

Vale S.A.
Form 6-K
May 06, 2011

Table of Contents

**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**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

**May 2011
Vale S.A.**

Avenida Graça Aranha, No. 26
20030-900 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil
(Address of principal executive office)

(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-____.)

Table of Contents

Financial Statements March 31, 2011
BR GAAP/IFRS
Filed at CVM, SEC and SFC on 05/05/2011
Gerência Geral de Controladoria GECOL

Vale S.A.
INDEX TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 for the consolidated and parent company</u>	4
<u>Statement of Income for the three-months periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 for the consolidated and parent company</u>	6
<u>Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three-months periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 for the consolidated and parent company</u>	7
<u>Statement of Changes in Stockholder s Equity for the three-months periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 for the consolidated and parent company</u>	8
<u>Cash Flow Statement for the three-months periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 for the consolidated and parent company</u>	9
<u>Statement of Added Value for the three-months periods ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 for the consolidated and parent company</u>	10
<u>Notes to the Interim Financial Statements</u>	11

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Review Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Vale S.A.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying parent company and consolidated interim accounting information of Vale S.A., for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, comprising the balance sheet and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows, for the quarter then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the parent company interim accounting information in accordance with the accounting standard CPC 21, Interim Financial Reporting, of the Brazilian Accounting Pronouncements Committee (CPC), and of the consolidated interim accounting information in accordance with accounting standard CPC 21 and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 - Interim Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim accounting information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Reviews of Interim Financial Information (NBC TR 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity and ISRE 2410 - Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Table of Contents

**Conclusion on the parent
company interim information**

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying parent company interim accounting information included in the quarterly information referred to above is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with CPC 21 applicable to the preparation of the Quarterly Information.

Conclusion on the consolidated interim information

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim accounting information included in the quarterly information referred to above is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with CPC 21 and IAS 34 applicable to the preparation of the Quarterly Information.

Other matters

**Interim statements
of value added**

We have also reviewed the parent company and consolidated interim statements of value added for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, which are required to be presented in accordance with standards issued by the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) and are considered supplementary information under IFRS, which does not require the presentation of the statement of value added. These statements have been submitted to the same review procedures described above and, based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that they are not properly prepared, in all material respects, in relation to the interim accounting information taken as a whole.

Rio de Janeiro, May 5, 2011.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Auditores Independentes

CRC 2SP000160/O-5 F RJ

Marcos Donizete Panassol

Contador CRC 1SP155975/O-8 S RJ

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Balance Sheet**Balances as of****In thousands of reais**

	Notes	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	19,138,882	13,468,958	10,126,446	4,823,377
Short-term investments	8	869,017	2,987,497		
Derivatives at fair value	23	168,448	87,270	76,394	36,701
Financial assets available for sale		15,522	20,897		
Accounts receivable	9	12,629,803	13,962,306	13,852,977	18,378,124
Related parties	27	185,829	90,166	2,168,941	1,123,183
Inventories	10	8,310,415	7,592,024	2,441,332	2,316,971
Recoverable taxes	12	2,926,240	2,795,557	2,013,802	1,960,606
Advances to suppliers		616,970	318,002	221,872	273,414
Others		1,366,498	1,070,123	62,551	178,655
		46,227,624	42,392,800	30,964,315	29,091,031
Assets held for sale		341,369	11,875,931		
		46,568,993	54,268,731	30,964,315	29,091,031
Non-current assets					
Related parties	27	15,807	8,032	1,930,346	1,936,328
Loans and financing agreements to receive		499,396	274,464	168,162	163,775
Prepaid expenses		422,445	254,366		
Judicial deposits	17	3,133,748	3,062,337	2,367,482	2,312,465
Deferred income tax and social contribution	18	2,597,279	2,439,984	1,978,313	1,788,980
Recoverable taxes	12	766,036	612,384	130,817	124,834
Derivatives at fair value	23	763,006	501,722	450,348	284,127
Reinvestment tax incentive		540,240	239,269	540,240	239,269
Accounts receivable on realized assets held for sale		651,480			
Others		654,965	695,638	282,473	283,180
		10,044,402	8,088,196	7,848,181	7,132,958
Investments	13	9,963,231	3,944,565	97,089,292	92,111,361
Intangible assets	14	18,735,518	18,273,788	13,528,217	13,563,108
	15	132,008,067	130,086,834	46,052,365	44,461,771

Property, plant and
equipment, net

170,751,218 **160,393,383** **164,518,055** **157,269,198**

Total assets

217,320,211 **214,662,114** **195,482,370** **186,360,229**

4

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Balance Sheet

Balance as of		In thousands of reais, except number of shares			
(Continued)					
		Consolidated	Parent Company		
		December	December		
		31,	31,		
Notes	March 31,	2010	March 31,	2010	
		(unaudited)	(unaudited)		
Liabilities and stockholders equity					
Current liabilities					
		6,739,356	5,803,709	2,843,389	2,863,317
		1,316,791	1,965,833	775,666	1,270,360
	23	40,687	92,182		
	16	2,699,585	4,866,399	565,856	616,153
	16	967,773	1,144,470		
	27	34,319	24,251	5,540,320	5,325,746
		442,636	441,609	168,173	203,723
		1,191,578	1,309,630	570,238	413,985
		328,357	311,093	194,856	175,564
	17	115,200	128,281	40,016	44,427
		6,435,079	8,104,037	6,435,079	8,104,037
		1,529,723	1,852,688	731,808	705,227
		21,841,084	26,044,182	17,865,401	19,722,539
		121,809	5,339,989		
		21,962,893	31,384,171	17,865,401	19,722,539
Non-current liabilities					
	23	99,426	102,680		
	16	37,625,077	37,779,484	16,010,429	15,907,762
	27	236	3,362	26,748,541	27,597,237
		3,194,009	3,224,893	442,688	503,639
	17	3,712,180	3,712,341	2,129,772	2,107,773
	18	14,115,012	12,947,141	4,616,911	3,574,271
	17	2,400,036	2,463,154	794,384	760,838
		2,258,268	2,139,923	2,258,268	2,139,923

Redeemable non-controlling interest	1,054,951	1,186,334		
Others	3,913,103	3,391,768	1,917,881	1,928,244
	68,372,298	66,951,080	54,918,874	54,519,687
Stockholders equity	22			
Preferred class A stock - 7,200,000,000 no-par-value shares authorized and 2,108,579,618 (2010 - 2,108,579,618) issued	19,650,141	19,650,141	19,650,141	19,650,141
Common stock - 3,600,000,000 no-par-value shares authorized and 3,256,724,482 (2010 - 3,256,724,482) issued	30,349,859	30,349,859	30,349,859	30,349,859
Mandatorily convertible notes common shares	440,663	445,095	440,663	445,095
Mandatorily convertible notes preferred shares	984,809	996,481	984,809	996,481
Treasury stock - 99,649,562 (2010 - 99,646,571) preferred and 47,375,394 (2010 - 47,375,394) common shares	(4,826,127)	(4,826,127)	(4,826,127)	(4,826,127)
Results from operations with non-controlling stockholders	685,035	685,035	685,035	685,035
Results in the translation/issuance of shares	1,867,210	1,867,210	1,867,210	1,867,210
Valuation adjustment	(15,554)	(25,383)	(15,554)	(25,383)
Cumulative translation adjustments	(10,216,841)	(9,512,225)	(10,216,841)	(9,512,225)
Retained earnings	83,778,900	72,487,917	83,778,900	72,487,917
Total company stockholders equity	122,698,095	112,118,003	122,698,095	112,118,003
Non-controlling interests	4,286,925	4,208,860	-	-
Total stockholders equity	126,985,020	116,326,863	122,698,095	112,118,003
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	217,320,211	214,662,114	195,482,370	186,360,229

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Statement of Income

Period ended in (unaudited)		In thousands of reais, except as otherwise stated			
	Notes	March 31, 2011	Consolidated March 31, 2010	Parent Company March 31, 2011	Parent Company March 31, 2010
Net operating revenue		22,985,283	12,583,322	13,542,978	6,630,537
Cost of goods solds and services rendered	25	(9,513,771)	(6,635,200)	(4,677,964)	(3,671,422)
Gross profit		13,471,512	5,948,122	8,865,014	2,959,115
Operating (expenses) income					
Selling and administrative expenses	25	(756,054)	(565,487)	(369,354)	(306,196)
Research and development expenses	25	(573,537)	(313,642)	(278,875)	(211,946)
Other operating expenses, net	25	(715,832)	(1,044,443)	(156,179)	(356,582)
Equity results from subsidiaries				2,871,370	2,365,423
Realized gain on assets available for sales (equity results on the parent company)		2,492,175		2,492,175	
		446,752	(1,923,572)	4,559,137	1,490,699
Operating profit		13,918,264	4,024,550	13,424,151	4,449,814
Financial income	25	881,069	435,379	438,057	140,064
Financial expenses	25	(1,148,952)	(1,772,079)	(1,076,157)	(1,717,310)
Equity results from associates	13	17,674	7,214	17,674	7,214
Income before income tax and social contribution		13,668,055	2,695,064	12,803,725	2,879,782
Current		(2,756,574)	(511,930)	(1,715,474)	(339,064)
Deferred		289,406	865,377	202,732	563,074
Income tax and social contribution	18	(2,467,168)	353,447	(1,512,742)	224,010

Income from continuing operations	11,200,887	3,048,511	11,290,983	3,103,792
Results on discontinued operations		(224,448)		(224,448)
Net income of the period	11,200,887	2,824,063	11,290,983	2,879,344
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(90,096)	(55,281)		
Net income attributable to the Company's stockholders	11,290,983	2,879,344		
Basic earnings per share:				
Continuing operations				
Preferred share	2,12	0.58	2,12	0.58
Common share	2,12	0.58	2,12	0.58
Discontinued operations				
Preferred share		(0.04)		(0.04)
Common share		(0.04)		(0.04)
Diluted earnings per share:				
Continuing operations				
Preferred share	2.36	0.58	2.36	0.58
Common share	2.36	0.58	2.36	0.58
Discontinued operations				
Preferred share		(0.04)		(0.04)
Common share		(0.04)		(0.04)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Period ended in (unaudited)

In thousands of reais

	Notes	Consolidated March 31, 2011	Consolidated March 31, 2010	Parent Company March 31, 2011	Parent Company March 31, 2010
Net income of the period		11,200,887	2,824,063	11,290,983	2,879,344
Other comprehensive income					
Cumulative translation adjustments		(721,473)	1,407,181	(704,616)	1,401,656
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities					
Gross balance as of the period/year end		(813)	11,434	(813)	11,434
Tax (expense) benefit			(8,219)		(8,219)
		(813)	3,215	(813)	3,215
Cash flow hedge					
Gross balance as of the period/year end		25,885	18,159	24,041	10,053
Tax (expense) benefit		(14,043)	(46,530)	(13,399)	(46,530)
		11,842	(28,371)	10,642	(36,477)
Total comprehensive income of the period	23	10,490,443	4,206,088	10,596,196	4,247,738
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(105,753)	(41,650)		
Net income attributable to the Company's stockholders		10,596,196	4,247,738		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Period ended in (unaudited)

In thousands of reais

Transaction	cost of capital increase	Mandatorily convertible notes	revenue reserves	Treasury stock	Valuation adjustment	Income from operations with non-controlling stockholders	Cumulative translation adjustment	retained earnings	Parent company stockholders' equity	com stock in
Capital	17,434,193	(160,771)	4,587,011	49,272,210	(2,470,698)	81,485	(8,886,380)	5,901,065	95,758,115	4,
								2,879,344	2,879,344	
					(36,477)				(36,477)	
					3,215				3,215	
							1,401,656		1,401,656	
Capital	17,434,193	(160,771)	4,587,011	49,272,210	(2,470,698)	48,223	(7,484,724)	8,780,409	100,005,853	4,
	10,000,000	1,867,210	1,441,576	72,487,917	(4,826,127)	(25,383)	685,035	(9,512,225)	112,118,003	4,
								11,290,983	11,290,983	
		(16,104)							(16,104)	
					10,642				10,642	

(813)

(813)

(704,616)

(704,616)

50,000,000 1,867,210 1,425,472 72,487,917 (4,826,127) (15,554) 685,035 (10,216,841) 11,290,983 122,698,095 4,

(I) period adjusted by new accounting pronouncements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

8

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Statement of Cash Flows**Period ended in (unaudited)****In thousands of reais**

	Notes	March 31, 2011	Consolidated March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	Parent Company March 31, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income of the period		11,200,887	2,824,063	11,290,983	2,879,344
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash from operations					
Results of equity investments		(17,674)	(7,214)	(2,889,044)	(2,372,637)
Realized gain on assets held for sale		(2,492,175)		(2,492,175)	
Results from discontinued operations			224,448		112,505
Depreciation, amortization and depletion		1,599,038	1,360,305	468,702	493,250
Deferred income tax and social contribution		(289,406)	(865,377)	(202,732)	(563,074)
Monetary and exchange rate changes, net		494,186	(188,341)	(596,370)	775,063
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		301,520	193,717	100,402	175,877
Net unrealized losses (gains) on derivatives	23	(353,552)	403,663	(166,505)	78,256
Dividends / interest on capital received				639,919	91,240
Others		(48,436)	241,578	54,356	397,842
Decrease (increase) in assets:					
Accounts receivable from customers		288,935	(1,482,069)	4,525,153	(335,683)
Inventories		(1,290,119)	(435,710)	(69,360)	(5,591)
Recoverable taxes		(128,747)	(10,019)	(59,178)	68,004
Others		451,967	566,784	(47,465)	51,938
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:					
Suppliers and contractors		338,243	146,025	539,055	34,690
Payroll and related charges		(624,001)	(521,208)	(494,694)	(379,525)
Taxes and contributions		527,374	(157,723)	1,108,449	164,101
Others		895,920	172,205	264,810	181,093
Net cash provided by operating activities		10,853,960	2,465,127	11,974,306	1,846,693

Cash flows from investing activities:

Short-term investments	2,118,480	6,503,263		
Loans and advances receivable	(289,200)	16,560	(1,095,454)	91,408
Guarantees and deposits	(49,550)	(82,619)	(34,097)	(188,026)
Additions to investments	(103,411)	(50,000)	(561,044)	(538,033)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(4,892,203)	(3,354,333)	(2,460,494)	(1,376,505)
Proceeds from disposal of investments held for sale	1,794,985			

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

(1,420,899)	3,032,871	(4,151,089)	(2,011,156)
--------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------

Cash flows from financing activities:**Short-term debt**

Additions	1,564,302	3,075,770	1,014,250	379,444
Repayments	(1,640,278)	(3,106,801)	(2,457,767)	(779,760)

Long-term debt

Additions	959,071	2,005,499	1,300,306	1,815,921
Repayments	(2,926,045)	(463,330)	(706,837)	(165,212)
Dividends and interest on capital paid to stockholders	(1,670,100)	(2,227)	(1,670,100)	

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities

(3,713,050)	1,508,911	(2,520,148)	1,250,393
--------------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,720,011	7,006,909	5,303,069	1,085,930
Cash and cash equivalents of cash, beginning of the period	13,468,958	13,220,598	4,823,377	1,249,980
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(50,087)	39,364		
Initial cash in new consolidated subsidiary				8

Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period

7	19,138,882	20,266,871	10,126,446	2,335,918
---	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------

Cash paid during the period for:

Short-term interest	(6,134)	(7,816)	(2,476)	(1,660)
Long-term interest	(581,255)	(448,669)	(558,467)	(185,960)
Income tax and social contribution	(1,697,264)	(251,890)	(3,103,414)	

Non-cash transactions:

Additions to property, plant and equipment interest capitalization	(63,498)	(83,002)	(27,616)	(26,791)
Transfer of advance for future capital increase to investments			(334,756)	(321,500)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese.)

Statement of Added Value**Period ended in (unaudited)****In thousands of reais**

	March 31, 2011	Consolidated March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	Parent company March 31, 2010
Generation of added value				
Gross revenue				
Revenue from products and services	23,573,306	13,029,349	13,916,246	6,971,347
Gain on realization of assets available for sale	2,492,175		2,492,175	
Revenue from the construction of own assets	4,088,559	3,211,819	2,479,986	1,385,397
Allowance for doubtful accounts	11,893	(6,597)	14,907	(5,098)
Less:				
Acquisition of products	(557,382)	(413,160)	(586,826)	(256,792)
Outsourced services	(2,857,576)	(1,691,695)	(1,699,685)	(1,098,966)
Materials	(4,743,680)	(4,727,239)	(2,510,274)	(2,490,098)
Fuel oil and gas	(981,365)	(773,598)	(470,005)	(316,569)
Energy	(510,274)	(445,504)	(205,913)	(217,480)
Other costs (expenses)	(2,247,993)	(2,009,716)	(789,180)	(943,381)
Gross added value	18,267,663	6,173,659	12,641,431	3,028,360
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	(1,599,038)	(1,360,305)	(468,702)	(493,250)
Net added value	16,668,625	4,813,354	12,172,729	2,535,110
Financial revenue	748,064	103,151	403,762	40,405
Equity results	17,674	7,214	2,889,044	2,260,694
Total added value to be distributed	17,434,363	4,923,719	15,465,535	4,836,209
Personnel	1,698,685	1,123,241	892,790	629,504
Taxes, rates and contribution	1,051,676	(109,989)	727,158	(66,280)
Current income tax	2,756,574	511,930	1,715,474	339,064
Deferred income tax	(289,406)	(865,377)	(202,732)	(563,074)
Remuneration on third party's capital	1,067,857	1,261,691	956,797	837,491
Monetary and exchange rates changes, net	(51,910)	178,160	85,065	780,160
Net income attributable to the company's stockholders	11,290,983	2,879,344	11,290,983	2,879,344
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	(90,096)	(55,281)		

Distribution of added value	17,434,363	4,923,719	15,465,535	4,836,209
------------------------------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------------	------------------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

(A free translation from the original in Portuguese.)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**In thousands of real, unless otherwise stated.****1- Operational Context**

Vale S.A. (Vale or the Company) is a Public Limited Liability Company with its headquarters in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The initial public offering was in October 1943 on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange and now has its securities traded on the stock exchanges in Sao Paulo (BM&F and BOVESPA), New York (NYSE), Paris (NYSE Euronext) and Hong Kong (HKEx).

