.	Finished products are delivered to the North-American market by truck. For customers abroad, products are loaded in containers and travel in intermodal model (truck / train / cargo vessel) for ports in Canada's eastern and western coast.
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of the current
Pollution
Prevention Plan
under the terms
in the Canadian
Environment
Protection Law
with
Environment
Canada that
allows smelting
and refining
until 2018,
subject to
negotiated
issuance limits.

Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited	Canada Bay	Voisey Open pit mine and ore processing into intermediate and	Comprised by the Ovoid open pit mine and deposits for	Mining concession end	The power at Voisey s Bay is	Nickel and copper concentrates are
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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
	and Long Harbour, Newfoundland & Labrador	end products and copper concentrate with estimated nominal capacity of approximately 50,000 metric tons of refined nickel per year, with the growth of the Long Harbour plant. s Bay operations started in 2005 and were acquired by Vale in 2006.	nickel underground operations at a later moment. Vale extracts sulfate nickel ore, which also contain some copper and cobalt. Most part of the nickel concentrates are currently sent to Vale operations in Sudbury and Thompson, for final processing (smelting and refinery), while copper concentrate is sold in the market. The Long Harbour plant continued the ramp-up in 2015. During preparation in 2015, Long Harbour processed a mix of concentrate with high nickel content from Voisey s Bay with nickel matt from PT Vale Indonesia Tbk PTVI and will migrate to concentrates from Voisey s Bay in 2016.	in 2027, with right to later renewals, always for ten-year periods.	100% provided by Vale diesel generators. The power at the Long Harbour refinery is provided by public utilities at the province.	carried to the port by trucks and then are shipped on solid bulk vessels for external markets or Vale s operations in Long Harbour or other Canadian operations for additional refining.
Vale Europe Limited	UK Clydach, Wales	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 40 thousand metric tons per year. The Clydach Refinery started operations in 1902 and was	Processes a nickel intermediate product nickel oxide, provided by Sudbury or Matsuzaka to produce refined nickel as powder or		Power provided by the national power network.	Transported for the end customer in the United Kingdom and the continental Europe by truck. Products are sent to customers

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acquired by Vale in 2006. pellets. abroad by truck to the ports in Southampton and Liverpool, and shipped into ocean containers.

Asia-Pacific

PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (<u>PTVI</u>)	Indonesia Sorowako, Sulawesi	Open pit mine and respective processing plant (producer of matte nickel, and intermediate product) with nominal capacity of approximately 80,000 metric tons of matte nickel per year. PTVI stock are traded at the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Vale indirectly holds 59.3% of the capital stock of PTVI and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd (<u>Sumitomo</u>) holds 20.2% and Sumitomo Corporation holds 0.1% and the public holds 20.5%. PTVI was created in 1968, started operations in 1978 and was acquired by Vale in 2006.	PTVI extracts lateritic nickel ore and produces matte nickel which is sent to refineries in Japan. According to guaranteed sale agreements during the mine use life, PTVI sells 80% of its production to its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Canada and 20% to Sumitomo.	The employment agreement ends in 2025, with the right to extend its operations until, for two consecutive ten-year periods, subject to the approval of the Government of Indonesia.	Power produced at PTVI low cost hydroelectric power plants in the Larona River (there are currently three units). PTVI has thermal generators to complement its power supply with a power source that is not subject to hydrological factors.	Carried by truck for approximately 55 km to the river port, in Malili, and shipped in barges to load cargo ships to send to Japan.
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Vale Nouvelle-Calédonie S.A.S (<u>VNC</u>)	New Caledonia Southern Province	Mining and processing operations (producer of nickel oxide and cobalt carbonate). VNC shares are held by Vale (80.5%), Sumic (14.5%) and Société de Participation Minière du Sud Caledonien SAS (<u>SPMSC</u>) (5%).(2)	Vale s nickel operations in New Caledonia are in <i>ramp-up</i> . VNC uses a high-pressure acid leaching process (<u>HPAL</u>) to handle lateritic limonitic and lateritic saprolitic ores. Vale expects to continue with the <i>ramp-up</i> in VNC in the next three years to reach nominal	Mining concession ending between 2016 and 2051. VNC requested a renewal of the only concession that is due to end in 2015.	Power supplied by the national power network and independent producers.	Products are carried into containers and transported by truck for approximately 4 km to the Prony port and shipped in an ocean container.
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production
capacity of
57,000 metric
tons per year of
nickel
contained as
nickel oxide, to
be subsequently
processed in its
facilities in
Asia, as
hydroxide
(IPNM) and
4,500 metric
tons of cobalt
as

