



Reference Form 2025

(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)



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1. Activities of the issuer

1.1. Issuer's history

Vale S.A. (“Vale” or “Company”) was incorporated on January 11, 1943. Its headquarters are located at Praia de Botafogo, No. 186, rooms 1101, 1701 and 1801, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, and its securities are traded on the stock exchanges – B3 – S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (VALE3), New York Stock Exchange – NYSE (VALE) and Madrid – LATIBEX (XVALO).

Operational history

Vale's history is directly linked to the development of mining in Brazil and began with the operation of the Vitória-Minas Railroad (“EFVM”), which has transported iron ore and agricultural products since the early 20th century and is still one of the few Brazilian railways to maintain continuous passenger transport.

In 1908, two English engineers established the Brazilian Hematite Syndicate (“BHS”), a company that gained the monopoly of mining operations in the Itabira/MG region. Subsequently, the Itabira Iron Ore Company (IIOC) was established to replace BHS. IIOC was headquartered in London and a representative in Brazil, and received authorization from the Brazilian government to operate in Brazil. The objective of IIOC's was to explore, commercialize, transport and export iron ore from the ore deposits in the region, and to exploit the cargo and passengers transport of EFVM through the Vale do Rio Doce, in the Southeast region of Brazil, to the port of Vitória/ES.

During the Vargas Government, President Getúlio Vargas emphasized the need to nationalize mineral reserves. In 1939, IIOC lost the concessions it held, but, according to the Mining Code, it remained the owner of the land and iron mines in Itabira. In 1942, the British government assumed the obligation to acquire and transfer the iron ore deposits belonging to IIOC to the Brazilian government. In the same year, through Decree-Law No. 4,352, the bases for organizing the Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (“CVRD”) were defined, established in 1943 as a mixed economy company with a similar objective to IIOC.

In the 1950s, with the beginning of pellet production by CVRD, the pelletizing plants integrated into the mine-railroad-port structure. CVRD began to use a highly important railroad and had port facilities for ore shipment, in addition to a substantial share of mineral wealth. Thus, CVRD managed to increase its exports, reaching markets such as the United States, Europe and Japan.

However, for CVRD to advance on the world stage, it was necessary to expand its export capacity. The 1960s were marked by the expansion of its international market presence, through the inauguration of the Tubarão Port, in the State of Espírito Santo, and the signing of long-term agreements with Japanese and German steel mills. The signing of these contracts quickly made Japan and Germany the main markets for CVRD. In 1967, the Germans consumed about 30% of CVRD's iron exports, and the Japanese, 21%.

Over the years, CVRD's internationalization expanded, resulting in the export of ore to China starting in 1973, which is now the main destination for the Company's products. In 1979, the implementation of the Carajás Iron Project began, and, in February 1985, the Carajás Railroad (“EFC”) and the Ferro Carajás Project were inaugurated. As a result, the Company's production was classified into three distinct logistical systems: North, Southeast and South.

In 1990, the National Privatization Program was instituted in Brazil, lasting until 1997, the year CVRD was privatized through an auction, which transferred control of the Company from the government to a holding company, constituted by a group of private companies and pension funds.

In the early 2000s, decisive initiatives were taken for Vale's operational expansion. In 2004, Sossego Mine, the Company's first copper operation, was inaugurated, and in 2006, the Brucutu Mine, the largest iron mine in production in Minas Gerais. In 2006, the Company's acquisition of the Canadian mining company Inco Limited, now Vale Canada Limited (“Vale Canada”), diversified its product portfolio, consolidating its presence in the Energy Transition Metals sector.

In 2007, with the Company consolidation as a global enterprise, CVRD adopted Vale as its new name and brand.

In 2009, Vale signed an open letter to Brazil on climate change, presenting its voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions. The letter was a milestone, because, for the first time, companies in the country’s production sector formally presented initiatives to combat global warming.

In 2015, the rupture of one of the iron ore tailings dams located in Germano Mining Complex, in Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco Mineração S.A., a company in which Vale holds a 50% stake, occurred. In 2019, the rupture of Dam I at the Córrego do Feijão Mine, in Brumadinho/MG, also marked Vale’s history. These events caused extensive social, environmental and material impacts in the affected regions.

In 2016, Vale inaugurated the S11D Eliezer Batista Complex, located in Canaã dos Carajás/PA, the largest mining project in the Company’s history. The operation combines innovative technology, low cost and high productivity.

Currently, there is a change in the profile of iron ore demand, with greater opportunities for segmentation and growth in demand for high quality. The Company is therefore facing a unique transformation, aimed at delivering the decarbonization solutions required by the steel industry.

Stock and trading history

Over the years, Vale’s shareholder history has undergone several transformations, reflecting its evolution in the Brazilian and global scenario.

In 1997, in the context of the privatization auction, the control of the Company was transferred to Valepar S.A. (“Valepar”), a holding company that won the auction. In the same year, also in the context of privatization, the Brazilian government conducted a restricted offer of part of its common and class A preferred shares issued by Vale to the Company’s employees.

Vale’s internationalization gained prominence in 2000, when American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), representing Vale’s preferred shares, began trading on the NYSE. In 2002, ADRs related to the Company’s common share were also included on the NYSE, expanding its international presence. In 2000, Vale’s securities also started began trading on the Madrid Stock Exchange – Latibex.

In 2002, the Brazilian government conducted a strategic divestment of its common shares issued by Vale, retaining directly only Vale’s special class preferred shares (“golden shares”).

The year 2017 marked an important chapter in Vale’s history: as proposed by Valepar’s shareholders (Litel Participações S.A., Litela Participações S.A., Bradespar S.A., Mitsui & Co, Ltd. and BNDES Participações S.A. – BNDESPAR), a profound restructuring of the Company’s corporate governance was carried out.

This movement included: (i) the voluntary conversion of class “A” preferred shares into common shares issued by Vale; (ii) the amendment of the to comply with the rules of the Novo Mercado; (iii) the merger of Valepar into Vale; and (iv) the signing of a new Shareholders’ Agreement by Valepar shareholders (Litel Participações S.A., Litela Participações S.A., Bradespar S.A., Mitsui & Co, Ltd. and BNDES Participações S.A. – BNDESPAR), which established some transition rules.

Subsequently, still in 2017, the conversion of all class “A” preferred shares into common shares and additional amendments to the Bylaws were approved, allowing the Company’s migration to the Novo Mercado. Vale’s shares began trading on B3’s special listing segment, the Novo Mercado, on December 22, 2017.

The Shareholders’ Agreement signed in 2017 expired in November 2020, and since then, there has been no Vale shareholders’ agreement in effect, and the Company no longer has a controlling shareholder.

1.2. Description of the main activities of the issuer and its controlled companies

Vale is one of the largest metals and mining companies in the world, based on market capitalization. The Company is one of the world's largest producers of iron ore, iron ore agglomerates and nickel. Vale also produces copper. Nickel and copper concentrates contain by-products such as platinum group metals ("PGM"), gold, silver and cobalt. The Company is engaged in greenfield mineral exploration in six countries. In Brazil and other regions of the world, it operates large logistics systems, including railroads, maritime terminals and ports, integrated with mining operations. In addition, the Company has distribution centers to support the delivery of iron ore worldwide. Vale also holds investments directly in energy businesses and through affiliates and joint ventures.

For more information on the activities carried out by the Company and its subsidiaries and the markets in which they operate, see items 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7 of this Reference Form.

1.3. Information related to operating segments

a. products and services commercialized

Iron Ore Solutions – Consists in the extraction of iron ore and production of iron ore agglomerates, as well as the northern, southern and southeastern transport corridors, including railroads, ports, terminals and vessels, linked to mining operations.

- **Iron ore.** Vale operates three systems in Brazil for the production and distribution of iron ore, namely: Northern, Southeast and South Systems. The Northern System is fully integrated and consists of three mining complexes, a railroad and a maritime terminal. The Southeastern System is fully integrated, consisting of three mining complexes, a railroad, a maritime terminal and a port. The Southern System consists of two mining complexes and two maritime terminals.
- **Iron ore pellets and other ferrous products.** Vale currently has a diverse agglomerates portfolio, which includes both pellets and briquettes. Vale operates eight pelletizing plants in Brazil and two in Oman dedicated to pellet production, and two briquetting plants in Brazil for briquette production.

Energy Transition Metals – Consists in the production of nonferrous minerals, including nickel (co-products and by-products) and copper operations.

- **Nickel and other products.** The Company's main nickel operations are conducted through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vale Canada Limited ("Vale Canada"), which has mines and processing plants in Canada and Indonesia (a minority stake in PT Vale Indonesia Tbk, which exploits nickel assets), and controls and operates nickel refining facilities in the United Kingdom and Japan. The ore extracted by Vale Canada in the Company's operations in Sudbury (Ontario) produces by-products such as cobalt, PGMs, silver, and gold. These by-products are processed at the refining facilities in Port Colborne (Ontario). Additionally, Vale also produces refined cobalt at its facilities in Long Harbour (Newfoundland and Labrador) and has nickel operations in Onça Puma, located in the State of Pará.
- **Copper.** In Brazil, Vale produces copper concentrates in the Sossego and Salobo mines, in Carajás, State of Pará. In Canada, through Vale Canada, Vale produces copper concentrates and copper cathodes, associated with its nickel mining operations in Sudbury (Ontario) Voisey's Bay and Long Harbour (Newfoundland and Labrador).
- **Other metals for energy transition.** Vale also receives payments for the silver and gold contained in the copper concentrates produced at the Salobo operation and for the gold contained in the copper concentrate produced at the Sossego operation, both in Brazil.

b. revenue from the segment and its share in the issuer's net revenue

	Fiscal year ended on December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Net operating revenue from continuing operations	<i>In millions of BRL</i>	<i>% total</i>	<i>In millions of BRL</i>	<i>% total</i>
<i>Iron Ore Solutions</i>				
Iron ore	134,335	65.2	138,006	66.3
Iron ore pellets	31,898	15.5	28,971	13.9
Other ferrous metals products and services	3,898	1.9	2,568	1.2
	170,131	82.6	169,545	81.5
<i>Energy Transition Metals</i>				
Nickel and other products ⁽¹⁾	19,883	9.7	26,009	12.5
Copper ⁽²⁾	15,231	7.4	11,835	5.7
Others	760	0.4	-	-
	35,874	17.4	37,844	18.2
Others	-	-	677	0.3
	206,005	100.0	208,066	100.0

(1) Includes nickel co-products (copper) and nickel by-products (cobalt, PGMs and other precious metals).

(2) Does not include copper produced in nickel operations.