Vale is the world leader in the production of iron ore and pellets, and the second largest producer of nickel. It is a Brazilian mining company present in 38 countries, on the five continents and with a mission to transform mineral resources into prosperity and sustainable development.

The Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (Group) is principally engaged in the research, production and marketing of iron ore and pellets, nickel, fertilizer, copper, coal, manganese, iron alloys, cobalt, metals platinum group metals and metals precious. In addition, it operates in the segments of energy, logistics and steel.

As at March 31, 2011, the main consolidated operating subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities proportionately consolidated are:

Entities	participation	% voting	Head office	
	%	capital	location	Main activity
Subsidiaries				
Compañia Mienera Misky Mayo S.A.C	40.00	51.00	Peru	Fertilizers
Ferrovias Centro-Atlântica S. A.	99.99	99.99	Brazil	Logistic
Ferrovias Norte Sul S.A.	100.00	100.00	Brazil	Logistic
Mineração Corumbá Reunidas S.A.	100.00	100.00	Brazil	Iron ore
PT International Nickel Indonesia Tbk	59.14	59.14	Indonesia	Nickel
Vale Australia Pty Ltd.	100.00	100.00	Australia	Coal
Vale Colombia Ltd.	100.00	100.00	Colombia	Coal
Vale Fertilizantes S.A	84.27	99.90	Brazil	Fertilizers
Vale Canada Limited	100.00	100.00	Canada	Nickel
Vale International S.A	100.00	100.00	Switzerland	Trading
				Manganese and
Vale Manganês S.A.	100.00	100.00	Brazil	Ferroalloys
Vale Nouvelle-Caledonie SAS	74.00	74.00	New Caledonia	Nickel
Sociedad Contractual Minera Tres Valles	90.00	90.00	Chile	Cooper
				Iron ore and
Urucum Mineração S.A.	100.00	100.00	Brazil	Manganese
				Holding and
Vale Austria Holdings GMBH	100.00	100.00	Austria	Research
Jointly-controlled entities				
California Steel Industries, Inc.	50.00	50.00	United States	Steel industry
MRS Logística S.A	41.50	37.86	Brazil	Logistic
Samarco Mineração	50.00	50.00	Brazil	Iron ore

Table of Contents**2 Summary of the Main Accounting Practices and Accounting Estimates****a) Basis of presentation****Interim consolidated financial statements**

The interim consolidated financial statements of the company have been prepared according with the international accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board-IASB, and interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee – IFRIC, implemented in Brazil through the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements – CPC and its technical interpretation – ICPCs and guidelines – OCPCs approved by the Securities Exchange Commission – CVM.

The interim financial statements have been prepared considering historical cost as the basis of value and adjusted to reflect the financial assets available for sale, and financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value against income. The interim financial statements follow the principles, methods and standards in relation to those adopted at the closing of last fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, and therefore should be read in together with this.

In preparing the interim financial statements, the use of estimative is required to account for certain assets, liabilities and transactions. Accordingly, the interim financial statements include certain estimates related to the useful lives of fixed assets, provisions for losses on assets, contingencies, operating provisions and other similar evaluations. Actual results of operations for the quarterly periods are not necessarily an indication of expected results for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2011.

Interim financial statements of the parent company

The interim individual financial statements of the parent company and associated companies have been prepared under accounting practices adopted in Brazil issued by the CPCs. Those pronouncements are published together with interim consolidated financial statements.

In the case of Vale SA accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to the individual interim financial statements differ from IFRS, applicable to the separated financial statements, only by valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associated companies by the equity method, while according IFRS would be as cost or fair value.

Transactions and balances

The operations with others currencies are translated into the functional currency of the parent company using the actual exchange rates on the transaction or valuation dates, in which the items were remeasured. The foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation by exchange rates at the end of the year, relating to monetary assets and liabilities in other currencies are recognized in the statement of income, as financial expense or financial income, except when deferred in stockholders' equity.

Major currencies impacting our operations:

	Year-end price in Brazilian real	
	March 31,	December 31,
	2011	2010
US dollar – USD	1.6287	1.6662
US canadian dollar – CAD	1.6813	1.6700
US australian dollar – AUD	1.6880	1.6959
Euro – EUR	2.3129	2.2280

Changes in fair value of monetary securities in other currencies, classified as available for sale are separated between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized costs of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to the changes in amortized costs are recognized in income, and other changes in the carrying amount of the security are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are recognized in income as part of fair value gain or loss. The exchange rate gain or loss of non-monetary financial assets, such as investments in shares classified as available for sale, is included in other comprehensive income.

The Company has assessed subsequent events through May 5, 2011, which is the date of the interim financial statements.

Table of Contents**b) Principles of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements reflect the balances of assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity at March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and the operations of the three-months period ended on March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, of the parent company, of its direct and indirect subsidiaries and of its jointly controlled entities, in proportion to the interest maintained. For associates, entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control the investments are accounted for under the equity method.

The operations in other currencies are translated into the presentation currency of the financial statements in Brazil for the purposes of registration of equity and full or proportional consolidation. Accounting practices of subsidiaries and associated companies are set to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the parent company. Transactions between consolidated companies, as well as balances, profits and unrealized losses on these transactions are eliminated.

The interests in hydroelectric projects are done through consortium agreements under which the Company participates in assets and liabilities of these enterprises in the proportion that holds on the consortium. The Company has joint responsibility for any obligation. According to Brazilian law, there is no separate legal entity for the consortium, therefore no financial statements, income tax statement, statement of income and shareholders' equity separately. Thus, the Company recognizes the proportionate interest of the costs and non-divisible interests in the assets related to hydropower projects.

Investments in controlled entities

Controlled entities are entities, including special purpose entities, in which directly or indirectly way the parent company has the power to regulate the accounting and operational policies to obtain benefits from its activities, usually accompanied by a participation of more than one half of voting rights (voting capital). In the consolidation of controlled entities, the third party involvement is recorded in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity, in the line of non-controlling stockholders.

The use of the equity method is suspended from the date that the Company ceased to have significant influence over the associated companies and no longer has control over the parent company (except in the individual balance sheet, if the investee moves from subsidiary to associated company). When the equity method is suspended, the investment is treated as a financial instrument in accordance with the requirements of CPC 38/IAS39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

When there is a loss of influence and control, the remaining investment in the ex-associated company or former subsidiary shall be valued at fair value. The Company recognizes in income of the period any difference between:

- a) the fair value of the remaining investment, if any, and any amount from the partial sale of its participation in the subsidiary and associated company, and
- b) the carrying value of investment on the date that significant influence is lost or has lost the control.

Investments in jointly controlled entities (joint ventures)

Interests in jointly-controlled entities were consolidated by the proportional consolidation method, from the date on which joint control is acquired. According to this method the assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses of these entities have been included in the consolidated financial statements, in the proportion of control attributable to the stockholders.

Table of Contents**Investments in associated entities**

Associated entities are investments in entities where the company has the power to exercise a significant influence, but they do not have control or joint control through participation in the financial and operational decisions of the entity. Usually the stockholding is 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associated entities are accounted for under the equity method and include goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

c) Business combinations

The company adopts the acquisition method for business combinations to account for businesses under the company's control. In these operations, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed are initially measured at fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes non-controlling stockholders' interests on the acquired business, either at their fair value or at the proportionate share of non-controlling interest of the acquirer's net assets. The measurement of the non-controlling shareholder interest to be recognized is determined for each acquisition made.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value at the date of acquisition, inclusive of any prior equity interest in the acquired business is recorded as goodwill. For acquisitions that the Group presents fair value non-controlling Stockholders, the determination of goodwill also includes the value of any non-controlling stockholder participation in the acquiree, and the goodwill is determined by considering the participation of the Group and non-controlling interests. When the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of income.

The goodwill recorded as an intangible asset is not subject to amortization. Goodwill (goodwill) is allocated to cash-generating units (CGU) or groups of cash generating units, and recoverability was tested (impairment test), during the fourth quarter. When it was identified that recorded goodwill would not be fully recovered, the respective portion of goodwill was written down to the income statement.

Non-controlling stockholders' interests

The Company treats transactions with non-controlling stockholders' interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases of non-controlling stockholders' interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the portion acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in stockholders' equity. Gains or losses, on disposals of non-controlling stockholders' interest, are also recorded in stockholders' equity.

For the Company hold control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly sold the related assets or liabilities. This means that the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified in income.

d) Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments

The amounts recorded as cash and cash equivalents correspond to the values available in cash, bank deposits and investments in the short-term that have immediately liquidity and maturity within three months. Other investments with maturities exceeding three months, and up to one year, are recognized at fair value in income and recorded in short-term investments.

e) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in accordance with the purpose for which they were purchased, and determine the classification and initial recognition according to the following categories:

Measured at fair value through the statement of income – recorded in this category are held for trading financial assets acquired for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in this category. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

Loans and receivables – non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are recorded in current assets, except those with a maturity greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are recorded as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise of the accounts receivables, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. Loans and receivables are measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate

method, less impairment. The interest income is recognized with the effective tax rate application, except for short-term credits, because the interest recognition would be immaterial.

Available for sale investments in equity instruments that are not listed and for which it is not possible to estimate fair value with certainty are held at acquisition cost less any losses not recoverable. The gains or losses from changes in fair value of available for sale investments are recorded in equity under the description equity adjustments and included in other comprehensive income, and are reclassified to income when an available for sale investment is derecognized as a

Table of Contents

result of sale or impairment. When there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost, it is also evident that the available for sale investments might be impaired.

Investments in equity instruments that are not listed and for which it is not possible to estimate with certainty its fair value, are held at acquisition cost less any losses not recoverable. Gains or losses from changes in fair value of investments available for sale are recorded in stockholders' equity under the caption "Equity adjustments" included in "Other comprehensive income" until the investment is sold or received or until the fair value of the investment is below its acquisition cost and this corresponds to a significant loss or prolonged, when the accumulated loss is transferred to the statement of income.

All purchases and sales of these investments are recognized on the date of signing, regardless of their date of settlement.

f) Accounts receivables

Accounts receivables represent amounts receivable from the sale of products and services made by the Company. The receivables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, net of estimates of potential losses.

The estimated losses from doubtful accounts are provided in an amount considered sufficient to cover potential losses. The value of the loss estimated for doubtful debts is made based on experience of defaults occurred in the past.

g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost of acquisition or production and replacement values or realization. The inventories production cost is determined by variable and fixed costs, and direct and indirect costs of production, using the average cost method. The net value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs to completion and other costs necessary to sell. The Company periodically assesses its inventories to identify obsolete or slow-moving inventories, and if needed the Company recognizes definitive allowances for them.

Inventories of ore are recognized in the moment of yours physical extraction. And they are no longer part of the calculation of proven and probable reserves anymore, and now are part of the stock pile of ore, and therefore is not part of the calculation of depreciation, amortization and depletion per unit of production.

The inventory costs include gains and losses from cash flow hedging derivatives, acquisition of stock material (raw materials, price of products, and others), initially recorded in Stockholders' equity and transferred to the product cost by realization through the selling of the product.

h) Non-current assets held for sale

Assets held for sale (or discontinued operations) are recorded as non-current assets, separated from other current assets in the balance sheet, when their carrying amounts are recoverable when: a) the realization of the sale is a virtual certainty; b) management is committed to a plan to sell these assets; and c) the sale takes place within a period of 12 months. Assets recorded in this group are valued by the lower of book value and fair value less costs to sell.

i) Non-current

The amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months of the reporting date is classified as non-current.

j) Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets represented by tangible assets are carried at acquisition or production cost. The assets include financial charges, incurred during the construction period, expenses attributable to the acquisition and losses through non-recovery of the asset.

Assets are depreciated by the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives, from the date on which the assets are available for use in the intended way, except for land which is not depreciated. The depletion of reserves is calculated based on the ratio between actual production and the total amount of reserves proven and probable.

Vale did not exercise the option of adopting the cost attributed to its fixed assets, as identified no significant amounts of goods with a book value substantially below or above their fair value, primarily due to the significant volume of investments and acquisitions made by the company in recent years.

In the case of railroads, where the company holds the concession, the assets acquired, related to grant activities to provide public services (returned goods), will be returned to the grantor termination of the concession period, without any compensation or cost to the grantor. The returned tangible fixed assets are originally recorded by the cost of acquisition or construction, during the construction period. The assets related to the concession are depreciated based on the estimated useful life of assets, since the entry into operation.

The carrying value of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount in income, if the asset's carrying value is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Table of Contents

Depreciation and depletion of assets of the Company, is represented in accordance with the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	between 10 and 50 years
Installations	between 5 and 50 years
Equipment	between 3 and 33 years
Computer Equipment	between 5 and 10 years
Mineral rights	between 2 and 33 years
Locomotives	between 12,5 and 33 years
Wagon	33 years
Railway equipment	between 5 and 50 years
Ships	between 5 and 20 years
Other	between 2 and 50 years

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, at the end of each fiscal year.

The relevant expenditures for maintenance of industrial areas and relevant assets (as example, ships), including spare parts, assembly services, and others, are recorded in fixed assets and depreciated over the benefits of this maintenance period until the next stop.

l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise basically the contractual rights and expenses incurred on specific projects with future economic value, are valued at acquisition cost, less accumulated amortization and losses by reducing the recoverable amount where applicable. Intangible assets are recognized only if it is likely they that will generate economic benefits to the Company, are controllable under the Company's control and their respective value can be measured reliably. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives are amortized over their effective use or a method that reflects their economic benefits, while those with indefinite useful lives are not amortized; consequently these assets are tested at least annually as to their recovery (impairment test). The estimated useful life and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the effect of any changes in estimates are recorded in a prospective manner. Internally generated intangible assets, during the research phase, have their expenditure recorded in expenses of the period when incurred. Expenditure on development activities (or stage of development of an internal project) is recorded as intangible assets if and only if it meets all of the requirements of the standard. Initial recognition of this asset corresponds to the sum of the expenditures incurred from when the intangible asset has passed to meet the recognition criteria required by the standard. Intangible assets generated internally, are recorded at cost value less amortization and loss on the accumulated impairment.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, which is equivalent to cost. As required at a later date, these assets are recorded at cost value less amortization and loss on the impairment accumulated.

m) Biological assets

The biological assets are valued and recognized at fair value less cost to sell (less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses), when a market value can be determined, otherwise they are value and recognized at cost. In the absence of an active market, the valuation method used is the discounted cash flow method. Related gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income.

n) Impairment**Financing assets**

The Company assess each reporting period if there are objective evidences that an asset is impaired. Case the existence of impacts on cash flow caused by asset impaired and this impact can be reliable estimated; Company recognizes in the results an impairment loss.

Long-term non-financial assets

The Company assesses impairment of non financial assets annually to asses whether there is evidence that the book value of a long-term non-financial asset will not be recoverable. Regardless of existing indication of non recoverability of its carrying amount, goodwill balances from business combinations and intangible assets with

indefinite useful lives are tested for recovery at least once a year. When the residual value book of this non-financial asset exceeds its recoverable value, the Company recognizes a reduction in the carrying balance of its non-financial asset (impairment), and also in this moment review the non-financial assets, except goodwill, that have suffered reduction of the accounting balance for non-recovery for a possible reversal of these write-down values. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of a nonfinancial asset individually, the

Table of Contents

recoverable value of non-financial assets grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows of the cash-generating unit - CGU, which the asset belongs is realized.

o) Expenditures on research and development

Expenditure on ore research and development are considered operating expenses until the effective proof of the economic feasibility of commercial exploration of a given field. From this evidence, the expenditures incurred are to be capitalized as mine development costs.

During the development phase of mine before production begins, the cost of waste removal, and associated costs with removal of waste and other residual materials are recorded as part of asset in development cost of the mine.

Subsequently, these costs are amortized over the useful life of the mine based on proven and probable reserves. After the start of the production phase from the mine, the ore removal expenditures are treated as production costs.

p) Leases

The Company classifies its contracts as financial leases or operational leases based on the substance of the contract, regardless of its form.

For financial leases, the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of minimum lease payments is recorded in tangible fixed assets offsetting the corresponding obligation recorded is liabilities. For operating leases, payments are recognized linearly during the term of the contract as a cost or expense in the statement of income in the year to which they belong.

q) Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors

Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors are obligations to pay for goods and services that were acquired in the ordinary course of business, and are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within twelve months. After this period, they are presented in non-current liabilities. The amounts are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method. In practice accounts payable are normally recognized by the value of the corresponding invoice or receipt.

r) Loans and financing

Loans are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently carried at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of income over the period of the loans, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of the loan are recognized as transaction costs of the loan.

Financial instruments, including perpetual debentures that are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date are classified as liabilities.