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Mining System / Company	Location	Description / History	Operations	Mining license	Power source	Access / Transportation
Vale Japan Limited	Japan - Matsuzaka	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 60,000 metric tons per year. Vale holds 87.2% of shares, and Sumitomo holds the remaining stock. The refinery was built in 1965 and acquired by Vale in 2006.	Produces intermediate products to be subsequently treated in Vale's refineries in Asia and the United Kingdom, and nickel end products using matte nickel provided by PTVI.		Power provided by the national power network. Acquired from regional utilities.	Products are transported by public roads to customers in Japan. For customers abroad, products are carried into containers in the plant and sent through the Yokkaichi and Nagoya ports.
Vale Taiwan Ltd	Taiwan - Kaoshiung	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 18,000 metric tons per year. The refinery started production in 1983 and was acquired by Vale in 2006.	Produces refined nickel for the stainless steel industry, using intermediate products from Vale operations in Matsuzaka and New Caledonia.		Power provided by the national power network. Acquired from regional utilities.	Products transported by truck on public roads for customers in Taiwan. For customers abroad, products are carried into containers at the plant and sent through the Kaoshiung port.
Vale Nickel (Dalian) Co. Ltd	China - Dalian, Liaoning	Autonomous nickel refinery (producer of refined nickel), with nominal capacity of 32,000 metric tons per year. Vale holds 98.3% of shares and a Ningbo Sunhu Chemical Products Co., Ltd. holds the remaining 1.7%. The refinery started production in 2008.	Produces refined nickel for the stainless steel industry, using intermediate products mainly from Vale operations in Matsuzaka and New Caledonia.		Power provided by the national power network. Acquired from regional utilities.	Product carried by truck on public roads and railroads for customers in China. Also provided by containers for some foreign and domestic customers.
South Atlantic						
Vale/Onça Puma	Brazil - Ourilândia do Norte, Pará	Mining, smelting, and refining operations producing high quality ferro-nickel	The Onça Puma mine is built over a nickel lateritic and	Mining concession for undetermined period.	Power provided by the national power network, produced directly by Vale	Ferro-nickel is transported by paved public road and by railroad to Vila

to be used in the stainless steel industry	saproplitic ore. The operation produces ferro-nickel through a rotating electric furnace process. Vale is currently operating with one single line, which nominal capacity is estimated at 25,000 metric tons per year. The Company will consider opportunities to restart operations at the second line, depending on market perspectives and performance of the single- line furnace.	or acquired under power purchase contracts.	do Conde maritime terminal, in the Brazilian State of Pará. Exporting operations are done in ocean containers.
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(1) In Sudbury, eight concessions will end in 2016. Vale filed applications to renew these concessions, but the approval process may take several years. Vale will be able to continue with its operations during the approval procedures.

(2) Sumic is a joint venture between Sumitomo and Mitsui. Considering that VNC did not meet a specific production goal by December 2015, Vale Canada will acquire all the interests of Sumic held in VNC according to the shareholders' agreement of VNC. The share purchase price is US\$135 million and Vale Canadá will settle a total value of US\$ 218 million of debt financing granted by Sumic to VNC. The transaction is to be concluded in March 2016, but the payment for the purchase by Vale Canadá and the settlement of the financing by Sumic should occur in March 2017. Upon conclusion of the transaction in March 2016, Vale will hold 95% of the shares of VNC. The other shareholder, SPMSC, must increase its share in VNC to 10% in two years starting at the beginning of the commercial production.

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2.1.2 Production

The following table sets forth Vale's annual mine production by operating mine (or on an aggregate basis for areas operating in Sulawesi, operated by PTVI, in Indonesia) and the average percentage grades of nickel and copper. The mine production at Sulawesi represents the product from PTVI's dryer kilns delivered to PTVI's processing operations and does not include nickel losses due to drying and smelting. For Vale operations in Sudbury, Thompson and Voisey's Bay, the production and average grades represent the mine product delivered to those operations' respective processing plants and do not include adjustments due to processing, smelting or refining. For VNC operations, in New Caledonia, production and average content represent local ore production, without losses due to processing.

	Production during fiscal year ending December 31								
	2013			2014			2015		
	Production	Grade		Production	Grade		Production	Grade	
Copper (%)		Nickel (%)	Copper (%)		Nickel (%)	Copper (%)		Nickel (%)	
Ontario operating mines									
Copper Cliff North	913	1.32	1.28	1,053	1.45	1.34	1,138	1.42	1.38
Creighton	915	2.01	2.19	903	1.81	2.47	774	2.00	2.33
Stobie	1,887,	0.59	0.65	2,089	0.58	0.66	1,471	0.63	0.73
Garson	815	1.42	1.75	678	1.39	1.75	778	1.39	1.94
Coleman	1,515,	3.15	1.52	1,385	3.10	1.52	1,309	2.95	1.56
Ellen	109	0.49	1.00	181	0.62	1.07	165	0.70	0.95
Totten	64	1.84	1.92	303	1.98	1.50	528	1.88	1.62
Gertrude	196	0.32	0.89						
Total Ontario operations	6,414,	1.61	1.33	6,591	1.57%	1.36	6,164	1.64	1.46
Manitoba operating mines									
Thompson									