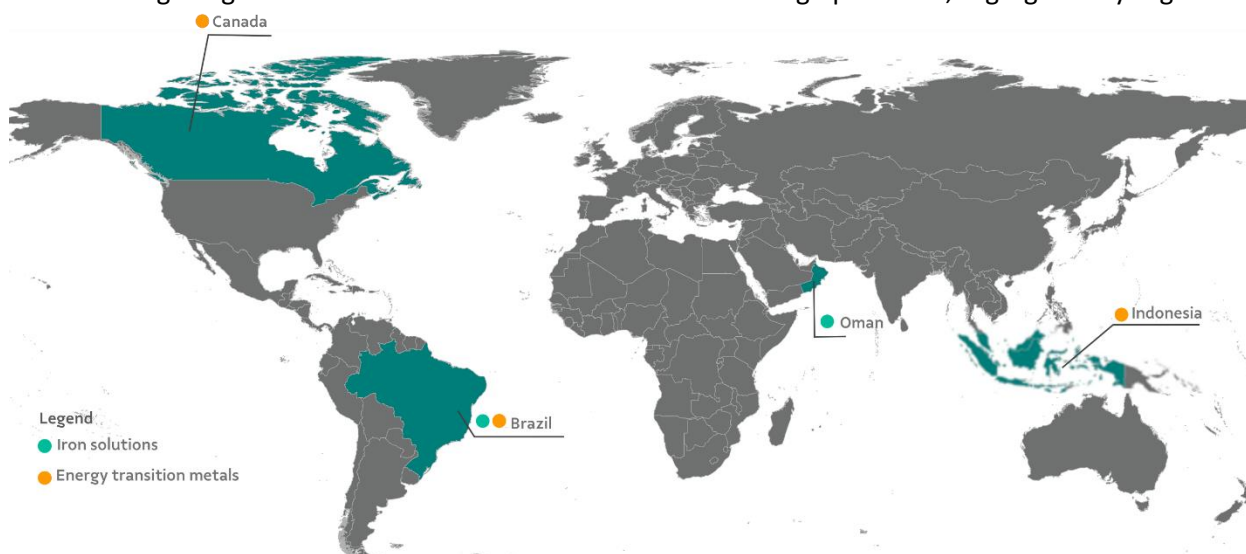
c. gain or loss resulting from the segment and its share in the issuer's net earnings

The Company does not present gain or loss by segment. The bodies responsible for making operational, resource allocation and performance evaluation decisions, including the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, use adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure. Adjusted EBITDA was reconciled with the Company's net earnings in item 2.5 of this Reference Form.

	Fiscal year ended on December 31,	
	2024	2023
	<i>In millions of BRL</i>	
Iron Ore Solutions	81,644	93,561
Energy Transition Metals	7,929	9,883
Others	(9,452)	(10,800)
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	80,121	92,564

1.4. Information related to products and services corresponding to operating segments

The following image describes the countries where Vale has mining operations, segregated by segment.



- characteristics of the production process
- characteristics of the distribution process

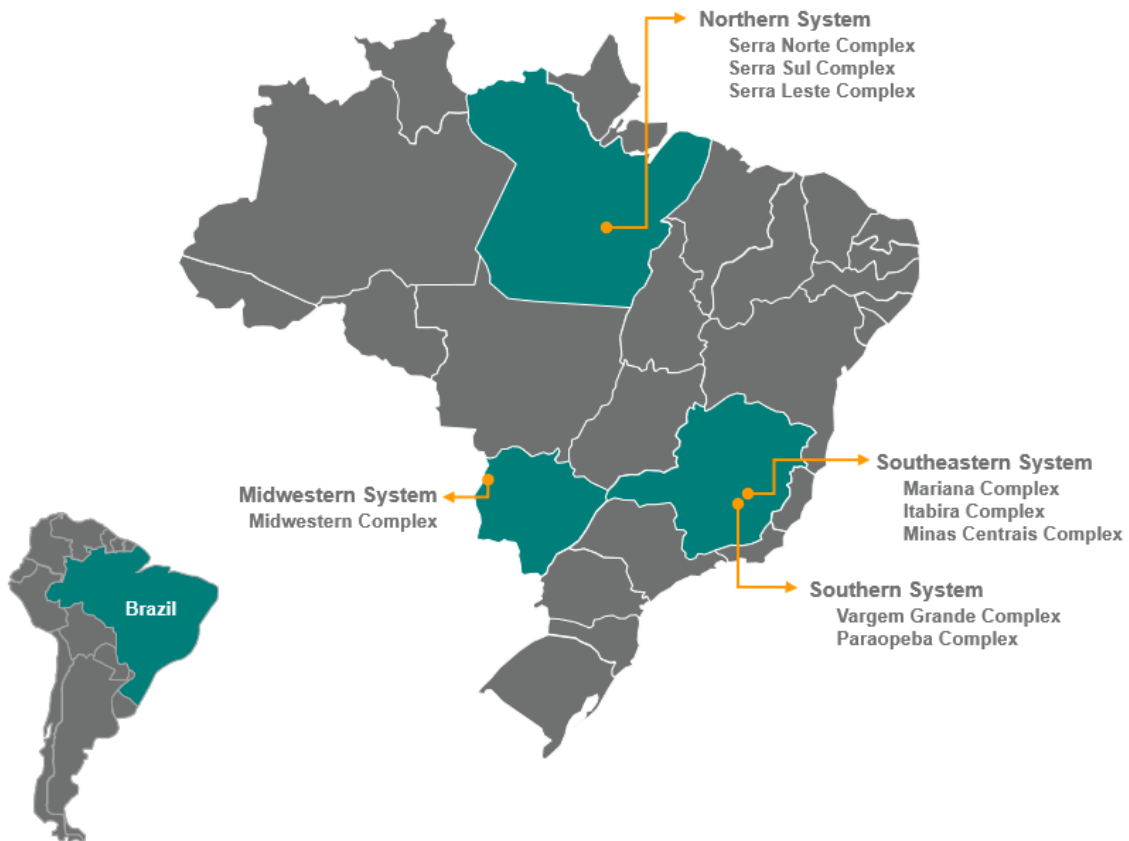
(i) Iron Ore Solutions

Vale's Iron Ore Solutions business comprises: (i) the production and extraction of iron ore; (ii) the production of iron ore agglomerates; and (iii) logistics and energy assets related to iron ore operations. Each of these operations is described below.

(a) Iron ore and iron ore agglomerate

Iron ore

Iron ore operations in Brazil are carried out mainly through Vale itself. Vale's iron ore mines, all open-pit, and the associated operations, are essentially concentrated in three systems: the Southeastern System, the Southern System and the Northern System, each has its own transport and logistics capacity. In addition to the properties described below, Vale has other non-material or non-operating properties, mainly surrounding its operations described in this section.



IRON ORE OPERATIONS

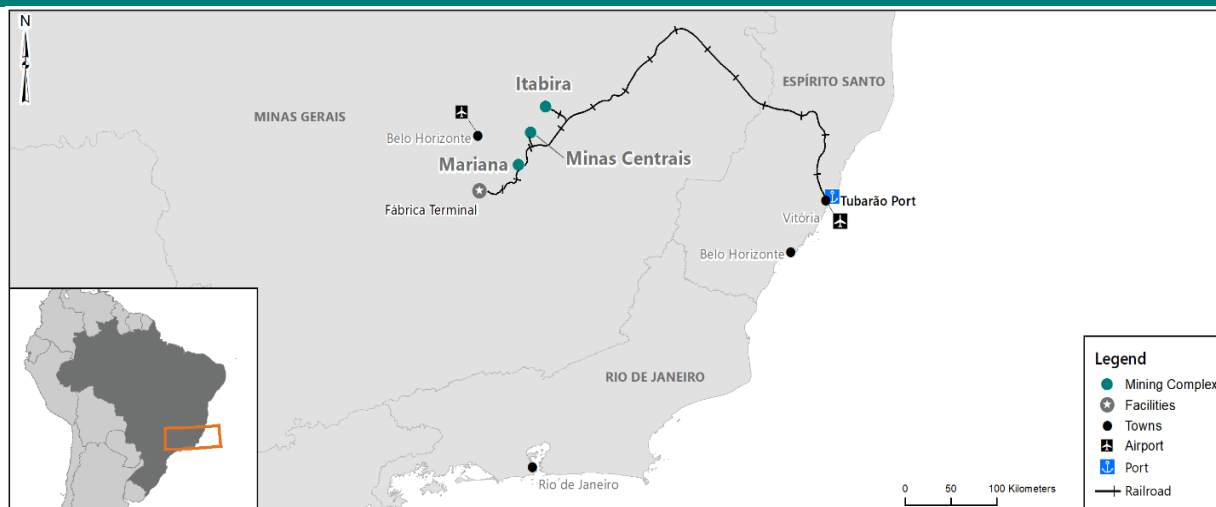
NORTHERN SYSTEM



Ownership interest	100%
Location	Carajás, State of Pará, Brazil
Operator	Vale S.A.
Mining complexes	Three mining complexes and a greenfield mineral project.: - Serra Norte (three main mining areas and three beneficiation plants). - Serra Sul (one main mining area and one beneficiation plant). - Serra Leste (one mining area and one beneficiation plant). - Serra do Rabo mineral project.
Mining titles ⁽¹⁾	Mining concessions without expiration date. Area: Serra Norte: 30,000 ha, Serra Sul: 98,910 ha, including the Serra do Rabo mineral project, and Serra Leste: 9,915 ha.
Stage/Operations	All complexes are in the production phase. Serra Norte has been in operation since 1984, Serra Sul since 2016, and Serra Leste since 2014. The Serra do Rabo mineral project is in the exploration phase – FEL 2 technical study (Pre-feasibility) in progress.
Key permit conditions	Vale has already obtained or expects to obtain the necessary authorizations for operations in a timely manner. The Company is in the process of obtaining or renewing (i) certain environmental licenses, including licenses related to approvals of protection buffers for cavities and lagoons, and (ii) approval of mining zones in areas with environmental management plans. As part of the Company's ongoing review of future licenses, a review of environmental protection buffers for Serra Sul was completed in 2023.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Open-pit mining operations with high-grade hematite ore (iron content around 65%) for Serra Norte, Serra Sul, and Serra Leste. In Serra Leste, there is also a small amount of Itabirito material (iron content of 35–60%). Serra Norte also employs the dredging method at the Gelado dam with iron ore tailings (iron content around 63%).
Associated facilities and infrastructure	Processing plants: In Serra Norte, two of the beneficiation plants apply the dry processing beneficiation process, which consists of crushing and screening, and one of the plants applies both dry and wet processing beneficiation in separate lines. This plant is connected to the facilities that receive ore from the Gelado tailings dam. The wet processing beneficiation process consists of size classification operations, including crushing, screening, hydrocycloning, magnetic concentration, and filtering. The production of this unit consists of sinter feed, pellet feed, and lump ore. The dry processing beneficiation in Serra Leste and Serra Sul consists of crushing and screening. Serra Sul and Serra Leste produce only sinter feed. Other facilities: Tailing and waste disposal structures in Serra Norte and Serra Leste and waste disposal structures in Serra Sul. Logistics: EFC transports iron ore from the mines to the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal, in the State of Maranhão. Iron ore from Serra Leste is transported by trucks from the mine site to EFC railroad. Ore from Serra Sul is shipped by a 101-kilometer-long railroad spur to the EFC railroad. Energy: Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's plants or acquired through power purchase agreements.

(1) Area with reserves and associated resources.