Compound financial instruments (which have components of a financial liability debt and of Stockholders equity) issued by the Company comprise of mandatorily convertible notes into Stockholders equity, and the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in its fair value.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognized at fair value. The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible debt security is determined using discounted cash flow, considering the interest rate market for a debt instrument with similar characteristics (period, value, credit risk), but not convertible. The Stockholders equity component is recognized initially by the difference between the total value received by the Company with the issuance of the title, and the fair value as a financial liability component recognized. The transaction costs directly attributable to the title are allocated to the components of liabilities and stockholders equity in proportion to amounts initially recognized.

After initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured after the initial recognition, except for upon conversion.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

s) Provisions

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event, and it is probable that settlement of this obligation would result in an outflow of resources and the amount of the obligation could be reasonably estimated. Provisions are reviewed and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate at

the end of each reporting period. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle an obligation using a

Table of Contents

pre-tax rate, which reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provision for asset retirement obligations

The Company, at the end of each year reviews and updates the values of provisions for asset retirement obligations. This provision has the primary goal of long-term value, for financial use in the future at the closing moment of the asset. Provisions made by the Company refer basically to mine closure and the completion of mining activities and decommissioning of assets linked to mine. The calculation of this provision begins with a valuation of the asset conditions at the time of provision. The next step consists of the formation of amounts to be discounted to present value by the interest rate before income tax that reflects the assessment of market conditions and specific risks associated with the liability to be disabled. Finally, the amount at present value is recorded. The revised calculations of this provision occur at the end of each year, or if there is a new asset, or if the situation indicates a need to review the provision. The provision is set up initially with the record of non-current liabilities in counterpart with a main fixed asset item. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense, using the current discount rate plus the inflation index. The asset is depreciated linearly at the rate of useful life of the main asset, and registered against the statement of income.

Provisions for contingent liabilities

The judicial provisions are recognized when the loss is considered probable, and would cause an outflow of resources for the settlement of the liabilities, and when the amounts are reliably measurable taking into consideration the opinion of legal counsel, the nature of actions, similarity with previous cases, complexity, and the positioning of the courts.

t) Employee benefits**Current benefit wages, vacations and related taxes**

Payments of benefits such as wages, vacation past due or accrued vacation, as well their related social security taxes over those benefits, are recognized monthly in the results.

Current benefit profit sharing

The Company has a policy of profit sharing, based on the achievement of individual performance goals, and on the area of operation and performance of the Company. The amount is formed based on the best estimates of the amount to be paid by the company based on the results, and periodic verification (measurement) of the compliance with all performance goals. The Company makes monthly provision with respect to the accrual basis and recognition of present obligation arising from past events, and believes that the estimated amount is reasonable and a future outflow of resources should occur. The counterpart of the provision is recorded as cost of sales or service rendered or operating expenses in accordance with the activity of the employee in productive or administrative activities, respectively.

Non-current benefit pension cost and other post-retirement benefits

For defined benefit plans in which the Company has the responsibility for or has some kind of risk actuarial calculations are periodically obtained of liabilities determined in accordance with the Projected Unit Credit Method in order to estimate the liability for payment of those installments. The liability recognized in the balance sheet regarding the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, less the fair value of plan assets, with adjustments for past service cost not recognized. Actuarial gains and losses are appointed and controlled by the corridor method, this method only affects the income of the period if it exceeds the limits of 10% of the fair value of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligations, whichever is greater, and the amount exceeding the deferred portion by the number of active participants of the plan. Past service costs that arise with changes in plans are released immediately in income.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using an interest rates consistent with market rates, which are denominated in the currency in which benefits will be paid and which have maturities close to the respective liabilities of the pension plan obligation.

The Company has several pension plans, among them plans presenting surplus and deficit situations. For plans with a surplus position, the Company recognize on the balance sheet, neither on the statement of income, as there was not a clear position about the use of this surplus by the Company, being only demonstrated in a note. For plans with a

deficit position, the Company recognizes liabilities and results arising from the actuarial valuation and the actuarial gains and losses generated by the evaluation of these plans in income, according to the corridor method and also further demonstrated in a note.

With respect to defined contribution plans, the Company has no further obligation after the contribution is made.

Table of Contents**Current benefit current incentive**

The Company has established a mechanism to award its eligible executives (Matching Plan and Long-Term Incentive Plan ILP) with the goal of encouraging loyalty and sustained performance among others. The Matching plan allows eligible executives to acquire preferred class A stocks of the Company, through criteria activated with targets reached, and shall be entitled at the end of three years to a cash sum corresponding to the market value of the shares lot initially purchased by the executives, provided that they are under the ownership of executives throughout the entirety of the period. As well as matching, the ILP provides at the end of three years the payment in the amount equivalent to a certain number of shares based on the assessment of the executives career and company performance factors in relation to a group of companies of similar size (per group). Liabilities are measured at each reporting date, at fair value, based on market quotations. Obligations are measured at each reporting date, to the fair value based on market quotations. The compensation costs incurred are recognized in income during the three-year vesting period as defined.

u) Derivative financial instruments and hedging operations

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage their financial risks as a way to hedge these risks, not being used derivative instruments for the purpose of negotiation. Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recorded in each year as gains or losses in the statements of income or in equity adjustments in comprehensive income in shareholders equity when the transaction is illegible and characterized as an effective hedge, in the form of cash flow, and which has been in effect during the period listed.

The method of registration of an item that is being hedged depends on its nature. The derivatives will be designated and recognized as fair value hedges of assets and liabilities when there is a firm commitment, such as cash flow hedges when a specific risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, and to hedge a net investment in a foreign operation. The Company documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items at the beginning of the operation, with the objective of risk management and strategy for carrying out hedging operations. The Company also documents its assessment, both initially and continuously, that the derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in their changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items.

The cash flow hedges the effective portion of changes in fair value of designated and qualified as hedges, in this mode, is recorded in shareholders equity accounted for in comprehensive income. The effective amount released in shareholders equity in comprehensive income, will only be transferred to the result of the period, in the results appropriated for the hedged item (cost, operating expense, interest expense, etc.) when the hedged item is actually performed. However, when a hedged item prescribed, sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain and loss, at the time, stay logged in shareholders equity until the forecast transaction is finally done and finally recognized in income.

Derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting records, its fair value changes should be recorded immediately in statements of income, which are derivatives measured at fair value through income.

v) Current and Deferred Income tax and social contribution

The costs of income tax and social contribution are recognized in the statement of income, except for items recognized directly in Stockholders equity or comprehensive income. In such cases the tax is also recognized in Stockholders equity or comprehensive income.

The Company records a provision for current income tax based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable income differs from net income (profit presented in the statement of income), because it excludes income and expenses taxable or deductible in other years, and excludes items not permanently taxable or not deductible. The provision for income tax is calculated individually for each entity of the group based on tax rates and tax rules in force at the location of the entity. The recognition of deferred taxes by the Company is based on temporary differences between the book value and the tax base value of assets and liabilities on tax losses of income tax, and offsetting social contribution on profits where their achievement against future taxable results is considered likely. If the Company is unable to generate future taxable income or if there is a significant change in the time required for the deferred taxes to be deductible, management evaluates the need to record a provision for loss of those deferred taxes. The deferred income tax, assets and liabilities, are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current liabilities,

and when the deferred income tax, assets and liabilities, are related to income taxes released by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred income tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Table of Contents

w) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the trading of products and services in the ordinary course of business of the Company. Revenue is presented net of taxes, repayment of rebates and discounts, and in the consolidated financial statements net of eliminations of sales between consolidated entities of the Group.

Product sales

Revenues with product sales are recognized when value can be measured reliably, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, and when there is a transfer to the purchaser of the significant risks and benefits related to the product.

Sales revenues are dependent on negotiated commercial terms, including transportation clauses, which are most often the determining factor in a defining the transfer of risks and benefits of the products sold. The Company uses separate commercial arrangements where substantial part of the Company's revenue from sales has been recognized at the delivery time of goods to the responsible company for the transportation. In other circumstances, the commercial clauses negotiated require that the revenue is recognized only in the delivery of goods at the port of destination.

Sales of services

Revenues from services rendered by the Company are related to contracts of transport services rendered and are recognized over the period that the services are performed.

Financial income

Interest income is recognized with the time elapsed, using the effective interest rate applicable.

x) Government grants and support

Government grants and support are accounted for when the Company complies with reasonable security conditions set by the government related to grants and assistance received. The Company records via the statement of income, as reducing taxes or spending according to the nature of the item, and through the distribution of results on statement of income, earnings reserve account in stockholders' equity.

y) Allocation of income and distribution of remuneration to stockholders

At year end, the Company allocated results between remuneration to Stockholders and reserves as required by Brazilian corporate law. Regarding remuneration of Stockholders, the Company may use interest on capital in line with the criteria and limits set by Brazilian legislation. The tax reflection of interest on own capital is recognized in income for the year.

z) Capital

In the stockholders' equity, capital is represented by common and preferred shares non-redeemable, all without no par value. The preferred shares have the same rights as common shares, with the exception of voting for electing members of the Board. The Board may, regardless of statutory reform, resolve the issue of new shares (authorized capital), including by the capitalization of profits and reserves to the authorized limit.

The Company periodically practices the repurchase of shares to remain in treasury for future sale or cancellation. These programs are approved by the Board with a term and quantities by determined type of shares.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance or repurchase of new shares or options are demonstrated in Stockholders' equity as a deduction from the amount raised, net of taxes.

aa) Statements of added value

The Company publishes its consolidated and the parent company statements of added value (DVA) in accordance with the pronouncements of CPC 09, which are submitted as part of the financial statements in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to Limited Liability companies that for IFRS are presented as additional information, without prejudice to the set of financial statements.

This statement represents one of the component elements of the Social Balance which has the main objective to present with great evidence the wealth creation by the entity and its distribution during the year reported.

Table of Contents

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The presentation of financial statements in accordance with the principles of recognition and measurement by the accounting standards issued by the CPC and IASB requires that management of the Company make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of assets and liabilities presented.

These estimates are based on the best knowledge existing at any period and the planned actions, being constantly reviewed based on available information. Changes in facts and circumstances may lead to revision of estimates, so the actual future results could differ from estimates.

Significant estimates and assumptions used by Company's management in preparing these financial statements are presented as such:

Mineral reserves and mine useful life

The estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves are regularly evaluated and updated. The proved reserve and probable reserve are determined using generally accepted geological estimates. The calculation of reserves requires that the company take positions on future conditions that are highly uncertain, including future ore prices, exchange rates, inflation rates, mining technology, availability of permits and production costs. Changes in some of these assumptions could have a significant impact on proved reserves and probable reserves recorded.

The estimated volume of mineral reserves is based as the calculation of the portion of depletion of their respective mines, and its estimated useful life is a major factor to quantify the provision of environmental rehabilitation of mines. Any change in the estimates of the volume of mine reserves, and the useful life of assets linked to them may have significant impact on charges for depreciation, depletion and amortization recognized in the financial statements as cost of goods sold. Changes in estimated useful life of the mines could cause significant impact on the estimates of environmental spending provision through the write-down of fixed assets and the impairment analysis.

Environmental costs of reclamation

Expenses incurred related to compliance with environmental regulations are recorded in income or capitalized. These programs were created to minimize the environmental impact of activities.

The Company recognizes an obligation under the market value for disposal of assets during the period in which they are incurred in accordance with Note 2.s). Vale considers the accounting estimates related to reclamation and closure costs of a mine as a critical accounting policy and to involve significant values for the provision and it is estimated using several assumptions, such as interest rate, inflation, useful life of the asset considering the current state of depletion and the projected date of depletion of each mine. Although the estimates are revised each year, this provision requires that we project cash flows applicable to the operations.

Income tax and social contribution

The determination of the provision for income taxes or deferred income tax, assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance on tax credits requires estimates of the Company. For each future credit tax, the company assesses the probability that part or total tax assets will not be recovered. The valuation allowance made with respect to accumulated tax losses depends on the assessment of the Company of the probability of generating future taxable profits in the deferred income tax asset recognized based on production and sales planning, commodity prices, operational costs, restructuring plans, reclamation costs and planned capital costs.

The Company recognizes a provision for loss where it believes that tax credits are not fully recoverable in the future.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are recorded and/or disclosed, unless the possibility of loss is considered remote by our legal advisors. Contingencies, net of escrow deposits, are arranged in notes to the financial statements Notes 2.s) and 17. The contingencies of a given liability on the date of the financial statements are recorded when the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved when one or more future event occurs or fails to occur. Typically, the occurrence of such events depends not on our performance, which complicates the realization of precise estimates about the date on which such events are recorded. Assessing such liabilities, particularly in the uncertain Brazilian legal environment, and other jurisdictions involves the exercise of significant estimates and judgments of management regarding the results of future events.

Post-retirement benefits for employees

The Company sponsors various plans for post-retirement benefits to their employees in Brazil and abroad, the parent company and group entities, as Notes 2 (t).

Table of Contents

The values reported in this section depend on a number of factors that are determined based on actuarial calculations using several assumptions in order to determine costs, liabilities, among others. One of the assumptions used in determining the amounts to be recorded in accounting is the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the accounting records made.

The Company, together with external actuaries, reviews at the end of each exercise, which assumptions should be used for the following year. These premises are used for upgrades and discounts to fair value of assets and liabilities, costs and expenses and determination of future values of estimated cash outflows, which are needed to settle the plan obligations.

Reduction in recoverable value of assets

The Company annually tests the recoverability of its tangible and intangible assets, with indefinite useful lives that are mostly of the portion of goodwill for expected future earnings arising from processes of the business combination.

The accounting policy is presented in Note 2 (n).

Recoverability of assets based on the criterion of discounted cash flow depends on several estimates, which are influenced by market conditions prevailing at the time that such impairment is tested and thus the administration believes it is not possible to determine whether new impairment losses occur in the future.

Fair value of the derivatives and others financial instruments

Fair value of the not traded financial instruments in active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses your own judgment to choose the various methods and assumptions set which are based on market conditions, at the end of the year.

The analysis of the impacts, if actual results were different from management's estimate, is presented in note 23 on the topic of sensitivity analysis.

4 Accounting pronouncements

There was no issuance of new pronouncements affecting the statements of the period. The pronouncements mentioned in the financial statements ending 31 December 2010 were adopted with no significant impact on financial statements. The Company believes that the other recently issued accounting pronouncements, which are not effective as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, should not be relevant to the consolidated financial statements and for the parent company.

5 Risk Management

Vale considers that effective risk management is a key objective to support its growth strategy and financial flexibility. The risk reduction on Vale's future cash flow and on its business and operations contribute to a better perception of the company's credit quality, improving its ability to access different markets and reduce financing costs. Vale has developed its risk management strategy in order to provide an integrated approach of the risks the Company is exposed to. In order to do that, we have developed an enterprise wide risk management approach that encompasses all kinds of risk – market, credit, operational and liquidity.

a) Risk management policy

The board of directors established a risk management policy, as well as an Executive Risk Committee.

The risk management policy determines that Vale should evaluate regularly the potential impact of risk factors on its cash flows, as well, mitigation risk proposals. Any risk mitigation strategy should only be put in place with the objective of reducing the risks related to the fulfillment of commitments assumed by the Company, either with third parties, as well as its stockholders.

The executive board is responsible for the evaluation and approval of the risk mitigation strategies recommended by the Executive Risk Committee. The committee is responsible for overseeing and reviewing our risk management principles and procedures, besides reporting periodically to the executive board about the management process and risk monitoring and the main risks in which the Company is exposed, as well as, the cash flow impact.

The risk Management policy and procedures, that complement the risk management governance model, require the diversification of financial operations and counterparties and prohibit speculative transactions with derivatives.

Besides the risk management governance model, Vale has put in place a corporate governance structure with well defined roles and responsibilities. Regarding financial risks, the recommendation and execution of risk strategies are implemented by different and independent areas. It is the responsibility of the risk management department to define

and propose to the Executive Risk Committee risk mitigation strategies consistent with Vale and its wholly owned subsidiaries corporate strategy,

Table of Contents

while it is the responsibility of the finance department to execute the risk mitigation strategies through the use of financial instruments. The independence of the areas guarantees an effective control on these operations.

b) Liquidity risk

Our liquidity risk arises from the possibility that we may not be able to settle or meet our obligations and daily cash requirements given liquidity constraints in the financial markets.

Vale has revolving credit lines, which increases liquidity in a short-term period and makes a better efficient cash management, being consistent with Vale's strategic focus on the reduction of capital cost. The revolving credit line was entered into a syndicate composed by several global commercial banks, according note 23.

c) Credit risk

Vale's credit risk arises from the negative impact in cash flows of the Company in the cases our counterparties don't meet their contractual obligations. To manage this risk Vale maintains group-wide procedures such as controlling credit limits, guaranteeing counterparty diversification and monitoring Vale's credit portfolios.

Vale's counterpart exposure

Generally speaking, credit risk is the risk due to uncertainty in counterparty's ability to meet its obligations. From a credit risk standpoint, Vale's counterparties can be divided into three main categories: 1) commercial customers which owe money to Vale further to sales on credit; 2) financial institutions which either keep cash of Vale or are counterparty in a derivative transaction; 3) suppliers which have been paid in advance for part of their service.

Vale has a well diversified Account Receivable portfolio from a geographical standpoint. The regions in which we have more significant credit risk exposure include China, Europe, Brazil, Japan and the US. According to the region, different kind of guarantees can be used to enhance the credit quality of the receivables.

The credit exposure to counterparties due to derivatives is defined as the sum of the credit exposures given by each derivative that Vale has with that counterpart. And, finally, the credit exposure for each derivative is defined as the potential future MtM calculated within the life of the derivative, considering a 95% probability scenario for the joint distribution of the market risk factors that affect that derivative.

Regarding the commercial credit exposure that arises from sales to customers, Vale manages it in two credit portfolios: i) Current / Not yet due receivables and ii) Past due receivables. The past due receivables are closely monitored by the risk management and cash collection areas so as to check for the financial solvency of the counterparties and to minimize the working capital requirements of Vale.

Management of Vale's credit risk

For the commercial credit exposure arising from sales to final customers, the Risk Management Department approves a credit risk limit for every counterpart. Also, a global working capital limit for Vale is approved by the Executive Board and monitored on a monthly basis.

For counterparties exposures arising from cash investments and derivatives, credit limits to counterparties (Banks, Insurance Companies, Countries, and Corporations) are annually approved by the Executive Board and monitored on a daily basis. Also, the Risk Management Department controls the portfolio diversification and the overall credit risk (default probability) of Vale's consolidated treasury portfolio.

Risk profile of commercial counterparties

Vale uses an internal credit rating for each customer which results from a credit analysis which is based on three sources of information: i) Expected Default Frequency (Expected Default Frequency - EDF) provided by KMV (Moody's); ii) Credit Ratings from Moody's, Standard & Poors and Fitch; iii) Financial Statements from which financial ratios are built.

Whenever deemed appropriate, the quantitative credit analysis is complemented by a qualitative analysis which takes into consideration the payment history of that counterparty, the strategic position of the counterparty in its economic sector, and other factors. The internal credit rating model of Vale is divided into 4 categories: i) insignificant risk; ii) low risk; iii) moderate risk; iv) high risk.

Table of Contents

Depending on the counterparty's credit risk or on the credit risk profile of a given line of business, risk mitigation strategies such as credit insurance, mortgage, corporate guarantees or secured payment methods like letters of credit and cash against documents are used to manage Vale's credit risk.

d) Market risk

The monitoring and monthly evaluations of the consolidated risk exposure allow us to evaluate the financial results and the impact on Vale's cash flow, as well as guarantee that the initial goals will be achieved. The fair value measurements of the trades are reported weekly to Management.

All derivative trades were recognized in our balance sheet at fair value and their respective gains or losses were recognized in earnings, note 23

Considering the nature of Vale's business and operations, the main market risk factors to which the Company is exposed are:

Interest rates;

Foreign exchange;

Products prices and input and other costs;

Foreign exchange and interest rate derivative positions

The Company's cash flow is subject to volatility of several different currencies against the US Dollar. While most of our product prices are indexed to US dollars, most of our costs, disbursements and investments are indexed to currencies other than the US Dollar, mainly Brazilian Reais and Canadian dollars.

In order to reduce the company's potential cash flow volatility arising from this currency mismatch we use FX derivatives instruments. Our main strategy is to swap Debts linked to BRL into USD so as to attenuate the impact of BRL/USD exchange rate as most of our revenues are denominated in USD.

The swap transactions used to convert debt linked to Brazilian reais into US Dollars have similar and sometimes shorter settlement dates than the final maturity of the debt instruments. Their amounts are similar to the principal and interest payments, subject to liquidity market conditions. The swaps with shorter settlement dates than the debt's final maturity are renegotiated through time so that their final maturity matches or becomes closer to the debt's final maturity. At each settlement date, the results on the swap transactions partially offset the impact of the foreign exchange rate in our obligations, contributing to stabilize the cash disbursements in US Dollars for the interest and/or principal payment of our Brazilian Real denominated debt.

In the event of an appreciation (or depreciation) of the Brazilian Real against the US Dollar, the negative (or positive) impact on Vale debt service (interest and/or principal payment) measured in US Dollars will be almost totally offset by a positive (or negative) effect from the swap transaction, regardless of the US dollar / Brazilian Real exchange rate on the payment date.

Vale has also a cash flow exposure to interest rates risks over loans and financings. The US Dollars floating rate debt in the portfolio consists mainly of loans including export pre-payments, commercial banks and multilateral organizations loans. In general, the US Dollar floating rate debt is mainly subject to changes in the Libor. To mitigate the impact of the interest rate volatility on the cash flow, Vale takes advantage of natural hedges allowed by the positive correlation of metal prices and US Dollar floating rates. When natural hedges are not present, Vale enters into financial instruments to obtain the same effect.

e) Operational risk

The Company has a comprehensive risk management program, which provides coverage and protection for all assets, as well as possible losses caused by interruption of production, through a type policy of all risks. This program includes inspections, training on-site and using the structure of various risk committees throughout the Company, its subsidiaries and associates. Vale seeks to align the risks in all areas, providing a unique and uniform treatment, seeking the domestic and international market coverage compatible with a company of its size.

Insurance

With the aim of mitigating the appropriate risks, Vale hires several different types of insurance such as insurance of operational risks and civil responsibility, and a life insurance policy for their employees. The coverage of these

policies is contracted in line with the policy of Corporate Risk Management and similar insurance contract by other companies in the mining industry. Among the management instruments, Vale since 2002 have used a captive reinsurance company that allows us to contract insurances on a competitive basis as well as direct access to key international markets of insurance and reinsurance.

¹ The details for products prices inputs and other costs risks are in the note Additional information about derivatives financial instruments , note 23

Table of Contents

Insurance management is performed in Vale with the support of existing insurance committees in the various operational areas of the Company which are composed of various professionals in these units.

6 Acquisitions and Divestments**Fertilizers Businesses**

In 2010, Vale acquired 78.92% of the total capital and 99.83% of the voting do capital of Vale Fertilizantes and 100% of the total capital of Vale Fosfatados. In 2011, after the incorporation of Vale Fosfatados by Vale Fertilizantes, Vale interest increased to 84.27%.

The information concerning to the allocation of the purchase price based on the fair value of identifiable assets and assumption liabilities were based in studies realized by the company with the assistance of specialists.

Purchase Price	10,696,105
Portion attributed to non-controlling interest	1,416,208
Book value of propperty, plant and equipment and mining assets	(3,664,933)
Book value of the assets and assumption liabilities, net	(729,613)
Adjustment to fair value of property, plant and equipment	(9,499,360)
Adjustment to fair value of inventory	(180,762)
Deferred income taxes on above adjustments	3,291,241
Goodwill	1,328,886

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Cash and bank accounts	1,688,010	1,211,748	103,688	59,159
Short-term investments	17,450,872	12,257,210	10,022,758	4,764,218
	19,138,882	13,468,958	10,126,446	4,823,377

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash values, demand deposits, and investment in financial investments with insignificant risk of changes in value, being part reais indexed to CDI and part in US dollars in Time deposits with maturity less than three months.

8 Short-term investments

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010
Time deposits	869,017	2,987,497

This includes the financial investments in low risk investments with a maturity of between 91 and 360 days, classified as a financial asset.

9 Accounts Receivables

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010

Edgar Filing: Vale S.A. - Form 6-K

Denominated in brazilian reals	2,518,427	1,861,137	1,655,199	1,595,149
Denominated in other currencies, mainly US dolar	10,309,013	12,297,553	12,316,757	16,903,668
	12,827,440	14,158,690	13,971,956	18,498,817
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(197,637)	(196,384)	(118,979)	(120,693)
	12,629,803	13,962,306	13,852,977	18,378,124

Table of Contents**10 Inventories**

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010
Inventories of finished products	3,796,721	3,100,890	1,557,947	1,534,837
Inventories in process	2,325,252	1,657,976		
Inventories of expenditure	2,188,442	2,833,158	883,385	782,134
Total	8,310,415	7,592,024	2,441,332	2,316,971

On March 31, 2011, inventory balances include a provision for adjustment to market value of steel industry products in the amount of R\$0 (R\$4,550 in December 31, 2010).

The cost of inventories recognized in income of the year in relation to the continued operations of the Company was R\$8,768,542 on March 31, 2011, and R\$6,099,577 on March 31, 2010, at the consolidated, and R\$4,139,093 on March 31, 2011, and R\$3,296,287 on March 31, 2010 for the parent company.

11 Assets and Liabilities Non Current Held for Sale**Aluminum**

In February 2011, Vale concluded the transaction announced in May 2010 with Norsk Hydro ASA (Hydro), to transfer all of yours interest in Albras-Alumínio Brasileiro S.A. (Albras), Alunorte - Alumina do Norte do Brasil S.A. (Alunorte) and Companhia de Alumina do Pará (CAP), along with their respective off-take rights, outstanding commercial contracts, 60% of Mineração Paragominas S.A., and all of yours other Brazilian bauxite mineral rights. For this transactions, Vale received R\$1,081,225 in cash, and 22% (equivalent to 447,834,465 shares) of Hydro s outstanding common shares (approximately R\$5,866,105, in accordance with the Hydro s quotation of closing price on the date of the transaction). Vale will also receive two equal tranches in 2013 and 2015 of US\$200 million in cash each one, in three and five years after completion of the transaction, related to the remaining payment of 40% of the Mineração Paragominas S.A. After transaction date, Hydro s investment is being evaluated by equity method. The gain on this transaction, in the amount of R\$2,492,175, was recorded in results as realized gain on assets available for sales (investments in the parent company).

Kaolin

As part of the portfolio of assets management, Vale is in talks aimed at the sale of liquid assets linked to activity of kaolin. In 2010, Vale sold part of its kaolin s assets and measured the remaining assets at fair value less cost to sell. The effect of realized and unrealized losses is recognized in income of discontinued operations in 2010. The balances of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are:

	March 31, 2011
Assets held for sale	
Property, plant and equipment	151,311
Advances to suppliers – energy	
Inventories	32,080
Recoverable taxes	2,587
Other assets	155,391
Total	341,369

Liabilities related to assets held for sale

Non-controlling interest	74,769
Long-term debt	
Suppliers	7,340
Others	39,700
Total	121,809

Table of Contents**12 Recoverable Taxes**

Recoverable taxes are stated at net value of any realized loss and are represented as follows:

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010
Income taxes	874,821	781,656	137,539	137,097
Value-added tax - ICMS	938,930	871,074	499,057	479,439
PIS and COFINS	1,728,571	1,655,119	1,431,147	1,393,703
Others	149,954	100,092	76,876	75,201
Total	3,692,276	3,407,941	2,144,619	2,085,440
Current	2,926,240	2,795,557	2,013,802	1,960,606
Non-current	766,036	612,384	130,817	124,834
	3,692,276	3,407,941	2,144,619	2,085,440

13 Investments

	Consolidated	Parenty Company
Changes in investments (unaudited)		
Balance as of December 31, 2010	3,944,565	92,111,361
Acquisitions	6,191,872	1,029,309
Dividends		(693,195)
Cumulated translation adjustment	(188,709)	(707,118)
Equity result	17,674	5,381,219
Valuation adjustments	(2,171)	(32,284)
Balance as of March 31, 2011	9,963,231	97,089,292
Balance as of December 31, 2019	4,562,088	87,894,653
Acquisitions	50,000	509,973
Dividends	(76,234)	(1,058,043)
Cumulated translation adjustment	8,592	1,135,182
Equity result	7,214	2,372,637
Incorporation		(352,619)
Valuation adjustments		(84,751)
Balance as of March 31, 2010	4,551,660	90,417,032

Table of Contents

			Equity results (unaudited)		Received dividends (unaudited)	
	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Investments December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
Major subsidiaries and affiliated companies						
Direct and indirect subsidiaries						
ALBRAS Alumínio Brasileiro S.A. (a)		1,087,500		(51,696)		
ALUNORTE Alumina do Norte do Brasil S.A. (a)		2,731,679		4,947		
Aços Laminados do Pará Belém Administrações e Participações LTDA. (b)	116,213	84,516	(6,712)	(6,417)		
BSG Resources S.À R.L	803,295	832,859	(11,404)			
Cadam S.A (a)	122,516	124,170	(1,654)	(7,181)		
Companhia Portuária da Baía de Sepetiba CPBS	376,353	346,525	29,728	29,078		
Companhia Coreano-Brasileira de Pelotização KOBRASCO	208,252	207,813	16,274	11,552		
Companhia Hispano-Brasileira de Pelotização HISPANOBRÁS	201,251	212,446	4,703	14,314		
Companhia Ítalo-Brasileira de Pelotização ITABRASCO	152,605	143,496	16,209	2,643		
Companhia Nipo-Brasileira de Pelotização NIBRASCO	328,896	333,380	13,541	9,291		
Ferrovía Norte Sul S.A.	1,734,434	1,743,480	(9,050)	(4,047)	2,922	
Ferrovía Centro Atlantica (c)	2,028,966	1,916,286	(61,320)	(22,879)		
Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. MBR	3,246,741	3,291,156	(71,467)	25,901		
Mineração Corumbá Reunidas S.A	1,227,654	1,225,371	4,010	(48,597)		
Mineração Paragominas		1,812,936	(45,810)			
Mineração Rio do Norte S.A.	238,901	235,567	3,334	1,816		
Minas da Serra Geral S.A. MSG	59,259	57,972	1,287	315		
MRS Logística S.A.	868,530	851,202	60,492	23,123		
Salobo Metais S.A. (c)	3,534,409	3,270,948	(4,839)	18,060		
Samarco Mineração S.A.	610,777	676,146	346,719	84,893	412,088	91,240
Sociedad Contractual Minera Tres Valles	466,221	394,076	(771)			
Vale Austria Holdings GMBH (d)	2,457,962	1,549,736	1,359,929	30,248		
Vale Fertilizantes S.A	10,607,870	7,384,350	58,881			
Vale Fosfatados S.A.		3,217,447	1,018			
Vale Manganês S.A.	724,020	890,074	39,424	20,076	183,792	
Vale Florestar	233,274	235,366	(2,092)			
Vale Canada Limited	9,274,882	9,250,155	508,364	(386,844)		
Vale International S.A. (d)	45,462,280	42,441,747	3,108,676	2,518,360		
Vale Colombia Ltd	1,042,623	825,860	(26,703)	1,373		

Edgar Filing: Vale S.A. - Form 6-K

Vale Soluções em Energia	237,859	198,622	(14,447)			
Urucum Mineração	129,832	120,006	9,826	3,681	41,117	
Biopalma da Amazonia SPA	479,048					
Others	151,138	473,909	37,399	93,413		
	87,126,061	88,166,796	5,363,545	2,365,423	639,919	91,240
Affiliated companies						
LOG-IN Logística Intermodal S/A	223,908	223,908		(1,456)		
Henan Longyu Energy Resources	449,475	416,092	39,295	35,700		
Thyssenkrupp CSA Companhia Siderúrgica do Atlântico	3,079,550	3,064,924	(14,178)	(7,661)		
Norsk Hydro ASA	5,751,340					
Tecnored Desenvolvimento Tecnológico S.A.	89,702	65,855	(1,390)	(18,188)		
Korea Nickel Corp.	9,703	18,382	612	592		
Zhuhai YPM Pellet e Co., Ltd.	42,783	42,180	(1,165)	6,012		
Others	316,770	113,224	(5,500)	(7,785)		
	9,963,231	3,944,565	17,674	7,214		
	97,089,292	92,111,361	5,381,219	2,372,637	639,919	91,240

(a) Investments available for sale in 2010

(b) Incorporated in the Mineração Naque

(c) Investments balances contain values of Advance for Future Capital Increase

(d) Excluded from stockholder's equity, the entities' investments already detailed

Table of Contents**14 Intangible**

	Consolidated (Unaudited)				
	Goodwill	Concessions and subconcessions	Right to use	Others	Total
Costs:					
Balance at December 31, 2010	8,654,307	11,287,322	1,138,336	1,793,186	22,873,151
Additions		716,310	12,498	98,566	827,374
Disposals		(674,356)	(4,201)	(28,464)	(707,021)
Transfers		178,000		(158)	177,842
Translation adjustments	2,502		(9,662)		(7,160)
Balance at March 31, 2011	8,656,809	11,507,276	1,136,971	1,863,130	23,164,186
Amortization:					
Balance at December 31, 2010		(3,407,820)	(84,906)	(1,106,637)	(4,599,363)
Additions		(138,223)	(5,988)	(109,072)	(253,283)
Disposals		589,069		12,751	601,820
Transfers		(178,000)		158	(177,842)
Balance at March 31, 2011		(3,134,974)	(90,894)	(1,202,800)	(4,428,668)
Net Balance	8,656,809	8,372,302	1,046,077	660,330	18,735,518
Costs:					
Balance at December 31, 2009	7,180,763	10,610,571	1,325,129	1,423,780	20,540,243
Additions	1,328,886	648,181	17,955	58,090	2,053,112
Disposals		(166,494)		(19,000)	(185,494)
Translation adjustments	144,658		10,040		154,698
Balance at March 31, 2010	8,654,307	11,092,258	1,353,124	1,462,870	22,562,559
Amortization:					
Balance at December 31, 2009		(3,197,247)	(59,000)	(841,799)	(4,098,046)
Additions		(115,713)	(5,988)	(44,008)	(165,709)
Disposals		38,284		4,228	42,512
Translation adjustments			9,055		9,055
Balance at March 31, 2010		(3,274,676)	(55,933)	(881,579)	(4,212,188)
Net Balance	8,654,307	7,817,582	1,297,191	581,291	18,350,371