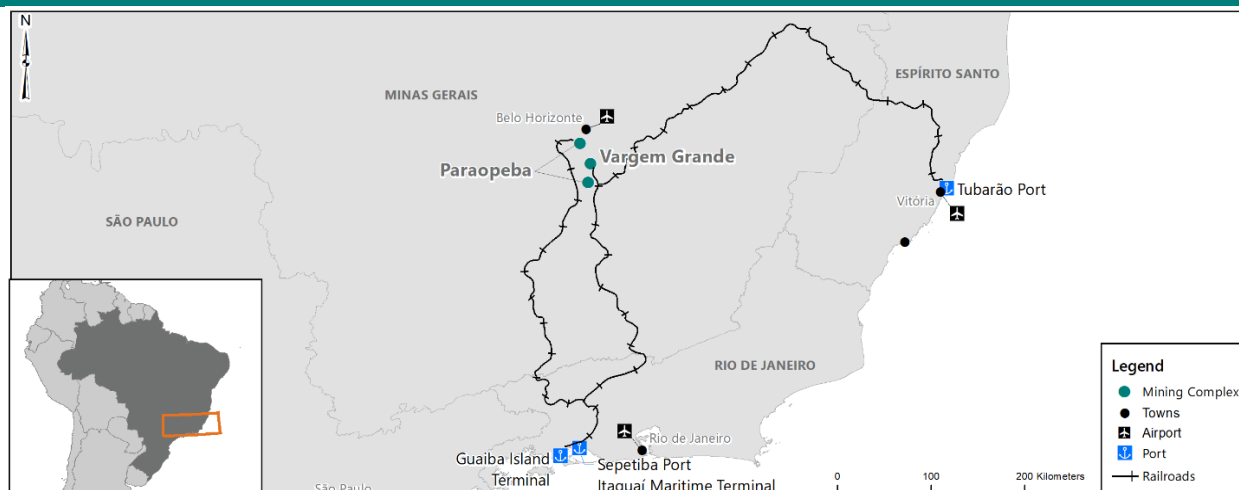
SOUTHEASTERN SYSTEM



Ownership interest	100% of Itabira and Mariana. 98.6% of Minas Centrais (China Baowu Steel Group Corporation Limited indirectly owns 1.4% of Minas Centrais due to its 50% stake in the Morro Agudo mine).
Location	Iron Quadrangle region of Minas Gerais, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Operator	Vale S.A.
Mining complexes	Three mining complexes: – Itabira (two mines and three main processing plants). – Minas Centrais (two mines and two main processing plants and one secondary plant). – Mariana (three mines and three main processing plants).
Mining Claims ⁽¹⁾	Predominantly, mining concessions with no expiry date. Area involved: Itabira: 8,429 ha, Minas Centrais: 5,431 ha and Mariana: 7,760 ha.
Phase/Operations	All complexes are in the production phase. Itabira has been operating since 1957, Minas Centrais since 1994 and Mariana since 1976.
Main conditions for licensing	The Company has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations. Vale is in the process of obtaining or renewing (i) certain environmental licenses, including licenses related to approvals of areas of influence of caves and dams and (ii) licenses for tailings and waste rock disposal sites.
Types of mine and mineralization styles	Open-pit mining operations with high proportions of itabirite ore to hematite ore. Itabirite ore has an iron content of 35–60%. Part of the ore is concentrated to reach the grade necessary for shipment and part is shipped and mixed in Asia, with high-grade ore from the Company's Northern System.
Facilities and associated infrastructure	Processing plants: Generally, run-of-mine ore is processed through standard stages of crushing, classification, and concentration, producing sinter feed, lump ore, and pellet feed at the beneficiation plants located in the mining complexes. Other facilities: Waste rock and tailings disposal structures in all complexes. Sand beneficiation and shipping structures in the Minas Centrais complex. Logistics: The EFVM railway connects the mining complexes of Itabira, Mariana, and Minas Centrais to the port of Tubarão. Energy: Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's power plants or purchased through power purchase agreements.

(1) Area with reserves and associated resources.

SOUTH SYSTEM



Ownership interest	100%
Location	Iron Quadrangle region of Minas Gerais, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Operator	Vale S.A.
Mining complexes	Two mining complexes: - Vargem Grande (five mines and five main processing plants). - Paraopeba (five mines and three main processing plants).
Mining Claims ⁽¹⁾	Mainly, mining concessions with no expiry date. Area involved: Vargem Grande: 6,373 ha and Paraopeba: 8,522 ha.
Phase/Operations	All complexes are in the production phase. Vargem Grande since 1942 and Paraopeba since 2003.
Main conditions for licensing	The Company has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations. Vale is in the process of obtaining or renewing (i) certain environmental licenses, including licenses related to approvals of areas of influence of caves and dams and (ii) licenses for tailings and waste rock disposal sites.
Types of mines and mineralization styles	Open-pit mining operations with high proportions of itabirite ore to hematite ore. Itabirite ore has an iron content of 35–60%. Part of the ore is concentrated to reach the grade necessary for shipment and part is shipped and mixed in Asia, with high-grade ore from the Company's Northern System.
Facilities and associated infrastructure	Processing plants: Run-of-mine is generally processed through standard crushing, classification and concentration steps, producing sinter feed, lump ore and pellet feed in processing plants located in mining complexes. Other facilities: Waste rock and tailings disposal structures in all complexes. Logistics: MRS S.A. ("MRS") carries iron ore products from the mines to the maritime terminals of Ilha Guaíba and Itaguaí, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The EFVM railroad connects some mines to the Tubarão port, in the State of Espírito Santo. Energy: Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's power plants or purchased through power purchase agreements.

(1) Area with reserves and associated resources.

Iron ore pellets operations

Vale produces iron ore pellets in Brazil and Oman, directly and through joint ventures, as shown in the table below. The Company's estimated total rated capacity is 54.8 Mtpy, including the total capacity of the pelletizing plants in Oman, the joint ventures and Tubarão, but not including the capacity of the plants operated by the Samarco joint venture.

IRON ORE PELLETS OPERATIONS



	TUBARÃO	FÁBRICA	VARGEM GRANDE	SÃO LUIS
Ownership interest ⁽¹⁾	- Tubarão VIII (100% Vale) - Itabasco (50.9% Vale) - Hispanobrás (50.89% Vale) - Kobrasco (50% Vale) - Two Nibrasco plants (51% Vale)	100% owned by Vale	100% owned by Vale	100% owned by Vale
Location	State of Espírito Santo, Brazil	State of Minas Gerais, Brazil	State of Minas Gerais, Brazil	State of Maranhão, Brazil
Operator	Vale S.A.	Vale S.A.	Vale S.A.	Vale S.A.
Capacity (Mtpy)	31.3 ⁽²⁾	4.5	7.0	7.5
Operations	Onewholly-owned pelletizing plant (Tubarão VIII) and five leased plants (Itabasco, Hispanobrás, Kobrasco and two Nibrasco plants). These plants receive iron ore mainly from the South System mines.	Part of the Southeast System. Receives iron ore from the Paraopeba complex and purchases from third parties. Since February 2019, operations at the factory have been suspended.	Part of the Southeast System. Receives iron ore from the Vargem Grande complex.	Part of the Northern System. Receives iron ore from the Carajás mines.
Energy	Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's plants or purchased through power purchase agreements.	Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's plants or purchased through power purchase agreements.	Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's plants or purchased through power purchase agreements.	Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's plants or purchased through power purchase agreements.
Logistics	The production is shipped to customers through the Tubarão maritime terminal.	Production is carried out mainly by MRS and EFVM.	Production is carried out mainly by MRS.	The production is shipped to customers through the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal.

(1) The operating lease for the Hispanobrás pelletizing plant expires in December 2025, for the Itabasco pelletizing plant in June 2026, for the Nibrasco pelletizing plants in December 2028 and for the Kobrasco's pelletizing plant in August 2033.

(2) The environmental operating licenses for the Tubarão pelletizing plants provide for a capacity of 36.2 Mtpy.

OMAN



VALE OMAN PELLETIZING COMPANY ("VOPC")

Ownership interest	100%
Site	Sohar, Oman
Operator	Vale S.A.
Capacity (Mtpy)	9.0
Operations	Vale Industrial Complex. Two pelletizing plants with a total rated capacity of 9.0 Mtpy. The pelletizing plant is integrated into the Company's distribution center, which has a rated capacity of 40.0 Mtpy. The Oman plant is supplied by iron ore from the Iron Quadrangle region of Minas Gerais carried through the Tubarão port, and by iron ore from Carajás carried through the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal.
Energy	Supplied through the local electricity grid.

(b) Logistics and energy assets to support Iron Ore Solutions operations

Railroads

- **Vitória–Minas Railroad ("EFVM").** The EFVM connects the mines from the South System in the Iron Quadrangle region of Minas Gerais, State of Minas Gerais, to the Tubarão port, in Vitória, State of Espírito Santo. Vale operates this 905-kilometer railroad under a concession agreement, which has recently been renewed and will expire in 2057.

The EFVM consists of two rail lines, which extend over 584 km and allow continuous travel in opposite directions, and a single-track rail branch of 304 km. Industrial producers are located in this area and the main agricultural regions are also accessible from it.

VLI S.A. ("VLI") has rights to purchase railroad transport capacity at EFVM.

In 2024, the EFVM carried 88.5 Mtpy of iron ore, 18.9 Mtpy of other cargo and 845 thousand passengers. In the same period, Vale had a fleet of 317 locomotives and 15,119 railroad cars at EFVM, which were operated by Vale and third parties.

- **Carajás Railroad ("EFC").** The EFC railroad connects the Northern System mines in the Carajás region, State of Pará, to the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal, in São Luis, State of Maranhão. Vale operates this railroad under a concession agreement, which has recently been renewed and will expire in 2057. The EFC extends over 892 kilometers, from the Carajás mines to the facilities of the Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal complex. The main cargo is iron ore, transported mainly for the Company.

VLI has the right to purchase railroad transport at EFC.

In 2024, EFC carried 178,433 Mtpy of iron ore, 16,626 Mtpy of other cargo and 423 thousand passengers. In the same period, EFC had a fleet of 296 locomotives and 21,739 railroad cars, which were operated by Vale and third parties.

The EFC operates the largest train, in terms of capacity, in Latin America, which measures approximately 3.4 kilometers, weighs approximately 34,600 gross tons when loaded and has 330 railroad cars.

In December 2024, Vale established with the federal government (through the Ministry of Transport and the National Land Transport Agency - ANTT) the general framework for the renegotiation of the concession contracts for the Carajás Railway (EFC) and the Vitória-Minas Railway (EFVM). The renegotiation will be carried out in accordance with the terms of the concession contracts renewed in 2020, which remain in force, with the aim of promoting their modernization and updating. Under this general framework, Vale committed to a maximum global contribution of approximately R\$11,031 million, related to the review of the asset base of EFC and EFVM, the optimization of contractual obligations, and the re-planning of investments. As a result of the agreed conditions, Vale recognized an additional provision of R\$1,559 million related to railway concessions in 2024. The general framework established for the renegotiation of the concession contracts will comply with the usual formalities and will be submitted to the competent authorities for evaluation and approval.