	Parent Company (unaudited)				
	Goodwill	Concessions and subconcessions	Right to use	Others	Total
Costs:					
Balance at December 31, 2010	8,654,307	6,189,850	715,676	1,329,150	16,888,983
Additions		81,567		98,566	180,133
Disposals		(557,544)		(30,104)	(587,648)
Transfers				(158)	(158)
Translation adjustments	2,502				2,502
Balance at March 31, 2011	8,656,809	5,713,873	715,676	1,397,454	16,483,812
Amortization:					
Balance at December 31, 2010		(2,366,332)	(84,906)	(874,637)	(3,325,875)
Additions		(80,959)	(5,988)	(109,072)	(196,019)
Disposals		553,255		12,886	566,141
Transfers				158	158
Balance at March 31, 2011		(1,894,036)	(90,894)	(970,665)	(2,955,595)
Net Balance	8,656,809	3,819,837	624,782	426,789	13,528,217
Costs:					
Balance at December 31, 2009	7,180,763	5,811,024	715,676	1,064,780	14,772,243
Additions	1,328,886	251,226		58,090	1,638,202
Disposals		(149,891)		(19,000)	(168,891)
Translation adjustments	144,658				144,658
Balance at March 31, 2010	8,654,307	5,912,359	715,676	1,103,870	16,386,212
Amortization:					
Balance at December 31, 2009		(2,241,075)	(59,000)	(683,799)	(2,983,874)
Additions		(55,309)	(5,988)	(44,008)	(105,305)
Disposals		61,790		7,000	68,790
Balance at March 31, 2010		(2,234,594)	(64,988)	(720,807)	(3,020,389)
Net Balance	8,654,307	3,677,765	650,688	383,063	13,365,823

Table of Contents**15 Property, Plant and Equipment**

	Land	Buildings	Facilities	Computer Equipment	Mineral assets	Others	Consolidated (Unaudited) Construction in progress	Total
Costs:								
Balance at December 31, 2010	593,245	10,792,431	31,756,304	1,222,170	43,645,207	43,264,232	20,529,685	151,803,274
Additions							4,892,203	4,892,203
Disposals		(191,210)	(1,519,177)	(198)	(98,566)	(945,762)	(386,322)	(3,141,235)
Transfers	(8,431)	2,447,532	754,920	(82,650)	(1,540,195)	(370,850)	(1,200,326)	
Translation adjustments		(510,762)	(308,379)	(5,497)	(432,983)	(141,439)	(1,535,818)	(2,934,878)
Balance at March 31, 2011	584,814	12,537,991	30,683,668	1,133,825	41,573,463	41,806,181	22,299,422	150,619,364
Depreciation/ Depletion:								
Balance at December 31, 2010		(2,115,889)	(5,799,491)	(765,982)	(2,972,974)	(10,062,104)		(21,716,440)
Additions		(46,530)	(227,033)	(30,236)	(90,110)	(701,781)		(1,095,690)
Disposals		190,572	1,519,057		8,357	913,581		2,631,567
Transfers		(175,959)	387,201	82,469	(957,183)	663,472		
Translation adjustments		7,677	1,462,713	2,956	69,515	26,405		1,569,266
Balance at March 31, 2011		(2,140,129)	(2,657,553)	(710,793)	(3,942,395)	(9,160,427)		(18,611,297)
Net Balance	584,814	10,397,862	28,026,115	423,032	37,631,068	32,645,754	22,299,422	132,008,067
Costs:								
Balance at December 31, 2009	477,304	7,919,556	26,105,215	825,208	32,426,010	36,538,246	31,237,806	135,529,345
Additions							3,354,333	3,354,333
Disposals		(776)	(68,057)	(62)		(66,161)	(129,666)	(264,722)
Transfers	54,127	1,670,352	1,610,546	261,746	7,345,105	(2,635,814)	(8,306,062)	
		53,385	55,376	6,734	468,164	539,505	353,757	1,476,921

Translation
adjustments

Balance at March 31, 2010	531,431	9,642,517	27,703,080	1,093,626	40,239,279	34,375,776	26,510,168	140,095,877
Depreciation/ Depletion: Balance at December 31, 2009		(2,226,824)	(9,051,291)	(780,251)	(3,471,812)	(11,051,274)		(26,581,452)
Additions		(50,508)	(267,077)	(81,244)	(38,143)	(436,870)		(873,842)
Disposals		132	60,709	41		10,123		71,005
Transfers		46,569	188,863	(161,814)	259,985	(333,603)		
Translation adjustments		(8,942)	(15,759)	(2,918)	(70,146)	(31,366)		(129,131)
Balance at March 31, 2010		(2,239,573)	(9,084,555)	(1,026,186)	(3,320,116)	(11,842,990)		(27,513,420)
Net Balance	531,431	7,402,944	18,618,525	67,440	36,919,163	22,532,786	26,510,168	112,582,457

Table of Contents

						Parent Company (Unaudited)		
							Construction	
							in	
	Land	Buildings	Facilities	Computer equipment	Mining assets	Others	progress	Total
Costs:								
Balance as of December 31, 2010	361,738	3,425,775	13,252,111	216,753	3,267,659	17,075,281	17,961,535	55,560,852
Acquisitions							2,460,494	2,460,494
Disposals		(188,992)	(1,518,967)	(169)	(13,271)	(165,866)	(357,336)	(2,244,601)
Transfers	33,892	64,518	322,527	(71,827)	4,959	336,280	(690,349)	
Balance as of March 31, 2011	395,630	3,301,301	12,055,671	144,757	3,259,347	17,245,695	19,374,344	55,776,745
Depreciation/ depletion:								
Balance as of December 31, 2010		(882,563)	(4,672,694)	(39,844)	(502,922)	(5,001,058)		(11,099,081)
Acquisitions		(27,856)	(497,140)	(26,177)	(19,199)	(199,126)		(769,498)
Disposals		188,992	1,782,451	162	8,357	164,237		2,144,199
Transfers		(15,249)	15,155			94		
Balance as of March 31, 2011		(736,676)	(3,372,228)	(65,859)	(513,764)	(5,035,853)		(9,724,380)
Net balance	395,630	2,564,625	8,683,443	78,898	2,745,583	12,209,842	19,374,344	46,052,365
Costs:								
Balance as of December 31, 2009	271,802	3,111,165	14,222,317	904,330	1,975,980	16,545,646	14,255,961	51,287,201
Acquisitions							1,376,505	1,376,505
Disposals		(752)	(35,302)	(63)	(54,128)	(2,427)	(171,179)	(263,851)
Transfers	30,944	92,414	412,338	88,019	1,457,142	158,261	(2,239,118)	
Balance as of March 31, 2010	302,746	3,202,827	14,599,353	992,286	3,378,994	16,701,480	13,222,169	52,399,855

**Depreciation/
depletion:****Balance as of
December**

31, 2009	(779,554)	(4,469,905)	(601,960)	(444,630)	(5,297,919)		(11,593,968)
Acquisitions	(26,215)	(95,281)	(78,743)	(28,271)	(66,691)		(295,201)
Disposals	122	27,953	41	58,177	1,681		87,974
Transfers	(3,472)	4,628	(646)		(510)		

**Balance as of
March 31,
2010**

	(809,119)	(4,532,605)	(681,308)	(414,724)	(5,363,439)		(11,801,195)
--	------------------	--------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------	--	---------------------

Net balance	302,746	2,393,708	10,066,748	310,978	2,964,270	11,338,041	13,222,169	40,598,660
--------------------	----------------	------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Table of Contents

Depreciation of the period allocated to the production cost and to expenses, is R\$1,599,038 in March 31, 2011 and R\$1,360,305 in March 31, 2010 for the consolidated and R\$468,702 in March 31, 2011 and R\$493,250 in March 31, 2010 for the parent company.

Residual value of fixed assets given in guarantees of judicial lawsuits corresponding at March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 to R\$246,359 and R\$302,818 in the consolidated, and R\$185,301 and R\$234,057 in the parent company, respectively.

16 Loans and Financing short-term debt

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010
Export-import financing	726,190	804,754
Working capital	241,583	339,716
	967,773	1,144,470

Refer to short-term financing for export denominated in US dollars, with an average interest rate of 1,99% at March 31, 2011.

Long-term debt

	Current liabilities		Consolidated Non-Current liabilities	
	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Foreign operations				
Loans and financing denominated in the following currencies:				
U.S. dollars	1,829,485	4,061,900	5,451,751	5,416,060
Other debt securities	35,831	29,400	452,779	361,590
Fixed rate notes US dollares			16,671,373	17,065,330
Euro			1,718,700	1,671,000
Perpetual notes			127,039	130,260
Accrued charges	309,906	400,930		
	2,175,222	4,492,230	24,421,642	24,644,240
Domestic operations				
Indexed by TJLP, TR, IGP-M and CDI	218,959	186,520	7,000,139	6,962,050
Basket of currencies	8,144	2,040	231,275	208,244
Loans in U.S. dollars	8,756	2,299	1,339,998	1,229,300
Non-convertible debentures			4,632,023	4,735,650
Accrued charges	288,504	183,310		
	524,363	374,169	13,203,435	13,135,244
	2,699,585	4,866,399	37,625,077	37,779,484

	Current liabilities		Parent company Non-Current liabilities	
	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	December 31, 2010
Foreign operations				
Loans and financing in:				
U.S. dollars	115,780	235,565	2,416,502	2,530,855
Other currencies	5,518	5,016	15,975	
Euro			1,718,700	1,671,000
Accrued charges	15,154	73,166		
	136,452	313,747	4,151,177	4,201,855
Domestics operations				
Indexed by TJLP, TR, IGP-M and CDI	138,977	121,009	6,292,522	6,274,547
Basket of currencies	2,292	2,343	231,505	207,044
Loans in U.S. dollars	4,141		1,335,225	1,224,316
Non-convertible debentures			4,000,000	4,000,000
Accrued charges	283,994	179,054		
	429,404	302,406	11,859,252	11,705,907
	565,856	616,153	16,010,429	15,907,762

Table of Contents

The long-term portions at March 31, 2011 have maturity in the following years (unaudited):

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
2012	2,010,520	5%	66,705	
2013	6,017,767	16%	102,872	1%
2014	2,105,364	6%	119,761	1%
2015	1,593,436	4%	119,761	1%
2016 onwards	25,137,387	67%	15,601,330	97%
No due date (Perpetual notes and non-convertible debentures)	760,603	2%		
	37,625,077	100%	16,010,429	100%

As at March 31, 2010, annual interest rates on long-term debt were as follows (unaudited):

	Consolidated	Parent Company
Up to 3%	7,482,753	3,073,440
3,1% to 5%	3,789,415	2,787,694
5,1% to 7% (*)	15,373,068	1,269,646
7,1% to 9% (**)	6,026,308	2,190,651
9,1% to 11% (**)	278,340	5,215,613
Over 11% (**)	7,244,472	2,039,241
Variable (Perpetual notes)	130,306	
	40,324,662	16,576,285

(*) Includes the operation of Eurobonds which we have entered derivative financial instrument at a cost of 4.71% per year in US dollars.

(**) Includes non-convertible debentures and other Brazilian real denominated debt that interest at Brazilian Certificate of Deposit (CDI) and Brazilian Government long-term Interest Rates (TJLP) plus a spread. These operations derivative financial instruments were contracted to protect the Company's exposure to variations in the floating debt in reais. The total contracted amount for these transactions is R\$10,742,369, of which R\$9,373,949 has an original interest rates above 7.1% per year. The average cost after taking into account the derivative transaction is 3.04% per year in US dollars.

The total average cost of all derivative transactions is of 3.27% per year in US dollars.

In September 2010, Vale signed an agreement with The Export-Import Bank of China and Bank of China Limited to finance the construction of 12 vessels with a capacity of 400,000 dwt (dead weight tonnage – dwt), totaling up to US\$1,229 million (equivalent to R\$2,048 million). The financing has a total term for payment of 13 years and Vale will receive the funds over the next three years according to the schedule of construction of ships. Until March 31, 2011, US\$291 million (equivalent to R\$474 million) was disbursed under this facility.

In September 2010, Vale issued US\$1 billion (equivalent to R\$1,694 million) in notes maturing in 2020 and US\$750 million (equivalent to R\$1,271 million) in notes maturing 2039. Notes for 2020 will have a coupon of 4.625% per year, payable semi-annually half yearly at a price of 99.030% of face value of the title. The notes of 2039 issued at a price of 110.872% of face value of the title, will be consolidated with the bonus of US\$1 billion issued by Vale Overseas in November 2009 with a coupon of 6.875% and maturing in 2039, forming a single series.

In June 2010, Vale established some credit lines totaling R\$774 million with the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico Social - BNDES, in order to finance the acquisition of domestic equipments. In March 31, 2011, Vale increased in R\$103 million the total amount of credit lines in order to finance the acquisition of those equipments. Until March 31, 2011, R\$262 million was disbursed in this agreement.

In June 2010, a prepayment Export in the amount of US\$500 million (equivalent to R\$901 million) a captured maturing in 10 years.

Credit lines

Vale has available lines of revolving credit that can be disbursed and paid optionally. On March 31, 2011, the amount available involving credit lines was US\$1,600 million (equivalent to R\$2,606 million), being US\$850 million (equivalent to R\$1,384 million) available to Vale International and the remaining for Vale Canada Limited (formerly Vale Inco). Until March 31, 2011, no amounts were withdrawn by Vale International or Vale Canada Limited, but letters of credit were issued totaling US\$118 million (equivalent to R\$192 million) relating to the line of credit of Canada Vale Limited. In April 2011, Vale and some of its subsidiaries entered into a new revolving credit line agreement with a syndicate of commercial banks. The new credit line, in the amount of US\$3 billion (equivalent to R\$4,886 million), add to US\$1.6 billion of existing revolving credit line.

In January 2011, Vale entered into an agreement with some commercial banks with the guarantee of Italian credit bureau, Servizi Assicurativi Del Commercio Estero S.p.A. (SACE) to provide the amount of US\$300 million (equivalent to R\$503 million) with a final maturity of 10 years. As of March 31, 2011 we had drawn US\$300 million (equivalent to R\$489 million) under this facility.

Table of Contents

In October 2010, Vale signed an agreement with Export Development Canada (EDC) to finance its investment program. Under the agreement, EDC will provide a credit line of up to US\$1 billion (equivalent to R\$1,629 million on March 31, 2011), US\$500 million (equivalent to R\$815 million on March 31, 2011) for investment in Canada and the remaining US\$500 million (equivalent to R\$815 million on March 31, 2011) are available to financing of purchases of goods and services of Vale in Canada. On March 31, 2011, Vale disbursed US\$250 million (equivalent to R\$407 million) in this line.

In May 2008, the Company has signed agreements with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, in the amount of US\$3 billion (equivalent to R\$4,886 million on March 31, 2011), and with Nippon Export and Investment Insurance, in the amount of US\$2 billion (equivalent to R\$3,257 million at March 31, 2011), to finance mining projects, logistics and energy generation. In November 2009, Vale signed a credit line in the amount of US\$300 million (equivalent to R\$489 million at March 31, 2011), through its subsidiary PT International Nickel Indonesia Tbk (PTI), with Japanese financial institutions, using insurance of Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI) to finance the construction of the hydroelectric plant of Karebbe, Indonesia. Until March 31, 2011, PT International withdrew US\$300 million (equivalent to R\$489 million) this facility.

In 2008, Vale has signed a credit line in the amount of US\$7,300 million with Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social - BNDES to finance its investment program. Until March 31, 2011, Vale withdrew R\$1,973 million in this line.

Guarantees

On March 31, 2011, R\$2 million (December 31, 2010 - R\$3 million) of the outstanding debt was secured by receivables. The balance due of R\$40,323 million (December 31, 2010 - R\$42,642 million) has no guarantees. Some of the long-term financial instruments contain obligations related to financial indicators. The main indicators are debt on Stockholders' equity, debt on Earnings Before Interest Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) and interest coverage. Vale is in compliance with the required levels for the indicators.

17 Provision

Vale and its subsidiaries are involved parties in labor, civil, tax and other ongoing lawsuits and are discussing these issues in court proceedings, which, when applicable, are supported by judicial deposits. Provisions for losses resulting from these processes are estimated and updated by the Company management, supported by the legal opinion of the legal board of the Company and by its external legal consultants.

a) Provision for contingences

Provisions that are considered by management of the Company and its legal counsel as necessary to cover possible losses in legal proceedings of any kind are detailed as follows:

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010
Tax contingencies	1,493,718	1,477,488	367,294	324,518
Civil contingencies	835,834	893,434	619,741	680,338
Labor contingencies	1,318,839	1,277,360	1,110,610	1,072,097
Environmental contingencies	63,789	64,059	32,127	30,820
Total accrued liabilities	3,712,180	3,712,341	2,129,772	2,107,773
	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010

Balance at the beginning of the period	3,712,341	4,201,617	2,107,773	2,730,560
Provisions, net of reversals	136,089	76,307	135,465	(61,458)
Payments	(142,124)	(606,231)	(115,713)	(601,677)
Monetary update	5,874	40,648	2,247	40,348
Balance at the end of period	3,712,180	3,712,341	2,129,772	2,107,773

I) Provisions for Tax Contingencies

The main nature of tax causes refer to discussions on the basis of calculation of the Financial Compensation for Exploiting Mineral Resources – CFEM and about denials of compensation claims of credits in the settlement of federal taxes. The other causes refer to the charges of Additional Port Workers Compensation – AITP and questions about the location for the purpose of incidence of Service Tax – ISS.

Table of Contents**II) Provision for Civil Contingencies**

They are related to the demands that involve contracts between Vale and other group companies with their service providers, requiring differences in values due to alleged losses that have occurred due to various economic plans, other demands are related to accidents, actions damages and still others related to monetary compensation in action vindicatory.

III) Provision for Labor Contingencies

Consist of lawsuits filed by employees and service providers, questioning parcels arising from the employment relationship. The most recurring objects are payment of overtime, hours in itinere, hazard pay and unhealthy.

The social security contingencies are also included in this context because arising from parcels of labor, in the case of legal and administrative disputes between the INSS and the Vale/group companies, whose core is the incidence of compulsory social security or not.

In addition to those provisions, there are judicial deposits as at March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 totaling R\$3,133,748, R\$3,062,337, in the consolidated company and R\$2,367,482 and R\$2,312,465 in the parent company, respectively. Judicial deposits are made by us following the court requirements, in order to be entitled to either initiate or continue a legal action. These amounts are released to us, upon receipt of a final favorable outcome from the legal action; in the case of an unfavorable outcome, the deposits are transferred to the prevailing party.

There are also obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or not of one or more uncertain future events, outside control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are classified as possible losses and are not recognized in the balance sheet of the Company, only disclosed in the notes.

The Company is challenging in court actions for which there is the expectation of possible losses. The company believes that these shares would not fall under the provision, since there is a strong legal foundation for such. These contingent liabilities are distributed among tax, civil, social security, and labor claims, and represent on March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the amount of R\$10,076,226 and R\$9,605,546 in the consolidated company and R\$4,705,863 and R\$4,484,876 on the parent company, respectively.

b) Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company uses various judgments and assumptions when measuring the obligations related to discontinuation of use of assets. Changing circumstances, law or technology may affect the estimates and periodically the amount allocated is reviewed and adjusted when necessary. The provision does not reflect duties unclaimed because there is no information about it. The accrued amount is not deducted from the potential costs covered by insurance or indemnities, because their recovery is considered uncertain.

Long term interest rates used to discount to present value and update the provision to March 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 were 7,96%. The recorded liability is periodically updated based on these discount rates plus the inflation index (IGPM) for the period in reference.

The variation in the provision for asset retirement is demonstrated as follows:

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company December 31, 2010
Accrual in the beginning of	2,591,435	2,086,800	805,265	846,022
Expenses additions	68,039	204,536	33,547	132,275
Financing settlement in the period	(16,392)	(78,140)	(4,412)	(77,057)
Estimative review on cash flows	(130,153)	383,941		(95,975)
Cumulative translation adjustment	2,307	(5,702)		

Accrual in the end of	2,515,236	2,591,435	834,400	805,265
Current	115,200	128,281	40,016	44,427
Non-Current	2,400,036	2,463,154	794,384	760,838
Total of liabilities accrued	2,515,236	2,591,435	834,400	805,265

Table of Contents**18 Income Tax and Social Contribution Deferred**

The Company's income is subject to a common taxable rule applicable to all companies in general. The net deferred movements are presented as follows:

	Asset	Liability	Consolidated Total	Parent company (* Total
Deffered tax balance on December 31, 2010	2,439,984	(12,947,141)	(10,507,157)	(1,785,291)
Net income effects	236,540	52,866	289,406	202,732
Cumulative translation adjustment	72,186	(164,054)	(91,868)	
Tax losses consumption	(151,431)		(151,431)	
Deffered social contribution		(1,042,640)	(1,042,640)	(1,042,640)
Other comprehensive income		(14,043)	(14,043)	(13,399)
Deffered tax balance on December 31, 2010	2,597,279	(14,115,012)	(11,517,733)	(2,638,598)

(*) Changes in Parent company represented by an asset of R\$1,978,313 at March 31, 2011 and R\$1,788,980 at December 31, 2010 and liabilities of R\$4,616,911 at March 31, 2011 and R\$3,574,271 at December 31, 2010. The income tax in Brazil comprises the taxation on income and social contribution on profit. The composite statutory rate applicable in the period presented is 34%. In other countries where we have operations are subjects to vary rates depending on jurisdiction. The total amount presented as income tax and social contribution results in the financial statements is reconciled with the rates established by law, as follows:

	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Consolidated March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011 (unaudited)	Parent Company March 31, 2010
Income before tax and social contribution	13,668,055	2,695,064	12,803,725	2,879,782
Results of equity investments	(17,674)	(7,214)	(5,381,219)	(2,372,637)
Tax effect on non-taxable functional currency	80,162	(768,482)		
	13,730,543	1,919,368	7,422,506	507,145
Income tax and social contribution at statutory rates - 34%	(4,668,385)	(652,585)	(2,523,652)	(172,429)
Adjustments that affects the basis of taxes:				
Income tax and social contribution on interest on capital	728,867	374,000	708,467	374,000
Tax incentives	352,631	48,312	284,789	25,168
Results of overseas companies taxed by different rates which differs from the parent company rate	1,200,710	568,261		
Others	(80,991)	15,459	17,654	(2,729)

Income tax and social contribution on the income for the period	(2,467,168)	353,447	(1,512,742)	224,010
------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------

Vale in Brazil has a tax incentive of partial reduction of income tax due to the amount equivalent to the portion allocated by tax law to transactions in the north and northeast with iron, railroad, manganese, copper, bauxite, kaolin and potash. The incentive is calculated based on the tax profit of the activity (called operating income), takes into consideration the allocation of operating profit by incentive production levels during the periods specified for each product as grantees, and generally expire until 2018. Part of the iron and railroad operations in the North was recognized as incentives by 10 years since 2009. An amount equal to that obtained with the tax saving must be appropriated in a retained earnings reserve account in Stockholders' equity, and may not be distributed as dividends to Stockholders.

Vale benefits from the allocation of part of income tax due to be reinvested in the purchase of equipment in incentive operation, subject to subsequent approval by the regulatory agency in the incentive area of Superintendence for the Development of Amazonia - SUDAM and the Northeast Development Superintendence - SUDENE. When the reinvestment approved, the tax benefit is also appropriate in retained earnings reserve, which impaired is the distribution as dividends to Stockholders.

Vale also has tax incentives related to the Goro project in New Caledonia (Goro). These tax incentives include total temporary exemptions of the total income tax during the construction phase of the project, and also for a period of 15 years beginning in the first year of commercial production as defined by applicable law, followed by 5 years with 50% of temporary tax incentives. Moreover, Goro is eligible for certain exemptions from indirect taxes such as import tax during the construction phase and throughout the commercial life of the project. Some of these tax benefits, including temporary tax incentives, are subject to an early break; in case the project reaches a specific cumulative rate of return. Goro is taxable for a portion of profits starting in the first year that commercial production is reached, as defined by applicable law. So far, there has been no taxable income realized in New Caledonia. The benefits of this legislation are expected to apply any taxes then applicable when the Goro project is in operation. Vale has obtained tax incentives for projects in Mozambique, Oman and Malaysia, which will take effect when the projects begin commercial operations.

Table of Contents

Vale is subject to the revision of income tax by local tax authorities for up to five years in companies operating in Brazil, ten years for operations in Indonesia and up to seven years for companies with operations in Canada. In Brazil, the use of compensatory of tax losses accurate not prescribing, and its use is restricted to 30% of taxable income in calculating the annual and quarterly income tax.

19 Employee Benefits Obligations**a) Costs of retirement benefit obligations**

In the 2010 annual statements of Vale disclosed that expects to disburse in 2011 with pension plans and other benefits to the consolidated R\$540,039 and for the parent company R\$222,151. Until March 31, 2011, contributions totaled R\$149,338 in consolidated and R\$67,305 in the parent company. Vale does not expect significant changes in estimates disclosed in 2010.

	Consolidated					
	Three-months period ended (unaudited)					
	March 31, 2011			March 31, 2010		
	Overfunded	Underfunded	other	Overfunded	Underfunded	Underfunded
	pension	pension	benefits	pension	pension	other
	(*)			(*)		benefits
Service cost benefits earned during the period	920	33,137	13,475		30,191	11,786
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	162,316	173,073	42,151	126,046	159,094	42,804
Expected return on assets of the plan	(275,215)	(154,652)	(333)	(209,838)	(145,719)	
Amortizations of transitory initial obligation		14,506	(7,051)			
Effect of the limit on paragraph 58 (b)	111,979			83,792		
Net pension cost		66,064	48,242		43,566	54,590

	Parent company					
	Three-months period ended (unaudited)					
	March 31, 2011			March 31, 2010		
	Overfunded	Underfunded	Underfunded	Overfunded	Underfunded	Underfunded
	pension	pension	other	pension	pension	other
	pension		benefits	pension		benefits
Service cost benefits earned during the period	16	6,928	1,182		6,787	984
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	143,173	76,021	10,584	126,046	63,676	8,598
Expected return on assets of the plan	(248,538)	(69,208)		(209,838)	(55,702)	
Effect on the limit of paragraph 58 (b)	105,349			83,792		
Net pension cost		13,741	11,766		14,761	9,582

(*) The Company did not recorded on its balance sheet the assets and related counterparts resulting from actuarial valuation of surplus plans, because there is none a clearly evidence about its performance, in accordance as established in the paragraph 58 (b) of CPC 33.

b) Profit Sharing Plan

The Company, based in the Profit Sharing Program PPR allows defining, monitoring, evaluation and recognition of individual and collective performance of its employees.

The Profit Sharing in the Company for each employee is calculated individually depending on the achievement of goals previously established by indicators blocks according performance as: the Company, Department or Business Unit, Team, individual, and related on the individual competence. The contribution of each block of performance in the score of employees is discussed and agreed each year, between Vale and the unions representing their employees. The Company accrued expenses / costs related to profit sharing as follows (Unaudited):

37

Table of Contents

	March 31, 2011	Consolidated March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	Parent company March 31, 2010
Operacional expenses	159,177	91,776	131,555	61,739
Cost of products	203,888	113,643	158,878	113,643
Total	363,065	205,419	290,433	175,382

c) Non-current incentive compensation plan

Aiming to promote the vision of shareholder, in addition to increasing the ability to retain executives and to strengthen the performance culture supported the Board of Directors approved a Long-term Compensation Plan, for some executives of the Company, which was implemented for 3-year cycles.

Under the terms of the plan, the participants, restricted to certain executives, may allocate a portion of their annual bonus plan. Part of the bonus allocated to the plan is used by the executive to purchase preferred shares of Vale, through a financial institution prescribed under market conditions and without any benefit provided by Vale.

The shares purchased by the executive have no restrictions and can according to its own criteria of each participant, be sold at any time. However, actions need to be kept for a period of three years and executives need to keep your employment with the Vale during this period. The participant shall be entitled, in this manner, to receive from the Vale, a payment in cash equal to the amount of stock holdings based on market quotations. The total number of shares subject to the plan on March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is 2,458,627 and 2,458,627, respectively.

Additionally, certain executives eligible to long-term incentives have the opportunity to receive at the end of a three years cycle a monetary value equivalent to market value of a determined number of shares based on an assessment of their careers and performance factors measured as an indicator of total return to the Stockholders.

We account for the cost of compensation provided to our executives who are under this incentive long-term compensation plan according to requirements of the CPC as 10 Share-based payments. Liabilities are measured at fair value on the date of each issuance of the report, based on market rates. The compensation costs incurred are recognized by the vesting period defined in three years. On March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we recognized a provision of R\$206,184 and R\$199,730, respectively, in income.

Table of Contents**20 Classification of Financial Instruments**

The assets and liabilities are classified into four categories of measurement: assets and liabilities at fair value through income (not including derivatives designated as hedges), assets available for sale, loans and receivables and held to maturity.

The classification of financial assets and liabilities is shown in the following tables:

		At fair value through	Derivatives designated	Consolidated (Unaudited)	
	Loans and receivables	profit or loss	as hedge	Available-for-sale	Total at March 31, 2011
Financial assets					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	19,138,882				19,138,882
Short-term investments	869,017				869,017
Derivatives at fair value		93,193	75,255		168,448
Assets available-for-sale				15,522	15,522
Accounts receivable from customers	12,629,803				12,629,803
Related parties	185,829				185,829
	32,823,531	93,193	75,255	15,522	33,007,501
Non current					
Related parties	15,807				15,807
Loans and financing	499,396				499,396
Derivatives at fair value		763,006			763,006
	515,203	763,006			1,278,209
Total of financial assets	33,338,734	856,199	75,255	15,522	34,285,710
Financial liabilities					
Current					
Suppliers and contractors	6,739,356				6,739,356
Derivatives at fair value		40,687			40,687
Current portion of long-term debt	2,699,585				2,699,585
Loans and financing	967,773				967,773
Related parties	34,319				34,319
	10,441,033	40,687			10,481,720
Non current					
Derivatives at fair value		876	98,550		99,426
Loans and financing	37,625,077				37,625,077
Related parties	236				236
Debentures	2,258,268				2,258,268

	39,883,581	876	98,550	39,983,007
Total of financial liabilities	50,324,614	41,563	98,550	50,464,727

Table of Contents

	Loans and receivables	At fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedge	Available-for-sale	Consolidated Total at December 31, 2010
Financial assets					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	13,468,958				13,468,958
Short-term investments	2,987,497				2,987,497
Derivatives at fair value		51,423	35,847		87,270
Assets available-for-sale				20,897	20,897
Accounts receivable from customers	13,962,306				13,962,306
Related parties	90,166				90,166
	30,508,927	51,423	35,847	20,897	30,617,094
Non-current					
Related parties	8,032				8,032
Loans and financing	274,464				274,464
Derivatives at fair value		501,722			501,722
	282,496	501,722			784,218
Total of financial assets	30,791,423	553,145	35,847	20,897	31,401,312
Financial liabilities					
Current					
Suppliers and contractors	5,803,709				5,803,709
Derivatives at fair value		92,182			92,182
Current portion of long-term debt	4,866,399				4,866,399
Loans and financing	1,144,470				1,144,470
Related parties	24,251				24,251
	11,838,829	92,182			11,931,011
Non-current					
Derivatives at fair value		14,929	87,751		102,680
Loans and financing	37,779,484				37,779,484
Related parties	3,362				3,362
Debentures	2,139,923				2,139,923
	39,922,769	14,929	87,751		40,025,449
Total of financial liabilities	51,761,598	107,111	87,751		51,956,460

				Parent Company (Unaudited)
	Loans and receivables	At fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedge	Available-for-sale
				Total at March 31, 2011
Financial assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	10,126,446			10,126,446
Derivatives at fair value		1,139	75,255	76,394
Accounts receivables from customers	13,852,977			13,852,977
Related parties	2,168,941			2,168,941
	26,148,364	1,139	75,255	26,224,758
Non-current				
Related parties	1,930,346			1,930,346
Loans and financing	168,162			168,162
Derivatives at fair value		450,348		450,348
Total of financial assets	28,246,872	451,487	75,255	28,773,614
Financial liabilities				
Current				
Suppliers and contractors	2,843,389			2,843,389
Current portion of long-term debt	565,856			565,856
Related parties	5,540,320			5,540,320
	8,949,565			8,949,565
Non-current				
Loans and financing	16,010,429			16,010,429
Related parties	26,748,541			26,748,541
Debentures	2,258,268			2,258,268
	45,017,238			45,017,238
Total of financial liabilities	53,966,803			53,966,803

Table of Contents

				Consolidated
	Loans and receivables	At fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives designated as hedge	Available-for-sale
				Total at December 31, 2010
Financial assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,823,377			4,823,377
Derivatives at fair value		854	35,847	36,701
Accounts receivables from customers	18,378,124			18,378,124
Related parties	1,123,183			1,123,183
	24,324,684	854	35,847	24,361,385
Non-current				
Related parties	1,936,328			1,936,328
Loans and financing	163,775			163,775
Derivatives at fair value		284,127		284,127
	2,100,103	284,127		2,384,230
Total of financial assets	26,424,787	284,981	35,847	26,745,615
Financial liabilities				
Current				
Suppliers and contractors	2,863,317			2,863,317
Current portion of long-term debt	616,153			616,153
Related parties	5,325,746			5,325,746
	8,805,216			8,805,216
Non-current				
Loans and financing	15,907,762			15,907,762
Related parties	27,597,237			27,597,237
Debentures	2,139,923			2,139,923
	45,644,922			45,644,922
Total of financial liabilities	54,450,138			54,450,138

21 Fair Value Estimation

The Company reports its assets and liabilities at fair value, based on relevant accounting pronouncements that define fair value, a framework for measuring fair value, which refers to evaluation concepts and practices and requires

certain disclosures about fair value.

Due to the short-term cycle, it is assumed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents balances, short-term investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable are close to their book values. For measurement and determination of fair value, the Company uses various methods including market approaches, income or cost. Based on these approaches, the Company assumes the value that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks and inherent risks in the inputs used in valuation techniques.

These entries can be easily observed, confirmed by the market or not observed. The Company uses techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. According to the pronouncement, those inputs to measure the fair value are classified into three levels of hierarchy. The financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value should be classified and disclosed in accordance with the following levels:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices on an active, liquid and visible market for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date;

Level 2 Quoted prices (adjusted or not) for identical or similar assets or liabilities on active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are not observed on level 1, either directly or indirectly, for the term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 - Assets and liabilities, which quoted prices, do not exist, or those prices or valuation techniques are supported by little or no market activity, unobservable or illiquid. At this point fair market valuation becomes highly subjective.