The main loads of EFVM and EFC railroads are:

- a. Iron ore, iron ore agglomerates and manganese ore, carried for Vale and customers;
- b. Steel, coal, pig iron, limestone and other raw materials transported to customers with steel mills located along the railroad;
- c. Agricultural products such as soybeans, soybean meal and fertilizers;
- d. Other loads in general, such as cellulose, fuels and chemicals.

Vale charges market prices for freight to customers, including iron ore agglomerates from joint ventures and other companies in which it does not hold 100% of the capital stock. Freight market prices vary according to the distance travelled, the type of product transported and other criteria, subject to price ceilings established in the respective concession agreements and are regulated by the National Agency of Land Transport ("ANTT").

Ports and maritime terminals

Vale operates ports and maritime terminals mainly as a means of completing the delivery of iron ore and iron ore agglomerates to very large ore carriers serving the seaborne market. Vale also uses its ports and terminals to handle customer cargo.

- **Brazil**

(i) **Ports of Tubarão and Praia Mole.** The Tubarão port, which covers an area of 18 km², located in the State of Espírito Santo has a stockyard with a capacity of 2.9 Mtpy, in addition to the iron ore maritime terminal and general cargo terminals (liquid bulk terminal and diverse products terminal). In 2024, the Company shipped 71.9 Mtpy of iron ore and agglomerates at this terminal.

(a) The iron ore maritime terminal has two piers. Pier I can accommodate two vessels moored at the same time, one up to 170,000 dwt on the south side and another of up to 210,000 dwt on the north side. There are two ship loaders, which can load up to 13,500 metric tons per hour. Pier II can accommodate one vessel of up to 405,000 dwt at a time, with depth limited to 23 meters below the waterline. There are two ship loaders capable of working alternately and each loading up to 16,000 metric tons per hour continuously.

(b) The liquid bulk terminal handled 0.8 Mtpy of fuel and the diverse products terminal handled 5.2 Mtpy of grains and fertilizers in 2024. VLI has the right to purchase the capacity of general cargo terminals, subject to an agreement with the Company on the volume.

The port of Praia Mole is also located in the State of Espírito Santo, and encompasses the Praia Mole terminal, which handled 10.4 Mtpy of coal and other related cargo in 2024. VLI has the right to purchase capacity from the Praia Mole terminal, subject to an agreement with the Company on the volume.

- (ii) **Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal.** The Ponta da Madeira maritime terminal is located in the State of Maranhão. The cargo shipped there consists of the production of iron ore, agglomerates, and manganese from the Northern System. The terminal has a stockyard with a static capacity of 7.2 million tons.
Pier I can accommodate vessels up to 420,000 dwt and has a maximum loading rate of 16,000 metric tons per hour.
Pier III, which has two cradles and three loaders, can accommodate vessels of up to 210,000 dwt in the south cradle and 180,000 dwt in the north cradle (or two 180,000 dwt vessels simultaneously), subject to tidal conditions, with a maximum loading rate of 8,000 metric tons per hour in each loader.
Pier IV, which has two cradles, has the capacity to receive vessels of up to 420,000 dwt and has two ship loaders, which operate alternately with a maximum loading rate of 16,000 tons per hour in the south cradle. In 2018, Vale received customs authorization from the Brazilian tax authority for operations in the northern cradle, which has the capacity to receive ships of up to 420,000 dwt and has two ship loaders, which operate alternately with a maximum loading rate of 16,000 metric tons per hour.
In 2024, 175.78 Mtpy of iron ore and agglomerates were shipped from the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal.
- (iii) **Itaguaí Maritime Terminal – Cia. Portuária Baía de Sepetiba (“CPBS”).** Vale exports mainly iron ore from the Sout System from this terminal. CPBS is a wholly owned subsidiary, which operates the Itaguaí terminal, at the Port of Itaguaí, in Sepetiba, State of Rio de Janeiro, leased from Companhia Docas do Rio de Janeiro (“CDRJ”) until 2026. The proposal to extend this lease for another 25 years is currently being analyzed by the Ministry of Ports and Airports, a federal regulatory agency and port authority. The Itaguaí port terminal has a pier with a cradle that allows ships with a draft of up to 17.8 meters and approximately 200,000 dwt of capacity to board. In 2024, the terminal loaded 15.19 Mtpy of iron ore.
- (iv) **Ilha do Guaíba Maritime Terminal.** Vale exports mainly iron ore from the Southern System through this terminal. Vale operates a maritime terminal on Guaíba Island in Sepetiba Bay, State of Rio de Janeiro. The terminal has a pier with two berths that allows the loading of ships up to 350,000 dwt. In 2024, the terminal loaded 32.46 Mtpy of iron ore. Vale operates the Guaíba Island maritime terminal under an authorization contract, valid until 2039, extendable for successive periods, regulated and supervised by the National Waterway Transport Agency (ANTAQ).

- **Oman**

Vale Oman Distribution Center LLC (“VODC”) is part of the Oman Industrial Complex and operates a blending and distribution center in Liwa, Sultanate of Oman. The maritime terminal has a large deepwater pier, a 600-meter-long platform connected to the coast by a 700-meter-long trestle, and is integrated with a stockyard with a handling capacity of 40 Mtpy of iron ore and iron ore agglomerates. The rated loading capacity is 10,000 metric tons per hour and the rated unloading capacity is 9,000 metric tons per hour.

- **Malaysia**

The Teluk Rubiah Marine Terminal (“TRMT”) is located in the Perak State, Malaysia, and has a pier with two cradles that allows the unloading of ships with approximately 400,000 dwt of capacity and the loading of ships of up to 220,000 dwt of capacity. In 2024, the terminal unloaded 18.84 Mtpy of iron ore and loaded 18.64 Mtpy of iron ore.

Energy

Vale has developed its energy assets based on the current and projected energy needs of its operations, with the goal of reducing the energy costs, minimizing the risk of energy shortages and meeting the consumption needs through renewable sources.

Energy management and efficient supply are priorities for the Company, given the uncertainties associated with changes in the regulatory environment and the risk of rising electricity prices. In 2023, Vale’s installed capacity in Brazil was 3.2 GW, sourced mostly from directly or indirectly owned power plants.

The Company holds a direct 50% stake in the Candonga Hydroelectric Plant (140 MW), located in the Southeast region. It also holds a direct 8.8% stake in the Machadinho Hydroelectric Plant (1,140 MW), located in the South region, a direct 30% stake in the Estreito Hydroelectric Plant (1,087 MW), located in the North region, and a 100% stake in the Sol do Cerrado solar project, located in the municipality of Jaíba, State of Minas Gerais (766 MWp).

Through Aliança Geração de Energia S.A. (“Aliança Energia”), Vale also holds indirect stakes in the hydroelectric plants of Igarapava (210 MW), Porto Estrela (112 MW), Funil (180 MW), Candonga (140 MW), Aimorés (330 MW), Capim Branco I (240 MW), Capim Branco II (210 MW), located in the Southeast region. Additionally, Vale holds indirect stakes in the wind complexes of Santo Inácio (99 MW), in operation since December 2017, and Gravier (71 MW), which began operation in 2022, both located in the State of Ceará, and Acauã (109 MW), located in the State of Rio Grande do Norte and currently in ramp-up phase, with completion expected by July 2024. Similar to the hydroelectric plants, part of the electricity generated by the wind projects is destined for the Company's operations through energy purchase contracts signed with Aliança Energia.

In August 2024, Vale completed the acquisition of Cemig GT's entire equity stake in Aliança Energia, for a total amount of R\$2.7 billion. As a result, Aliança Energia became a wholly owned subsidiary of Vale, which consolidated its investment in its financial results as of December 31, 2024. In March 2025, Vale S.A. entered into an agreement with Global Infrastructure Partners (“GIP”) to establish a joint venture in Aliança Energia. Once the transaction is completed, Vale will receive approximately R\$5.6 billion (US\$1 billion), net of an estimated reduction of R\$0.8 billion (US\$0.2 billion) in the remaining investment in Aliança Energia due to a loan that will be assumed by the investee in the context of the transaction, and will hold a 30% stake in the joint venture, while GIP will hold the remaining 70%. For more information, see item 1.1 of this Reference Form.

Vale also has a joint venture with Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. in Aliança Norte Energia S.A. (“Aliança Norte”). Aliança Norte holds a 9% stake in Norte Energia S.A. (“Norte Energia”), a company established to develop and operate the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant in the State of Pará, which began operations in April 2016 and completed the commissioning of 24 turbines in 2019. In July 2023, there was a corporate restructuring of Aliança Norte. Vale, which previously held a 51% stake (and Cemig 49%), now holds 1%, transferring the remaining stake to Salobo Metais S.A. (25.35%) and Mineração Onça Puma S.A. (24.65%), both companies belonging to the Energy Transition Metals structure. The indirect stake in the Belo Monte project grants Vale, Salobo Metais S.A., and Mineração Onça Puma S.A. the right to acquire a total of 9% of the electricity generated by the plant, contracted through a long-term energy purchase agreement with Norte Energia.

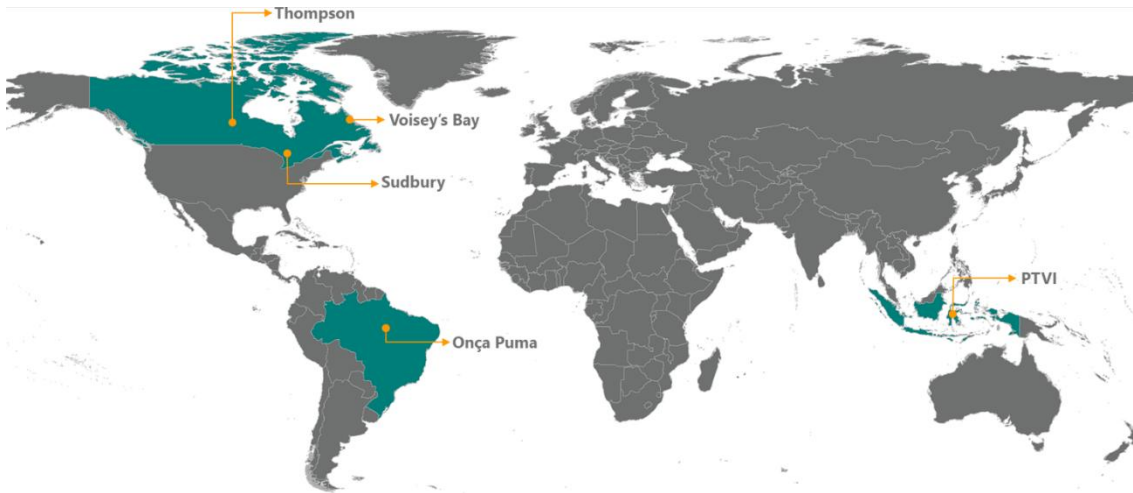
(ii) Energy Transition Metals

Businesses related to energy transition metals include the production and extraction of nickel and by-products (gold, silver, cobalt, precious metals and others) and copper, as well as its by-products (gold and silver). Each of the materials is described below.