Table of Contents

The tables below present the assets and liabilities of the parent company and consolidated measured at fair value on March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

	Consolidated (Unaudited) March 31, 2011			Parenty Company (Unaudited) March 31, 2011		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3 Total
Assets						
Current						
- Derivatives						
At fair value through profit or loss	25,424	67,769	93,193	1,139		1,139
Derivatives designated as hedges		75,255	75,255	75,255		75,255
	25,424	143,024	168,448	76,394		76,394
Available-for-sale						
- Financial assets available-for-sale	15,522		15,522			
	40,946	143,024	183,970	76,394		76,394
Non-current						
- Derivatives						
At fair value through profit or loss	570	762,436	763,006	450,348		450,348
Derivatives designated as hedges						
	570	762,436	763,006	450,348		450,348
Total of financial assets	41,516	905,460	946,976	450,348		450,348
Liabilities						
Current						
- Derivatives						
At fair value through profit or loss		40,687	40,687			
Derivatives designated as hedges						
		40,687	40,687			
Non-current						
- Derivatives						
At fair value through profit or loss		876	876			
Derivatives designated as hedges		98,550	98,550			
		99,426	99,426			
- Stockholders debentures		2,258,268	2,258,268	2,258,268		2,258,268
		2,357,694	2,357,694	2,258,268		2,258,268
Total of financial liabilities		2,398,381	2,398,381	2,258,268		2,258,268

Table of Contents

	Consolidated December 31, 2010				Parenty Company December 31, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets								
Current								
- Derivatives								
At fair value through profit or loss	21,660	29,763		51,423		36,701		36,701
Derivatives designated as hedges		35,847		35,847				
	21,660	65,610		87,270		36,701		36,701
Available-for-sale								
- Financial assets available-for-sale	20,897			20,897				
	42,557	65,610		108,167		36,701		36,701
Non-current								
- Derivatives								
At fair value through profit or loss		501,722		501,722		284,127		284,127
Derivatives designated as hedges								
		501,722		501,722		284,127		284,127
Total of financial assets	42,557	567,332		609,889		320,828		320,828
Liabilities								
Current								
- Derivatives								
At fair value through profit or loss	19,650	72,532		92,182				
Derivatives designated as hedges								
	19,650	72,532		92,182				
Non-current								
- Derivatives								
At fair value through profit or loss	784	14,145		14,929				
Derivatives designated as hedges		87,751		87,751				
	784	101,896		102,680				
- Stockholders debentures		2,139,923		2,139,923		2,139,923		2,139,923
	784	2,241,819		2,242,603		2,139,923		2,139,923
Total of financial liabilities	20,434	2,314,351		2,334,785		2,139,923		2,139,923

Methods and Techniques of Evaluation**Assets and liabilities at fair value through profits or loss**

Comprise derivatives not designated as hedges and stockholders debentures.

o **Derivatives designated or not as hedge**

We used evaluation methodologies commonly employed by participants in the derivatives market to the estimated fair value. The financial instruments were evaluated by calculating their present value through the use of curves that impact the instrument on the dates of verification. The curves and prices used in the calculation for each group of instruments are detailed in the market curves .

The pricing method used in the case of European options is the Black & Scholes model, widely used by market participants for valuing options. In this model, the fair value of the derivative is a function of volatility and price of the underlying asset, the exercise price of the option, the interest rate and period to maturity. In the case of options when the income is a function of the average price of the underlying asset over a period of life of the option, called Asian, we use the model of Turnbull & Wakeman, also widely used to price this type of option. In this model, besides the factors that influence the option price in the Black-Scholes model, is considered the forming period of the average price.

In the case of swaps, both the present value of the active tip and the passive tip are estimated by discounting cash flows by the interest rate of the currency in which the swap is denominated. The difference between the present value of active tip and passive tip of swap generates its fair value.

In the case of swaps tied to TJLP Long-Term Interest Rate , the calculation of fair value considers the TJLP constant, that is, projections of future cash flows in brazilian real are made considering the last TJLP disclosed.

Contracts for the purchase or sale of products, inputs and costs of selling with future settlement are priced using the forward curves for each product. Typically, these curves are obtained in the stock exchange where the products are

Table of Contents

traded, such as the London Metals Exchange (LME), the COMEX (Commodity Exchange) or other providers of market prices. When there is no price for the desired maturity, Vale uses interpolation between the available maturities.

o **Stockholders Debentures**

Their fair values are measured based on market approach, and their reference prices are available on the secondary market.

Available-for-sale assets

Comprise the assets that are neither held for trading nor held-to-maturity, for strategic reasons, and have readily available price on the market. Investments are valued based on quoted prices in active markets where available. When there is no market value, we use inputs other than quoted prices.

Measurement of Fair Value Compared to the Accounting Balance

For the loans allocated in the level 1, the evaluation method used to estimate the fair value of debt is the market approach to the contracts listed on the secondary market. And for the loans allocated in the level 2, the fair value for both fixed-indexed rate debt and floating rate is determined from the discounted cash flow using the future values of the Libor rate and the curve of Vale's Bonds (income approach).

The fair values and carrying amounts of non-current loans (net of interest) are shown in the table below:

	Consolidated (Unaudited)			
	Balance as per March 31, 2011	Fair value at March 31, 2011	Level 1	Level 2
Loans (long term)*	39,726,252	41,188,194	28,772,614	12,415,580

* net of interest of R\$584.410

	Consolidated			
	Balance as per December 31,2010	Fair value at December 31,2010	Level 1	Level 2
Loans (long term)*	42,061,643	44,232,611	33,607,254	10,625,357

* net of interest of R\$584

	Parent Company (Unaudited)			
	Balance as per March 31, 2011	Fair value at March 31, 2011	Level 1	Level 2
Loans (long term)*	16,277,137	16,155,930	9,773,055	6,382,875

* net of interest of R\$299.148

	Parent Company			
	Balance as per	Fair value at December		

	December 31,2010	31,2010	Level 1	Level 2
Loans (long term)*	16,271,695	16,628,059	13,943,811	2,684,248

* net of interest of R\$252,220

44

Table of Contents**22 Stockholders Equity****a) Capital**

As at December 31, 2010 the capital was R\$50.000.000 corresponding to 5,365,304,100 (3,256,724,482 common and 2,108,579,618 preferred) shares with no par value.

Shareholders	Common (ON)	Preferred (PNA)	Total
Valepar S.A.	1,716,435,045	20,340,000	1,736,775,045
Brazilian government (Tesouro Nacional / BNDES / INSS / FPS)		12	12
Foreign investors ADRs	788,643,403	799,425,287	1,588,068,690
FMP FGTS	102,366,447		102,366,447
PIBB BNDES	2,913,190	3,726,849	6,640,039
BNDESPar	218,386,481	69,432,770	287,819,251
Foreign institutional investors in the local market	140,556,985	342,549,937	483,106,922
Institutional investors	186,746,010	420,671,600	607,417,610
Retail investors in Brazil	53,301,527	352,783,601	406,085,128
Treasury stock in Brazil	47,375,394	99,649,562	147,024,956
Total	3,256,724,482	2,108,579,618	5,365,304,100

Each holder of common and preferred class A shares is entitled to one vote for each share on the issues presented in the general assembly, except the election of the Board, which is restricted to holders of common shares. The Brazilian government owns twelve special preferred shares, which confer permanent rights to veto over specific items.

The Company is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission SEC, which allows its preferred shares and common shares to be traded on the New York Stock Exchange NYSE in the form of ADR American Depositary Receipts since June 2000 and March 2002 respectively. Each ADR represents 1 (one) preferred Class A or common share, negotiated with the codes VALEP and VALE, respectively.

Hong Kong Depositary Receipts evidencing our Common Shares and Class A Preferred Shares have been listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited since December 8, 2010, under the stock code 6210 and 6230, respectively. Each Common Hong Kong Depositary Receipt represents one Common Share and each Class A Preferred Depositary Receipt represents one Class A Preferred Share.

The holders of common and preferred shares has the same right to receive a mandatory minimum dividend of 25% of annual adjusted net income, based on the books in Brazil, with the approval of the annual general meeting of Stockholders. In the case of preferred Stockholders, this dividend can not be less than 6% of preferred capital determined on the basis of statutory accounting records or, if greater, 3% of equity value per share. This dividend is considered legal or statutory obligation.

The directors and executive officers as a group hold 257,294 common shares and 1,145,338 preferred shares.

The Board of Directors may, regardless of statutory reform, deliberate the issuance of new shares (authorized capital), including the capitalization of profits and reserves to the extent authorized of 3,600,000,000 common shares and 7,200,000,000 preferred shares, all no-par-value shares.

b) Resources linked to the future mandatory conversion in shares

The mandatory convertible notes to be settled as at March 31, 2011 are presented:

	Date	Amount (thousands of reais)			
	Series Emission	Expiration	Gross	Net of changes	Coupon
Series VALE and VALEP - 2012	July/2009	Junho/2012	1.858	1.523	6,75% a.a.

Edgar Filing: Vale S.A. - Form 6-K

The securities have coupons payable quarterly and are entitled to receive additional compensation equivalent to cash distribution paid to holders of American Depositary Shares (ADS). These notes were bifurcated between the equity instruments and liabilities.

Linked resources for future conversion, net of taxes, are equivalent to the maximum quantity of common and preferred shares, as shown below. All shares are currently held in treasury stock.

	Series	Maximum amount of shares		Amount (thousands of reais)	
		Common	Preferred	Common	Preferred
Series VALE and VALEP - 2012		18.415.859	47.284.800	473	1.050
		45			

Table of Contents

In April 2011 (subsequent event), Vale will pay additional remuneration to holders of mandatorily convertible notes, series VALE-2012 and VALE P-2012, in the amount of R\$1.627851 e R\$1.882788 per note, respectively. These amounts in reais will be converted in US\$ by the exchange rate prevailing in April 29, 2011.

In January 2011, Vale paid additional remuneration to holders of mandatorily convertible notes, series VALE-2012 and VALEP-2012, R\$0.7776700 to R\$0.8994610, respectively, and in October 2010, VALE-2012 and VALEP-2012, R\$1.381517 and R\$1.597876 per note, respectively.

In June 2010, the notes of Rio and Rio P series were converted into ADSs and representing a total of 49,305,205 common shares and 26,130,033 preferred class A shares, respectively. The conversion was performed using 75,435,238 shares in treasury stock held in by the Company. The difference between the amount converted and the book value of the shares of R\$2,028 was recognized as capital reserve in Stockholders' equity.

In April 2010, the Company paid additional interest to holders of mandatorily convertible notes, series RIO and RIO P, R\$0.722861 and R\$0.857938 per note, respectively, and series VALE-2012 and VALE.P-2012, R\$1.042411 and R\$1.205663 per note, respectively.

c) Treasury stocks

In September 2010, the Board of Directors approved the repurchase shares program up to the amount of US\$2 billion involving up to 64,810,513 common shares and 98,367,748 preferred shares. The shares remain in treasury stock for future sale or cancellation. The repurchase program was completed in October 2010 when the financial limit approved by the Board of Directors was reached.

On March 31, 2011, there are 147,024,956 treasury stocks, in the amount of R\$4,826,127, as follows (unaudited):

Classes	Shares quantity		Unit acquisition cost			Average quoted market price	
	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	Average	Low(*)	High	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Preferred	99,649,571	99,649,562	34.69	14.02	46.50	49.61	45.08
Common	47,375,394	47,375,394	28.90	20.07	52.96	56.21	51.50
Total	147,024,965	147,024,956					

Shares value with splits: R\$1,17 preferred and R\$1,67 common.

d) Basic and diluted earnings per share**Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to Stockholders of the company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (total shares less treasury stock).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average quantity of shares outstanding to assume conversion of all potential diluted shares. The Company has in its records, mandatorily convertible notes into shares, which will be converted using treasury stock held by the Company. It is assumed that the convertible debt was converted into common shares and net income is adjusted to eliminate interest expense less the tax effect. These notes were recorded as an equity instrument, mainly because there is no option, both for the company and for the holders to liquidate, all or part of, the transactions with financial resources, therefore, recognized net of financial charges, as specific component of Stockholders' equity.

Table of Contents

The values of basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated as follows (Unaudited):

	March 31, 2011	Consolidated March 31, 2010
Net income from continuing operations attributable to the Company's stockholders	11,200,887	3,103,792
Discontinued operations, net of tax		(224,448)
Net income attributable to the Company's stockholders	11,200,887	2,879,344
Interest to convertible notes linked to preferred	(11,672)	
Interest to convertible notes linked to ordinary	(4,432)	
Interest to convertible notes linked to ordinary	11,184,783	2,879,344
Income available to preferred stockholders	4,252,372	1,089,956
Income available to common stockholders	6,793,340	1,707,506
Income available to convertible notes linked to preferred shares	100,089	41,634
Income available to convertible notes linked to common shares	38,982	40,248
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousands of shares) preferred shares	2,008,930	2,030,998
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (thousands of shares) common shares	3,209,349	3,181,727
Treasury preferred shares linked to mandatorily convertible notes	47,285	77,580
Treasury common shares linked to mandatorily convertible notes	18,416	74,998
Total	5,283,980	5,365,303
Basic		
Earnings per preferred share	2.12	0.54
Earnings per common share	2.12	0.54
Diluted		
Earnings per convertible notes linked to preferred share (*)	2.36	0.54
Earnings per convertible notes linked to common share (*)	2.36	0.54
Continuous operations		
Basic		
Earnings per preferred share	2.12	0.58
Earnings per common share	2.12	0.58
Diluted		
Earnings per convertible notes linked to preferred share (*)	2.36	0.58
Earnings per convertible notes linked to common share (*)	2.36	0.58

Discontinued operations

Basic

Earnings per preferred share	(0.04)
Earnings per common share	(0.04)

Diluted

Earnings per convertible notes linked to preferred share (*)	(0.04)
Earnings per convertible notes linked to common share (*)	(0.04)

e) Remuneration of Stockholders

In April 2011 (subsequent event), the Board of Directors approved the payment on April 29, 2011, of the first installment of interest on capital, in the amount of R\$3,174 million, corresponding to R\$0.608246495 per outstanding share, common or preferred shares, of Vale's issuance.

On January 14, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the payment from January 31, 2011, of interest on capital, in the total gross amount of R\$1,670 millions, which corresponds to approximately R\$0.320048038 per outstanding shares, common or preferred, of Vale issuance. This value is subject to the incidence of income tax withheld at the actual rate.

Table of Contents**23 Derivatives****Effects of Derivatives on the balance sheet**

	March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)		Assets December 31, 2010		March 31, 2011 (Unaudited)		Consolidated Liabilities December 31, 2010	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives not designated as hedge								
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk								
CDI & TJLP vs. floating & fixed swap		703,115		499,479				
EURO floating rate vs. USD floating rate swap	1,139		853					
Swap USD fixed rate vs. CDI					31,229	313	33,992	328
Swap USD floating rate vs. fixed rate							602	168
USD floating rate vs. fixed USD rate swap					3,893	563	6,342	
EuroBond Swap		54,983						13,649
Pre Dollar Swap		4,338		1,447				
AUD floating rate vs. fixed USD rate swap			4,131					
	1,139	762,436	4,984	500,926	35,122	876	40,936	14,145
Commodities price risk								
Nickel								
Purchase/ sell fixed price Strategic program	27,059	570	20,864	796	5,565		19,650	784
Copper							24,863	
Copper scrap / Strategic copper	111							
Maritime Freight							2,838	
Bunker oil	64,884		25,575					
Coal							3,385	
Copper							510	
	92,054	570	46,439	796	5,565		51,246	784
Derivatives designated as hedge								
Cash flow hedge	75,255		35,847					
Strategic nickel						98,550		87,751
Aluminum								
	75,255		35,847			98,550		87,751
Total	168,448	763,006	87,270	501,722	40,687	99,426	92,182	102,680

	March 31, 2011		Parent Company Assets December 31, 2010	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives not designated as hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				

Edgar Filing: Vale S.A. - Form 6-K

CDI & TJLP vs. floating & fixed swap		446,010		282,680
EURO floating rate vs. USD floating rate swap	1,139		854	
Swap USD fixed rate vs. CDI				
Swap USD floating rate vs. fixed rate				
Pre Dollar Swap		4,338		1,447
	1,139	450,348	854	284,127
Commodities price risk				
Nickel				
Derivatives designated as hedge				
Cash flow hedge	75,255		35,847	
Aluminum				
	75,255		35,847	
Total	76,394	450,348	36,701	284,127

Table of Contents**Effects of Derivatives on the Income Statement**

	Consolidated (Unaudited)		Parent Company (Unaudited)	
	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
Derivatives not designated as hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
CDI & TJLP vs. floating & fixed swap	290,107	(76,284)	197,763	(53,768)
Swap USD floating rate vs. fixed rate	(97)	1,500		
EURO floating rate vs. USD floating rate swap	286	(750)	286	(750)
AUD floating rate vs. fixed USD rate swap	(286)	2,834		
Swap USD fixed rate vs. CDI	2,778	(254)		
Swap NDF		(317)		
Swap floating Libro vs. fixed Libor	(99)	(1,804)		
EuroBond Swap	69,883			
Pre Dollar Swap	2,891		2,891	
	365,463	(75,075)	200,940	(54,518)
Commodities price risk				
Nickel				
Purchase/ sell fixed price	22,757	(15,923)		
Strategic program	24,993	(249,371)		
Copper				
Scraps/ strategic copper	131	8		
Maritime Freight		(5,078)		
Bunker oil	53,394	(11,110)		
Coal	(33)	(2,059)		
	101,242	(283,533)		
Embedded derivatives:				
Energy purchase/ aluminum option	(12,074)	(40,943)		
	(12,074)	(40,943)		
Derivatives designated as hedge				
Strategic nickel	(55,353)			
	(55,353)			
Total	399,278	(399,551)	200,940	(54,518)
Financial Income	467,220	4,342	200,940	
Financial (Expense)	(67,942)	(403,893)		(54,518)
	399,278	(399,551)	200,940	(54,518)

Effects of derivatives on the cash**Consolidated (Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2011	Parent Company (Unaudited) March 31, 2010
Derivatives not designated as hedge				
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk				
CDI & TJLP vs. floating & fixed swap	(81,067)	(51,446)	(34,435)	(23,738)
Swap USD floating rate vs. fixed rate	1,873	3,069		
AUD floating rate vs. fixed USD rate swap	(3,866)	(1,996)		
Swap USD fixed rate vs. CDI		18,722		
Swap floating Libro vs. fixed Libor		246		
	(83,060)	(31,405)	(34,435)	(23,738)
Commodities price risk				
Nickel				
Purchase/ sell fixed price	(1,517)	(1,462)		
Strategic program		24,853		
Scraps/ strategic copper	493			
Maritime Freight	2,852	(18,105)		
Bunker oil	(12,556)	(22,900)		
Aluminum		27,640		
Coal	3,436			
	(7,292)	10,026		
Embedded derivatives:				
Derivatives designated as hedge				
Strategic nickel	55,353			
Cash flow hedge	(22,592)	(6,403)		
Aluminum	11,865	23,670		
	44,626	17,267		
Total	(45,726)	(4,112)	(34,435)	(23,738)
Gains (losses) unrealized derivative	353,552	(403,663)	166,505	(78,256)

Table of Contents**Effects of derivatives designated as hedge:****Cash Flow Hedge**

The effects of cash flow hedge impact the stockholders' equity and are presented on the following tables (unaudited):

	Currencies	Nickel	Others	Parent Company Total	Non-controlling interest	Consolidated Total
Fair value measurements	23,838	(69,798)	1,249	(44,711)	1,200	(43,511)
Reclassification to results due to realization		55,353		55,353		55,353
Changes in March 31, 2011	23,838	(14,445)	1,249	10,642	1,200	11,842
Fair value measurements	62,631	(95,928)	(20,446)	(53,743)	8,106	(45,637)
Reclassification to results due to realization	(6,403)		23,669	17,266		17,266
Changes in March 31, 2010	56,228	(95,928)	3,223	(36,477)	8,106	(28,371)

The maturities dates of the consolidated financial instruments are as follows:

Interest rates/ Currencies	December 2019
Bunker Oil	December 2011
Nickel	December 2012
Copper	February 2011

Additional information about derivatives financial instruments**Value at Risk computation methodology**

The Value at Risk of the positions was measured using a delta-Normal parametric approach, which considers that the future distribution of the risk factors and its correlations tends to present the same statistic properties verified in the historical data. The value at risk of Vale's derivatives current positions was estimated considering one business day time horizon and a 95% confidence level.

Contracts subjected to margin calls

Vale has contracts subject to margin calls only for part of nickel trades executed by its wholly-owned subsidiary Vale Canada Ltd. The total cash amount as of March 31 2011 was not relevant.

Initial Cost of Contracts

The financial derivatives negotiated by Vale and its controlled companies described in this document didn't have initial costs (initial cash flow) associated. Even the option contracts were executed through zero cost structures (zero cost collars).

The following tables show as of March 31, 2011, the derivatives positions for Vale and controlled companies with the following information: notional amount, fair value, value at risk, gains or losses in the period and the fair value for the remaining years of the operations per each group of instruments:

Protection program for the Real denominated debt indexed to CDI

CDI vs. USD fixed rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into swap transactions to convert the cash flows from debt instruments denominated in Brazilian Reais linked to CDI to U.S. Dollars. In those swaps, Vale pays fixed rates in U.S. Dollars and receives payments linked to CDI.

CDI vs. USD floating rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into swap transactions to convert the cash flows from debt instruments denominated in Brazilian Reais linked to CDI to U.S. Dollars. In those swaps, Vale pays floating rates in U.S. Dollars (Libor – London Interbank Offered Rate) and receives payments linked to CDI.

Table of Contents

Those instruments were used to convert the cash flows from debentures issued in 2006 with a nominal value of R\$5.5 billion, from the NCE (Credit Export Notes) issued in 2008 with nominal value of R\$ 2 billion and also from property and services acquisition financing realized in 2006 and 2007 with nominal value of R\$1 billion.

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Fair value		Realized Gain/LossVaR			R\$ Million Fair value by year			
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-12	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	CDI vs. fixed rate swap	R\$ 5,542			R\$ 5,542	CDI	101.14%	5,771	5,743	77			
Receivable	R\$ 5,542	R\$ 5,542	CDI	101.14%	5,771	5,743	77						
Payable	USD 3,144	USD 3,144	USD+	3.87%	(5,282)	(5,412)	(30)						
Net					489	331	47	67	368	430	(215)	36	(130)
CDI vs. floating rate swap													
Receivable	R\$ 428	R\$ 428	CDI	103.50%	442	453	23						
Payable	USD 250	USD 250	Libor+	0.99%	(425)	(437)	(3)						
Net					17	16	20	5	21	40	33	22	(99)

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts**Protected Item: Debts linked to BRL**

The protected items are the Debts linked to BRL because the objective of this protection is to transform the obligations linked to BRL into obligations linked to USD so as to achieve a currency offset by matching Vale's receivables (mainly linked to USD) with Vale's payables.

Protection program for the real denominated debt indexed to TJLP

TJLP vs. USD fixed rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into swap transactions to convert the cash flows of the loans with Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) from TJLP² to U.S. Dollars. In those swaps, Vale pays fixed rates in U.S. Dollars and receives payments linked to TJLP.

TJLP vs. USD floating rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into swap transactions to convert the cash flows of the loans with BNDES from TJLP to U.S. Dollars. In those swaps, Vale pays floating rates in U.S. Dollars and receives payments linked to TJLP.

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Fair value		Realized Gain/LossVaR			R\$ Million Fair value by year			
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-12	2011	2012	2013	2014-2017	2017-2019
	Swap TJLP vs. fixed rate swap												

Edgar Filing: Vale S.A. - Form 6-K

Receivable	R\$	2,595	R\$	2,418	TJLP+ 1.45%	2,201	2,072	32						
Payable	USD	1,327	USD	1,228	USD+ 2.95%	(2,058)	(1,966)	(20)						
Net						143	106	12	28	95	127	110	(118)	(71)
Swap TJLP vs. floating rate swap														
Receivable	R\$	737	R\$	733	TJLP+ 0.96%	615	618	4						
					Libor									
Payable	USD	371	USD	372	+ -1.14%	(561)	(571)	(2)						
Net						54	47	2	10	5	142	24	(49)	(68)

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Protected Item: Debts linked to BRL

The protected items are the Debts linked to BRL because the objective of this protection is to transform the obligations linked to BRL into obligations linked to USD so as to achieve a currency offset by matching Vale's receivables (mainly linked to USD) with Vale's payables.

Protection program for the Real denominated fixed rate debt

BRL fixed rate vs. USD fixed rate swap: In order to hedge the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into a swap transaction to convert the cash flows from loans rate with Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) in Brazilian Reais linked to fixed rate to U.S. Dollars linked to fixed. Vale receives fixed rates in Reais and pays fixed rates in U.S. Dollars.

² Due to TJLP derivatives market liquidity constraints, some swap trades were done through CDI equivalency.

Table of Contents

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Realized			R\$ Million						
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			Fair value	Gain/Loss	VaR	Fair value by year						
					31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-11	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
BRL fixed rate vs. USD fixed rate swap														
Receivable	R\$ 229	R\$ 204	Fixed	4.50%	176	157	0.6							
Payable	USD 136	USD 121	USD+	-1.77%	(172)	(156)	0.2							
Net					4	1	0.8	3	10	14	6	3		(29)

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Protected Item: Debts linked to BRL

The protected items are the Debts linked to BRL because the objective of this protection is to transform the obligations linked to BRL into obligations linked to USD so as to achieve a currency offset by matching Vale's receivables (mainly linked to USD) with Vale's payables.

Foreign Exchange cash flow hedge

Brazilian Real fixed rate vs. USD fixed rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into swap transactions to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure that arises from the currency mismatch between the revenues denominated in U.S. Dollars and the disbursements and investments denominated in Brazilian Reais.

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Realized			R\$ million	
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			Fair value	Gain/Loss	VaR	Fair value by year	
					31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-11	2011
Receivable	R\$ 880	R\$ 880	Fixed	8.78%	892	869			
Payable	USD 510	USD 510	USD+	0.00%	(817)	(833)			
Net					75	36		10	75

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Hedged Item: part of Vale's revenues in USD

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the hedged items' P&L due to BRL/USD exchange rate.

Protection program for the Euro denominated floating rate debt

Euro floating rate vs. USD floating rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into a swap transaction to convert the cash flows from loans in Euros linked to Euribor to U.S. Dollars linked to Libor. This trade was used to convert the cash flow of a debt in Euros, with an outstanding notional amount of \$2 million, issued in 2003 by Vale. In this trade, Vale receives floating rates in Euros (Euribor) and pays floating rates in U.S. Dollars (Libor).

R\$ million

Flow	Notional (\$ million)				Index	Average rate	Fair Value		Realized	VaR	Fair value
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Gain/Loss		2011
Receivable	€ 2	€ 2	EUR	EUR	Libor+0,875%	5	5.3				
Payable	USD 3	USD 3	USD	USD	Libor+1,0425%	(4)	(4.5)				
Net						1	0.8		0.04		1

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Protected Item: Vale's Debt linked to EUR.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the hedged items P&L due to EUR/USD exchange rate.

EUR fixed rate vs. USD fixed rate swap: In order to hedge the cash flow volatility, Vale entered into a swap transaction to convert the cash flows from loans in Euros linked to fixed rate to U.S. Dollars linked to fixed rate. Vale receives fixed rates in

Table of Contents

Euros and pays fixed rates in U.S. Dollars. This trade was used to convert the cash flow of a debt in Euros, with an outstanding notional amount of 750 million, issued in 2010 by Vale.

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Fair value		Realized		R\$ million				
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Gain/Loss	VaR	Fair value by year				
Receivable	500	500	EUR	4.375%	1,256	1,267	49						
Payable	USD 675	675	USD	4.712%	(1,201)	(1,281)	(51)						
Net					55	(14)	(2)	11	(3)	(2)	60		

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts**Protected Item: Vale's Debt linked to EUR**

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the hedged items P&L due to EUR/USD exchange rate.

Protection program for the USD floating rate debt

USD floating rate vs. USD fixed rate swap In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, Vale Canada Ltd., Vale's wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a swap to convert U.S. Dollar floating rate debt into U.S. Dollar fixed rate debt. Vale Canada used this instrument to convert the cash flow of a debt issued in 2004 with notional amount of US\$ 200 million. In this trade, Vale pays fixed rates in U.S. Dollars and receives floating rates in U.S. Dollars (Libor).

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Fair value		Realized		R\$ million	
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Gain/Loss	VaR	Fair value by year	
Receivable	USD 100	USD 100	USD	Libor	164	167	0			163
Payable			USD	4,795%	(168)	(173)	(2)			(168)
Net					(4)	(6)	(2)	0.1		(5)

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts**Protected Item: Vale Canada's floating rate debt.**

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items P&L due to Libor.

Foreign Exchange protection program for Coal Fixed Price Sales

In order to reduce the cash flow volatility associated with a fixed price coal contract, Vale used Australian Dollar forward purchase in order to equalize production cost and revenues currencies.

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Index	Average rate	Fair value		Realized		R\$ million	
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Gain/Loss	VaR	Fair value by year	
Receivable	USD 100	USD 100	USD	Libor	164	167	0			163
Payable			USD	4,795%	(168)	(173)	(2)			(168)
Net					(4)	(6)	(2)	0.1		(5)

Flow	Notional (\$ million)		Buy/Sell (AUD/USD)	Average rate		2011
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10		31-Mar-11	31-Mar-11	
Forward	0	AUD 7	B	4	4	

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Protected Item: part of Vale's costs in Australian Dollar.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items' P&L due to USD/AUD exchange rate.

Commodity Derivative Positions

The Company's cash flow is also exposed to several market risks associated to global commodities price volatilities. To offset these volatilities, Vale contracted the following derivatives transactions:

Nickel Sales Hedging Program

Table of Contents

In order to reduce the cash flow volatility in 2011 and 2012, hedging transactions were implemented. These transactions fixed the prices of part of the sales in the period.

Flow	Notional (ton)			Average Strike (USD/ton)	Fair value	Realized			R\$ million Fair value by year	
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Buy/Sell			Gain/Loss	VaR	2011	2012	
Forward	52,311	18,750	S	24,840	(85)	(87)	(43)	74	(69)	(16)

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Protected Item: part of Vale's revenues linked to Nickel price.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items' P&L due to Nickel price.

Nickel Fixed Price Program

In order to maintain the exposure to Nickel price fluctuations, we entered into derivatives to convert to floating prices all contracts with clients that required a fixed price. These trades aim to guarantee that the prices of these operations would be the same of the average prices negotiated in LME in the date the product is delivered to the client. It normally involves buying Nickel forwards (Over-the-Counter) or futures (exchange negotiated). Those operations are usually reverted before the maturity in order to match the settlement dates of the commercial contracts in which the prices are fixed. Whenever the Nickel Strategic cash flow protection program or the Nickel Sales Hedging Program are executed, the Nickel Fixed Price Program is interrupted.

Flow	Notional (ton)			Average Strike (USD/ton)	Fair value	Realized			R\$ million Fair value by year	
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Buy/Sell			Gain/Loss	VaR	2011	2012	
Nickel Futures	822	2,172	B	21,045	7	22	21	1	6	1

Type of contracts: LME Contracts

Protected Item: part of Vale's revenues linked to fixed price sales of Nickel.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items' P&L due to Nickel price.

Nickel Purchase Protection Program

In order to reduce the cash flow volatility and eliminate the mismatch between the pricing of the purchased nickel (concentrate, cathode, sinter and others) and the pricing of the final product sold to our clients, hedging transactions were implemented. The items purchased are raw materials utilized to produce refined Nickel. The trades are usually implemented by the sale of nickel forward or future contracts at LME or over-the-counter operations.

Flow	Notional (ton)			Average Strike (USD/ton)	Fair value	Realized			R\$ million Fair value by year	
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Buy/Sell			Gain/Loss	VaR	2011	2012	
Nickel Futures	4,778	108	S	27,974	19	(0.3)	2	7		19

Type of contracts: LME Contracts

Protected Item: part of Vale's revenues linked to Nickel price.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items P&L due to Nickel price.

Bunker Oil Purchase Protection Program

In order to reduce the impact of bunker oil price fluctuation on Vale's freight hiring and consequently reducing the company's cash flow volatility, bunker oil derivatives were implemented. These transactions are usually executed through forward purchases and swaps.

Flow	Notional (mt)		Buy/Sell	Average Strike (USD/mt)	Fair value		Realized		R\$ million Fair value by year 2011
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	Gain/Loss	VaR	
Forward	246,000	240,000	B	491	58	19	13	11	58

Table of Contents

Type of contracts: OTC Contracts

Protected Item: part of Vale's costs linked to Bunker Oil price.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items' P&L due to Bunker Oil price.

Copper Scrap Purchase Protection Program

This program was implemented in order to reduce the cash flow volatility due to the quotation period mismatch between the pricing period of copper scrap purchase and the pricing period of final products sale to the clients, as the copper scrap combined with other raw materials or inputs of Vale's wholly-owned subsidiary, Vale Canada Ltd, to produce copper. This program usually is implemented by the sale of forwards or futures at LME or Over-the-Counter operations.

Flow	Notional (lbs)		Buy/Sell	Average Strike (USD/lbs)	Fair value		Realized		VaR	R\$ million Fair value by year 2011
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-11		
	Forward	535,699			386,675	S	4.4	0.1		

Tipo de contrato: OTC Contracts

Item protegido: part of Vale's revenues linked to Coal price.

The P&L shown in the table above is offset by the protected items' P&L due to Coal price

Embedded Derivative Positions

The Company's cash flow is also exposed to several market risks associated to contracts that contain embedded derivatives or derivative-like features. From Vale's perspective, it may include, but is not limited to, commercial contracts, procurement contracts, rental contracts, bonds, insurance policies and loans. The following embedded derivatives were observed in 2011:

Raw material and intermediate products purchase

Nickel concentrate and raw materials purchase agreements of Vale Canada Ltd, Vale's wholly-owned subsidiary, in which there are provisions based on nickel and copper future prices behavior. These provisions are considered as embedded derivatives.

Flow	Notional (ton)		Buy/Sell	Average Strike (USD/ton)	Fair value		Realized		VaR	R\$ million Fair value by year 2011
	31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10			31-Mar-11	31-Dec-10	31-Mar-11	31-Mar-11		
	Nickel Forwards	2,087			1,960	S	26,959	(1)		
Copper Forwards	6,093	6,389		9,645	(1)	(5)	(11)		(1)	
Total					(2)	(7)	(22)	6		(2)

Derivative Positions from jointly controlled companies

Below we present the fair values of the derivatives from jointly controlled companies. These instruments are managed under the risk policies of each company. However the effects of mark-to-market are recognized in financial statements to the extent of participation of each of these companies.

Protection program

In order to reduce the cash flow volatility, swap transactions was contracted to convert into Reais the cash flows from debt instruments denominated in US Dollars. In this swap, fixed rates in U.S. Dollars are received and payments linked to Reais (CDI index) are made.