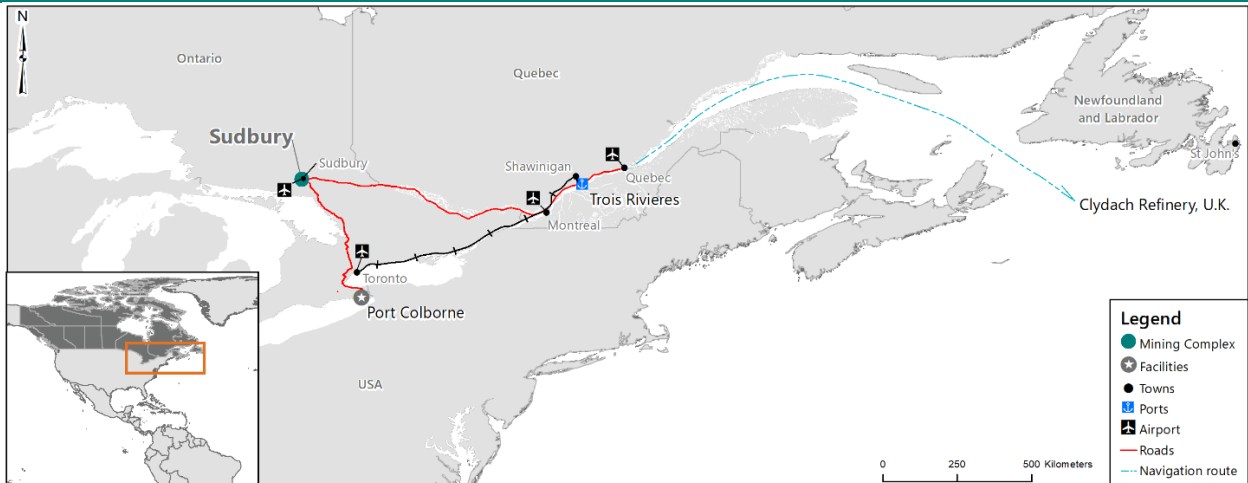
Nickel

The Company carries out integrated nickel operations mainly through three regional production systems: (i) North Atlantic, which includes Canada and the United Kingdom, (ii) Asia-Pacific, which includes Indonesia and Japan, and (iii) South Atlantic, in Brazil. The North Atlantic region also produces copper as a co-product, and cobalt and precious metals as by-products.

The Company's nickel operations are shown in the following tables:



NICKEL OPERATIONS AND PROJECTS
NORTH ATLANTIC OPERATIONS
SUDBURY



Ownership interest	100% owned by Vale Base Metals Limited ("VBM"). Vale holds 90% of VBM and Manara Minerals holds the remaining 10%.
Location	Ontario, Canada
Operator	Vale Canada Limited
Mineral titles⁽¹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patented mineral rights (mining concessions) with no expiry date. - Mineral leases (mining concessions) expired between 2024 and 2042. - Mining licenses of occupation (mining concessions) with renewable validity periods. The Company may remain operating during the renewal process. Area: 9,062 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Production stage since 1885. Integrated underground/open pit mining, milling, smelting and refining operations.
Key permit conditions	Vale has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Nickel and copper. Primarily underground mining operations with nickel sulfide ore bodies, which also contain some copper, cobalt, PGMs, gold and silver.

Associated facilities and infrastructure	<p>Processing plants: Milling, smelting and refining facilities. In Ontario, Vale also processes external feeds from third parties and its Thompson operation. The finished Nickel is produced by the Copper Cliff Nickel Refinery (CCNR) and sent for packaging at Port Colborne Refinery (PCR). In addition to producing finished nickel in Sudbury, the Company ship a nickel oxide intermediate product to its nickel refinery in Clydach, Wales, United Kingdom to produce finished nickel. Intermediate residues from CCNR are also sent to PCR for further treatment and production of cobalt and precious metals (PGMs, gold and silver). Copper concentrate produced by Ontario Mill is directly sold to the market.</p> <p>Other facilities: Water treatment plant, acid plant, waste and tailings facilities.</p> <p>Logistics: Plants are located by the Trans-Canada highway and two major railways that pass through the Sudbury area. Finished products are delivered to the North American market by truck and rail. For overseas customers, the products are loaded into containers and travel intermodally (truck/rail/containership) through Canadian ports (Quebec, Trois Rivières) bulk material (copper concentrate) is sold directly to market and is shipped bulk via Canadian port (Quebec, Trois Rivières).</p> <p>Energy: Supplied by Ontario's provincial electricity grid and produced directly by Vale Canada via hydro generation.</p>
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⁽¹⁾ Area with reserves and resources associated.

THOMPSON



Ownership interest	100% owned by Vale Base Metals Limited ("VBM"). Vale holds 90% of VBM and Manara Minerals holds the remaining 10%.
Location	Thompson, Manitoba, Canada
Operator	Vale Canada Limited.
Mineral titles ⁽¹⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Mining Claim Leases ("MCL") are in good condition and expire between 2021 and 2025. - The transition agreement with the government of Manitoba will renew MCLs to mining leases, with renewable terms of 21 years. Vale can continue operating during the renewal process. - To date, Vale has successfully converted 12,346 ha of MCLs to mining leases under this agreement. Total area of MCLs and mining leases: 1,938 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Production phase since 1961. Integrated underground mining and grinding operations.
Key permit conditions	The Company has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Nickel. Primarily underground mining operations with nickel sulphide ore bodies, which also contain copper, PGMs and cobalt.
Associated facilities and infrastructure	<p>Following the closure of the Thompson Smelter and Refinery, since the second half of 2018, nickel concentrate has been shipped from Thompson to be processed at the Sudbury integrated operations and/or the Long-Harbor refinery, depending on demand.</p> <p>Other facilities: Waste rock and tailings disposal structures.</p> <p>Logistics: From Thompson, nickel concentrate can be carried by truck or rail to Winnipeg (Manitoba) or directly to Sudbury (Ontario) or Trois-Rivières (Quebec). From Trois-Rivières, the concentrate is stored at the port and shipped on a vessel to Long Harbor Refinery (Newfoundland & Labrador).</p> <p>Energy: Hydro-electric power supplied by Manitoba's provincial utility company.</p>

⁽¹⁾ Area with reserves and resources associated.

VOISEY'S BAY AND LONG HARBOUR



Ownership interest	100% owned by Vale Base Metals Limited ("VBM"). Vale holds 90% of VBM and Manara Minerals holds the remaining 10%.
Location	Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada
Operator	Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited which is wholly owned by Vale Canada Limited.
Mineral titles ⁽¹⁾	Mining lease expiring in 2027 with a right of further renewals for 10-year periods. Area: 1,599 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Production phase since 2005. Integrated mine and grinding operation in Voisey's Bay producing nickel and copper concentrates. In 2022, the Voisey's Bay Expansion Project further integrated with the Long Harbor Refinery (operating since 2014).
Key permit conditions	The Company has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Nickel and copper. Open-pit and underground mining operations with nickel sulfide ore bodies, which also contain copper and cobalt.
Associated facilities and infrastructure	Processing plant: Nickel concentrate from Voisey's Bay (Labrador) is refined at Long Harbour (Newfoundland) to produce finished nickel rounds, as well as associated copper and cobalt products. Since the second half of 2021, Long Harbour also started processing additional feed from Thompson, Manitoba. Copper concentrate produced by Voisey's Bay (Labrador) is directly sold to the market. Other facilities: Waste rock and tailings disposal structures. Logistics: The copper and nickel concentrate from Voisey's Bay are transported to the port by haulage trucks and then shipped by dry bulk vessels to either overseas markets (copper) or to Vale's Long Harbour facilities (nickel) for further processing. Thompson concentrate is sent to Long Harbour by rail and ship. Energy: Power at Voisey's Bay is 100% supplied through Vale-owned diesel generators. Power at the Long Harbour refinery is supplied by the Newfoundland and Labrador provincial utility company.

⁽¹⁾ Area with reserves and resources associated.

ASIA-PACIFIC OPERATIONS
PTVI

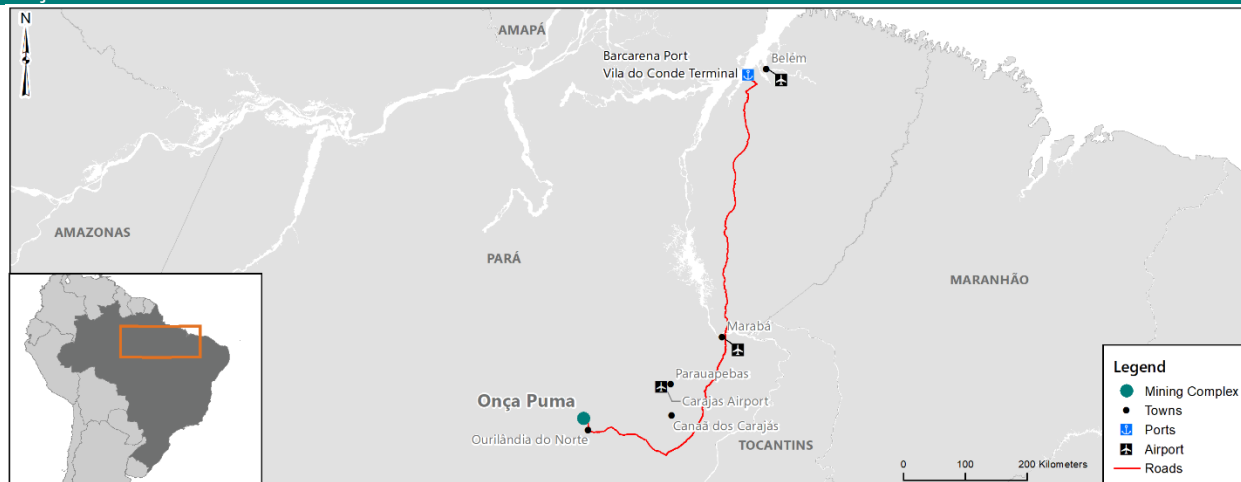


Ownership interest	100% owned by PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (“PTVI”). Vale holds 30.5% of PTVI through its 90% stake in VBM. The other shareholders of PTVI are: – PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (Persero) (MIND ID): 34%; – Public holdings: 20.64%; – Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. (Sumitomo): 11.48%; and – Manara Minerals: 3.38% (through its 10% stake in VBM). ⁽¹⁾
Location	Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.
Operator	PTVI
Mineral titles ⁽²⁾	The contract of work (COW) ends in 2025, with the right to two consecutive extensions of ten years each. A special mining business license (IUPK), confirming PTVI’s legal right to continue operating until December 2035, with rights to extend the license beyond this period. Area: 118,017 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Comprised of the Sorowako operation and the Pomalaa, Bahodopi, and Tanamalia projects. Sorowako: In production phase since 1978, engaged in mining and smelting activities for value-added nickel matte production.
Key permit conditions	The Company has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Open-pit mining of lateritic nickel that also contains cobalt.
Associated facilities and infrastructure	Processing plant: PTVI mines nickel laterite ore and produces nickel matte, which is shipped primarily to the Company’s nickel refinery in Japan. Pursuant to life of mine off take agreements, PTVI sells part of its production to Vale Canada (currently, 80%) and part of Sumitomo (currently 20%). Vale Canada annual share of the offtake of PTVI may change based on the total production of PTVI. Other facilities: Waste disposal structures and hydroelectric power facilities. Logistics: The PTVI nickel matte product is carried by truck approximately 55 km to the river port in Malili and then loaded onto barges. Energy: Produced primarily by PTVI’s low-cost hydroelectric power plants on the Larona River (there are currently three facilities). PTVI has thermal generating facilities to supplement its hydroelectric power supply with a source of energy that is not subject to hydrological factors. Processing and Logistics Facilities for the projects: The projects consider the sale of the run-of-mine, which means Vale is not considering the inclusion of a processing plant or transport logistics.

⁽¹⁾ Vale’s and Manara Minerals’ equity stake in PTVI is held through VBM’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Vale Canada Limited.

⁽²⁾ Contract of Work area.

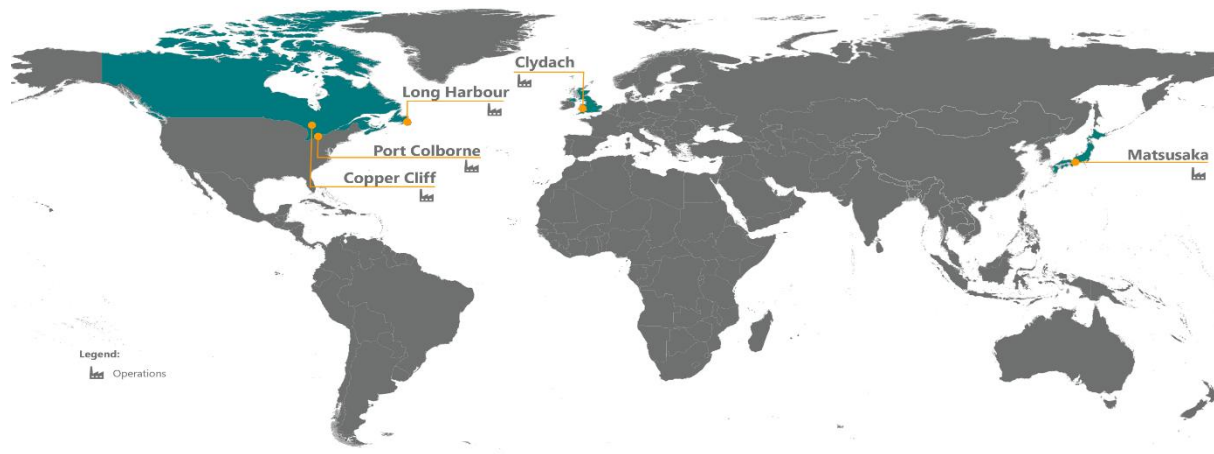
SOUTH ATLANTIC OPERATIONS
ONÇA PUMA



Ownership interest	100% owned by Vale Base Metals Limited ("VBM"). Vale holds 90% of VBM and Manara Minerals holds the remaining 10%.
Location	State of Pará, Brazil
Operator	Mineração Onça Puma S.A.
Mineral titles ⁽¹⁾	Mining concession with no expiration date, applications for mining concession and exploration permit with final exploration report. Area: 35,186 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Production stage since 2010. Two main open pits (Onça and Puma), satellite deposits (Puma W, Guepardo and Mundial), and a smelting operation producing a high-quality ferronickel for application within the stainless-steel industry.
Key permit conditions	The Company has or expects to obtain, on a timely basis, the necessary licenses for operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Nickel laterite deposit, open pit mining.
Associated facilities and infrastructure	Processing plant: The operation produces ferronickel via a rotary kiln electric furnace process. Vale is currently operating a single line with one electric furnace and two lines of calcine and rotary kilns, with nominal capacity estimated at 27,000 metric tons per year. The Company have approved the construction of the second furnace. Other facilities: Waste and tailings disposal structures. Logistics: The ferro nickel is transported by truck to the Vila do Conde maritime terminal in the Brazilian state of Pará and exported in ocean containers. Energy: Supplied through the national electricity grid. Produced directly by Vale's power plants or acquired through power purchase agreements.

⁽¹⁾ Area with reserves and resources associated.

NICKEL REFINERIES



Long Harbour, Port Colborne and Copper Cliff are described as part of the summary of Canadian operations above.

	CLYDACH	MATSUSAKA
Ownership interest	100% owned by VBML. Vale holds 90% of VBM and Manara Minerals (Manara) owns 10% of VBM.	VBM holds 87.182% of the shares, and Sumitomo holds the remaining shares. Vale owns 90% of VBM, and Manara holds 10% of VBM.
Location	Clydach, Wales (U.K.).	Matsusaka, Japan.
Operator	Vale Europe Limited.	Vale Japan Limited.
Capacity	Standalone nickel refinery (producer of finished nickel), with nominal capacity of 40,000 metric tons per year.	Standalone nickel refinery (producer of intermediate and finished nickel), with a nominal capacity of 60,000 metric tons per year for intermediate nickel products (for finished nickel product capacity the estimated capacity is 30,000 mt).
Operations	Processes a nickel intermediate product, nickel oxide, supplied from Vale's Sudbury and Matsusaka operations to produce finished nickel in the form of powders and pellets.	Produces intermediate products for further processing in Vale's refineries in the UK, and Canada, and finished nickel products using nickel matte sourced from PTVI.
Energy	Supplied through the national electricity grid.	Supplied through the national electricity grid. Acquired from regional utility companies.
Logistics	Transported to final customer in the UK and continental Europe by truck. Products for overseas customers are trucked to the ports of Southampton and Liverpool and shipped by ocean container.	Products trucked over public roads to customers in Japan. For overseas customers, the product is loaded into containers at the plant and shipped from the ports of Yokkaichi and Nagoya.

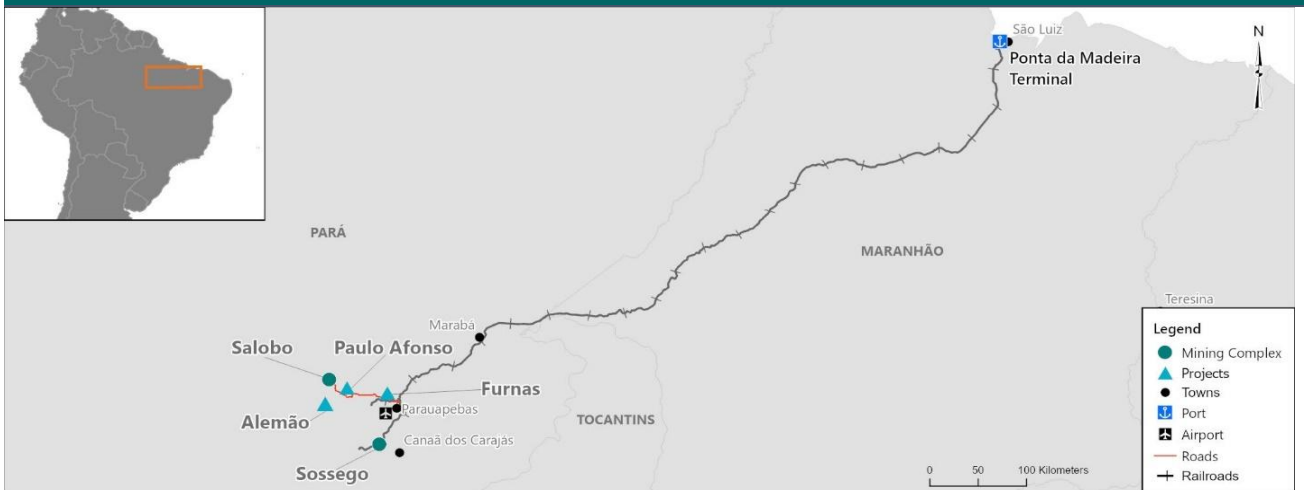
Copper

The Company carries out its copper operations mainly through Vale itself and its wholly owned subsidiary Salobo Metais S.A. in Brazil, and through its subsidiary Vale Canada in Canada.



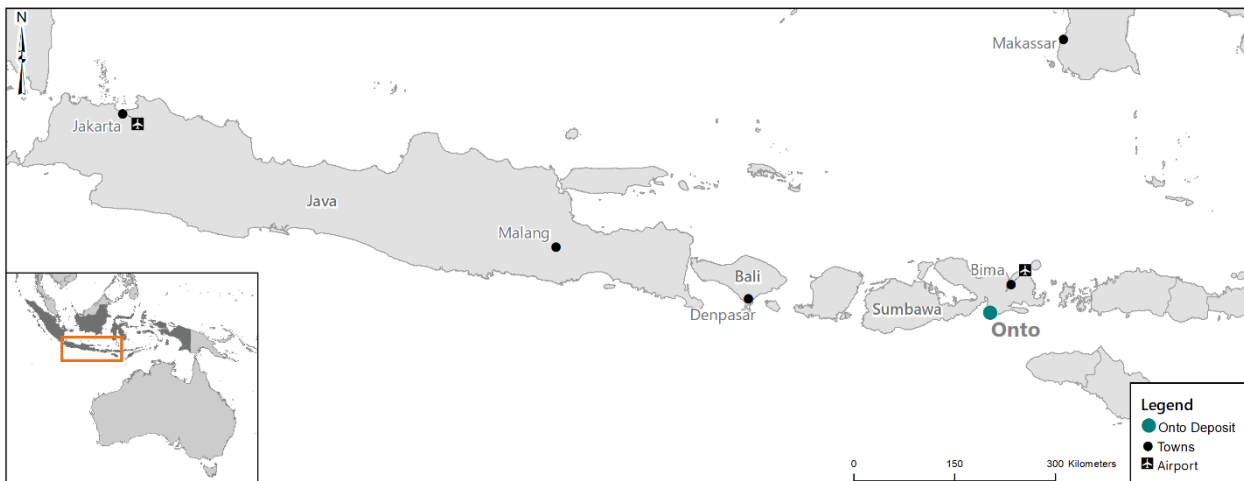
CARAJÁS COPPER OPERATIONS & PROJECTS

BRAZIL



Ownership interest	100% owned by VBM. Vale holds 90% of VBM and Manara Minerals holds the remaining 10%.
Location	Carajás, State of Pará, Brazil.
Operator	Salobo Metais S.A.
Mining complex	Two mining complexes and three mining projects: - Salobo: Integrated open-pit mining and milling operations. - Sossego: four main open-pit mines (Sossego, Sequerinho, Pista, and Mata II) and a processing unit to concentrate the ore, and satellite deposits (118, Cristalino, Bacaba, Barão, and Visconde). - Projetos: Alemão, Paulo Afonso (comprising Paulo Afonso and the mineral deposits Polo, Gameleira, and Grota Funda), and Furnas.

Mining properties	<p>Sossego: Two mining concessions and mining concession applications with no expiration date. Area: 119,661 ha. Salobo: Mining concession with no expiration date. Area: 9,181 ha. Alemão: Mining concession with no expiration date. Area: 10,000 ha. Paulo Afonso: Primarily mining concession applications and a research permit. Area: 38,360 ha. Furnas: Two mining concession applications. Area: 9,832 ha.</p>
Stage/ Operations	<p>The two mining complexes are in the production phase. Sossego has been operational since 2004 and Salobo since 2012. Alemão and Paulo Afonso: They are in the exploration phase – FEL 2 technical study (pre-feasibility) in progress. Furnas: It is in the exploration phase.</p>
Key permit conditions	<p>Vale is in the process of obtaining or renewing (i) licenses for waste and tailings disposal facilities and (ii) social licenses related to projects. Vale has or expects to obtain the necessary licenses for operations in a timely manner.</p>
Mine types and mineralization styles	<p>Sossego and Salobo are both iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposits, with copper and gold as the main elements of economic interest and are mined as open-pit operations. Alemão is an IOCG deposit located in the Carajás National Forest. The project aims to develop a sublevel underground mine. Paulo Afonso is an IOCG deposit. The project plans to develop both an open pit mine and an underground mine. Furnas is an IOCG deposit, with copper and gold as the main elements of economic interest. The project indicates that an underground mining scenario is preferable to open-pit mining methods.</p>
Associated facilities and infrastructure	<p>Processing facilities: The raw ore is processed at Sossego's processing facilities with four main components: crushing, grinding, flotation, and concentrate dewatering. At Salobo, the raw ore is processed through standard primary and secondary crushing, transportation, roller press grinding, ball milling, copper concentrate flotation, tailings disposal, concentrate thickening, filtering, and loading. The Alemão project is expected to have processing facilities including primary crushing, ball milling, copper concentrate flotation, magnetic concentration, filtering, and tailings disposal. The greenfield Paulo Afonso project is currently at a scoping study level for its processing facilities. The Furnas project is currently in the conceptual study phase for its processing facilities. The regional infrastructure is adequate to support the development and operation of the project. Other facilities: Sossego and Salobo: Waste and tailings disposal structures. Logistics: Sossego and Salobo: Vale transports the concentrate by truck to a storage terminal in Parauapebas and then by EFC railway to the Port of Itaqui in São Luís, Maranhão State. At the Port of Itaqui, Vale leases a storage terminal until 2023, with a proposal for a 20-year extension currently under review by the competent authorities. Paulo Afonso: The region already has a solid ore railway infrastructure that Vale utilizes. Energy: Sossego and Salobo: Supplied by the national power grid. Produced directly by Vale or acquired through power purchase agreements. Alemão: The current transmission line is expected to be upgraded to a capacity of 230kV. Paulo Afonso and Furnas: The project plans to extend the existing power transmission lines in the region.</p>



Ownership interest	Vale holds 72% through a 90% stake in VBM ⁽¹⁾ The other shareholders of the Hu'u Project are: – PT Antam Tbk: 20%; and – Manara Minerals: 8% (through a 10% stake in VBM). ⁽¹⁾
Location	Dompu and Bima Regencies of Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Sumbawa Island, Indonesia.
Operator	Sumbawa Timur Mining (STM).
Mineral titles ⁽⁴⁾	Contract of Work covering approximately 19,260 ha is valid with the Government of Indonesia, comprising all the stages of a mining project. The exploration stage (feasibility study) based on Government's regulations can be extended annually until the feasibility study report is complete and approved. Following approval, the operation-production stage will start, and will be valid for 30 years, renewable subject to the Government's approval. Area: 19,260 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Exploration phase – FEL 2. Technical study (Pre-Feasibility) in progress.
Key permit conditions	Vale has or expect to obtain in a timely manner the necessary permits for operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	The Onto copper-gold deposit is a large porphyry copper-gold deposit that also has some characteristics of high sulphidation epithermal deposits. The project is to develop an underground mine.
Associated facilities and infrastructure	<i>Logistics:</i> This project is a greenfield project; therefore, the actual logistics of ore transportation and processing are still under study. <i>Infrastructure:</i> The existing infrastructure is under development due to the location of this greenfield project.

(1) Owned by Vale through its wholly owned subsidiary Eastern Star Resources Pty Ltd.

(2) After the completion of the transactions related to the sale of minority interests in VBM ownership interest will change.

(3) By the 20th or the 25th year post-production (specific timing depends on the mining method adopted by STM), Vale is mandated to have divested some of its ownership interest to PT Antam Tbk or other Indonesian participants, as applicable, reducing the Company's ownership interest to a maximum of 49%.

(4) Area of the contract of work.

Cobalt

The Company has recovered significant amounts of cobalt as a by-product of nickel operations. In 2024, Vale produced 674 metric tons of refined cobalt metal (in the form of cobalt spheres) at the Port Colborne refinery, and 1,382 metric tons of cobalt spheres at the Long Harbor refinery. The Company sells cobalt worldwide. Long Harbor cobalt metal and cobalt spheres are electro-refined at the Port Colborne refinery and have very high purity levels (99.8%), meeting the London Metal Exchange ("LME") agreement specification. Cobalt metal is used in the production of various alloys, mainly for aerospace applications, and in the manufacture of cobalt-based chemicals, mainly for use in rechargeable batteries.

In June 2018, the Company committed to supplying Wheaton and Cobalt 27 Capital Corp. ("Cobalt 27") with a combined 75% of the cobalt produced as a by-product at the Voisey's Bay mine as of January 1, 2021, which includes the remaining production from the existing mine and the lifetime production of the mine from the underground mine expansion project. On the other hand, the Company received \$690 million in cash from Wheaton and Cobalt 27 at the closing of the transaction on June 28, 2018, and will receive additional payments of 18–22% of cobalt prices at the delivery time. In February 2021, the stream originally sold to Cobalt 27 was

transferred to Anglo Pacific Group. Vale remains exposed to approximately 40% of future cobalt production from Voisey's Bay, through its 25% stake in cobalt production and additional payments at the time of delivery.

Logistics and energy assets in support of Energy Transition Metals operations

(a) Ports

Canada. Vale Newfoundland & Labrador Limited operates a port as part of the mining operation in Voisey's Bay, Labrador, and a port as part of the processing operation in Long Harbour, Newfoundland. Voisey's Bay port is used for shipping nickel and copper concentrates and refueling. The Long Harbour port is used to receive nickel concentrate from Voisey's Bay, along with goods and materials needed for the Long Harbour operation.

Indonesia. Vale holds a 30.5% stake in PTVI through its 90% ownership in VBM. PTVI owns and operates two ports in Indonesia to support its nickel mining activities.

- i. The special port of Balintang is in Balintang Village, South Sulawesi, and has two types of piers, two barge platforms with a capacity of up to 5,000 dwt each for dry bulk, and a general cargo dock for ships up to 2,000 dwt.
- ii. The special port of Tanjung Mangkasa is in Lampia Village, South Sulawesi, with mooring buoys that can accommodate tankers with a capacity of up to 20,000 dwt and a dock terminal that can accommodate tankers with a capacity of up to 5,000 dwt.

(b) Energy

Canada. In 2024, hydroelectric plants wholly owned and operated by the Company in Sudbury generated 14% of the electricity needs for Sudbury operations. The plants consist of five distinct generating stations: High Falls I and II, Big Eddy, Wabageshik, and Nairn, with a nominal installed generator capacity of 55 MW. The generation of plants is limited by water availability, as well as by restrictions imposed by a water management plan regulated by the provincial government of Ontario. Throughout 2024, the average electricity demand was 193 MW for all plants and surface mines in the Sudbury area.

In 2024, diesel-powered generation provided 100 % of the electricity needs of the Company's operations at Voisey's Bay. The Company has six diesel-powered generators on site, with power ranging from 12 to 14 Mw, to meet seasonal demands.

Indonesia. Energy costs are a significant component of nickel production costs for laterite ore processing at PTVI operations in Indonesia. A large part of PTVI's electric arc furnace energy needs are supplied at low cost by its three hydroelectric power plants located on the Larona River: (i) the Larona plant, which has an average generation capacity of 165 mw; (ii) the Balambano plant, which has an average capacity of 110 mw; and (iii) the Karebbe plant, with 90 mw of average generation capacity. These plants help to reduce production costs by replacing diesel oil used in power generation with hydroelectric power, reduce CO₂ emissions by replacing non-renewable energy generation and allow the Company to increase its current nickel production capacity in Indonesia.

(iii) Other investments

Samarco Mineração S.A. ("Samarco")

The Company holds a 50% equity interest in Samarco, and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. ("BHP Brasil") owns the remaining 50%. Samarco owns an integrated system comprised of two different complexes, three beneficiation plants, three pipelines, four pellet plants and a port. The mines and the beneficiation plants are in the state of Minas Gerais and the pellet plants and port are located in the state of Espírito Santo. From Minas Gerais to Espírito Santo, the production flows through the pipelines which extend for approximately 400 km. Samarco's mining and pelletizing operations have been gradually resuming since December 2020.

From November 2015 to December 2020, Samarco's operations remained suspended due to the suspension of its licenses following the rupture of the Fundão dam on November 5, 2015, in Mariana/MG. In December 2020, Samarco began the gradual resumption of its operations, with the integrated restart of iron ore extraction and processing at the Germano complex, located in Mariana, in the state of Minas Gerais, and pelletizing at the Ubu complex, in Anchieta, in the state of Espírito Santo, reaching a production of approximately 8 Mtpy, about 26% of Samarco's production capacity. The integrated restart of operations occurred after extensive

commissioning tests, following the 5-year suspension period. In December 2024, Samarco increased its production capacity to approximately 15 Mtpy, representing approximately 60% of its total capacity. Samarco is utilizing new tailings disposal processes, which demonstrates its commitment to sustainable restart and operational safety.

Samarco's tailings disposal system includes confined pit and tailings filtration system for dry stacking. In filtration, the sandy tailings (approximately 80% of the total) are no longer disposed of as slurry in dams and become a material with high solids content, enabling dry stacking. The remaining approximately 20% are disposed of in the Alegria Sul Pit, a structure that allows natural containment of the tailings. In 2023, Samarco completed the decharacterization works of one of its upstream dams, the Germano Pit dam, which remains under active monitoring. The decharacterization works of the other upstream dam are ongoing, according to the schedule and project presented to the competent agencies. Additionally, Samarco operates a Monitoring and Inspection Center 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in real-time, to monitor the stability and safety of its geotechnical structures. Furthermore, Samarco has implemented the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) at its tailings facilities

The carrying value of the Company's investment in Samarco was reduced to zero in 2015. In April 2021, Samarco filed for judicial reorganization in the Minas Gerais Court to restructure its debt. Samarco's financial debt was owed (i) to international bondholders, (ii) to certain financial creditors through export prepayment agreements, and (iii) to its shareholders, BHP Brasil and Vale. Most of BHP Brasil and Vale's debt was related to funds provided to Samarco after the rupture of the Fundão dam. These funds were allocated to operational maintenance, contributions to the Renova Foundation, and the resumption of Samarco's operations. In January 2024, Samarco successfully restructured its financial debt under the judicial reorganization process, according to the Judicial Reorganization Plan ("RJ Plan").


SAMARCO	
Ownership interest	50% owned by Vale; 50% by BHP Brasil
Location	Mariana and Ouro Preto, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Operator	Samarco Mineração S.A.
Mining complexes	Integrated system comprised of two different complexes, three beneficiation plants, three pipelines, four pump stations, two valves stations, four pellet plants and a port.
Mineral titles ⁽¹⁾	Mining concession with no expiry date. Area: 1,174 ha.
Stage/ Operations	Continued operations from 1977 to 2015. Operations were suspended in November 2015, following the rupture of the Fundão dam. Gradually resuming operations since December 2020.
Key permit conditions	The Company understands that Samarco has the licenses required for its current operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Itabirite ore types extracted using an open-pit mining method.

Associated facilities and infrastructure	<p>Mine: Long-distance conveyor belt systems and off-highway trucks carry raw ore (run-of-mine) to process plants.</p> <p>Processing plants: The three processing plants, located on site, process the run-of-mine through crushing, grinding, concentration stages, producing pellet feed.</p> <p>Logistics: The mines supply the pellet plants using pipelines extending approximately 400 kilometers. These pipelines transport the iron ore from beneficiation plants to the pelletizing plants in the state of Espírito Santo.</p> <p>Port: The production is embarked on a self-owned port in the state of Espírito Santo.</p> <p>Energy: Supplied through the national power grid. Purchased from regional utility companies or produced directly by Samarco.</p>
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(1) Area with reserves and associated resources.

Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil (“Anglo American”)

In December 2024, Vale completed the acquisition of a 15% stake in Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil S.A., contributing high-grade iron ore resources from Serra da Serpentina to Anglo American and paying a cash amount.

ANGLO AMERICAN MINÉRIO DE FERRO BRASIL S.A	
	
Ownership interest	15% owned by Vale; the remaining 85% is owned by Anglo American.
Location	Conceição do Mato Dentro and Alvorada de Minas, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Operator	Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brazil S.A.
Mining complexes	Integrated system composed of an open pit mine, a beneficiation plant, a 529 km slurry pipeline, a filtration plant, and an export terminal at the port.
Mineral titles ⁽¹⁾	Mining concessions with no expiration date, mining concession application, and exploration authorizations. Area: 2,849 ha.
Stage/Operations	Production phase since 2014
Key permit conditions	The Company understands that Anglo American Minas-Rio has the necessary licenses for its current operations.
Mine types and mineralization styles	Types of ore of friable itabirites and hematites extracted by open-pit mining method.

Associated facilities and infrastructure

Mine: excavators, loaders, and trucks make up the mobile equipment system for transporting blended ore to the beneficiation plant.

Processing plants: a beneficiation plant, located on-site, processes raw ore through standard stages of crushing, grinding, and concentration, producing pellet feed.

Logistics: the Minas-Rio mine supplies its own pelletizing plant using a slurry pipeline with two pumping stations and one valve station. the pellet feed is transported through a 529 km pipeline that passes through 32 municipalities until it reaches the Port of Açú.

Port: the production is shipped from an export terminal at the Port of Açú, in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Energy: Acquired from regional utilities or directly produced by Anglo American.

(1) Area with associated reserves and resources.

VLI

VLI provides integrated logistics solutions with assets strategically distributed between the North and Southeast Systems, covering five logistics corridors: North, Southeast, East, Minas-Rio and Minas-Bahia. Its multimodal operations are made possible by an extensive rail network of 7,940 kilometers (Ferrovia Centro-Atlântica S.A. and Ferrovia Norte-Sul S.A.), nine integrating terminals and eight port terminals. Among the main products transported are grains, steel and construction products, industrial items, sugar and fertilizers. Vale holds a 29.6% stake in VLI and is part of a shareholders' agreement with FI-FGTS, Mitsui, Brookfield and BNDESPar, which hold the remaining equity stakes. In 2024, VLI handled a total of 41.9 billion TKU of general cargo, including 31.2 billion TKU from FCA and FNS.) VLI's main assets include:

- Ferrovia Norte Sul – Tramo Norte (FNS): An important export route connecting the Midwest and Northeast regions. 720 km long, it crosses 25 cities in two states (Maranhão and Tocantins), connecting Açailândia (MA) to Porto Nacional (TO). The concession runs until December 2037.
- Ferrovia Centro Atlântica S.A. (FCA): The main axis of integration between the Southeast, Northeast and West regions, with a length of 7,220 km. It covers more than 300 municipalities in seven Brazilian states (Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Sergipe, Goiás, Bahia and São Paulo) and the Federal District. The concession runs until August 2026, with negotiations underway for early renewal with the Ministry of Transport.
- Terminal Integrador Portuário Luiz Antônio Mesquita (Tiplam) – Santos (SP): Authorized to operate until October 2039, the terminal has been ISO 14001 certified (environmental management) since December 2021.
- Terminal Marítimo Inácio Barbosa (TMIB) – Aracaju (SE): Authorized to operate port cargo until June 2040.
- Terminal Portuário São Luís (TPSL) – São Luís (MA): Regulated operation under contract with Empresa Maranhense de Administração Portuária (EMAP) until March 2028. Since December 2021, ISO 14001 certified (environmental management).
- Trato (VLI Ventures): VLI startup that develops innovative digital solutions for road logistics optimization, offering services such as digital carrier, scheduling, registration and orchestration, with a focus on efficiency and competitiveness.
- Right to purchase capacity of the Vitória-Minas Railroad (EFVM) and Carajás Railroad (EFC) for general cargo;
- Right to purchase capacity of the terminals of Terminal de Tubarão – Vitória (ES) – Produtos Diversos (TPD), Terminal de Tubarão – Vitória (ES) – Granéis Líquidos (TGL) and Terminal de Praia Mole (TPM) – Vitória (ES). The main assets of VLI are:

MRS

The MRS railroad, in which Vale holds a 49.01% direct and indirect equity interest, is 1,643 kilometers long and links the Brazilian states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais. The MRS railroad transports the Company's iron ore products from the Southern System mines to its maritime terminals. In 2023, it transported a daily average of 332.986 metric tons of iron ore and 221,734 metric tons of other cargo.

c. characteristics of the operating markets, in particular:

(i) share in each market

Iron Ore Solutions

Vale supplies all its iron ore and iron ore agglomerates to the steel industry. Prevailing and expected demand levels for steel products affect demand for the Company's iron ore and iron ore agglomerates. The demand for steel products is influenced by several factors, such as global industrial production, civil construction and infrastructure spending. For more information on pricing and demand, see item 2.2 of this Reference Form.

In 2024, China accounted for 62.4% of the Company's iron ore and agglomerates shipments, and Asia accounted for 77.6%, Brazil for 11.3 %, Europe for 4.7%, followed by the Middle East and Africa for 2.2%, and others for 2.8%. Vale's ten largest customers jointly purchased 131.3 Mtpy of iron ore and agglomerates from its production, representing 42.8 % of Vale's iron ore and agglomerates sales volume in 2024. The revenue from a single customer in the Iron Ore Solutions segment totaled R\$20,881, individually representing 10% of Vale's total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023. In 2024 and 2022, no other customer individually represented 10% or more of Vale's total revenue.

Out of the pellet production in 2024, 51% were blast furnace pellets and 49% were direct reduction pellets. The blast furnace and direct reduction are different technologies used by steel mills to produce steel, each using different types of pellets. In 2024, Brazilian and Asian markets (mainly, China and Japan) were the main markets for Vale's blast furnace pellets, while the Middle East and North America were the main markets for the Company's direct reduction pellets.

Vale invests in customer service in order to improve its competitiveness. Vale works together with its customers to understand their purposes and to provide them with Iron Ore Solutions that comply with their specific needs. Through its experience in mining, agglomeration and iron manufacturing processes, Vale seeks technical solutions that enable a balance between the best use of its world-class mining assets and the satisfaction of its customers. Vale believes that its ability to provide customers with complete Iron Ore Solutions, as well as the quality of its products, are very important advantages, which contribute to improving its competitiveness over competitors who may be in a more convenient geographic location. In addition to providing technical assistance to its customers, Vale has offices in St. Prex (Switzerland), Tokyo (Japan), Singapore, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Shanghai, Beijing and Qingdao (China), which support Vale International's global sales. The offices also allow Vale to maintain closer contact with its customers, monitor their needs and the performance of their agreements, and ensure that its customers receive products in a timely manner.

Vale sells iron ore and agglomerates through various agreements, including long-term agreements with customers, and on a spot basis, through public offerings and trading platforms. Vale's pricing is generally linked to market price indexes and uses a variety of mechanisms, including current spot prices and average prices during certain periods. In cases where, at the time of delivery, products are priced before the final price is determined, Vale recognizes the sale based on a provisional price with a subsequent adjustment to reflect the final price.

In 2024, Vale hedged part of its total exposure to bunker oil prices arising from its international and domestic FOB (Free on Board) and CFR (Cost and Freight) sales.

Energy Transition Metals

Nickel

Vale's nickel customers are distributed worldwide. In 2024, 27 % of Vale's total refined nickel sales were destined for customers in Asia, 29% in Europe, 44% in North America. Vale has short-term fixed-volume agreements with customers for the majority of its expected annual nickel sales. Those agreements generally provide stable demand for a significant portion of the Company's annual production. In addition, the Company has several long-term agreements to sell Class I nickel to the North Atlantic electric vehicle market.

Nickel is an exchange-traded metal, currently listed on the London Metal Exchange ("LME") and Shanghai Futures Exchange ("SHFE"), and most nickel products are priced at a discount or premium to the LME price, depending mainly on the physical and technical characteristics of the nickel product. Vale's refined nickel products represent what is known in the industry as "primary" nickel, that is, nickel produced mainly from

nickel ores (as opposed to “secondary” nickel, which is recovered from recycled material containing nickel). Finished primary nickel products are distinguishable by the following characteristics, which determine the product's price level and suitability for various end-use applications:

- Nickel content and purity level: (i) intermediate products have various levels of nickel content, (ii) nickel pig iron has 1.5–15% nickel, (iii) iron–nickel has 15–40% nickel, (iv) refined nickel with less than 99.8% nickel, including products such as Tonimet nickel, (v) standard LME grade nickel has a minimum of 99.8% nickel, and (vi) high purity nickel has a minimum of 99.9% nickel and contains no specific elemental impurities;
- Form (such as powder, pellets, discs, squares and discrete or filamentary strips);
- Size (from submicron powder particles to large size cathodes); and
- Packaging (such as bulk, 2 ton bags, 250 kg drum heads, 10 kg bags).

In 2024, the main first-use applications for primary nickel were:

- Stainless steel (65% of global nickel consumption);
- Non-ferrous alloys, steel alloys and smelting (12% of global nickel consumption);
- Nickel plating (5% of global nickel consumption);
- Batteries (15% of global nickel consumption); and
- Others (3% of global nickel consumption).

In 2024, 89% of Vale's refined nickel sales were for applications that are not stainless steel, compared to the industry average for nickel producers of 35%. This provides greater diversification and stability of sales volume for the Company's nickel revenues. As a result of Vale's focus on higher-value segments, average realized refined nickel prices typically exceed LME nickel spot prices.

The Company provides sales and technical support to its customers on a global basis through an established marketing network, headquartered in Toronto, Canada. Vale has a well-established global marketing network for refined nickel, with sales and technical support distributed worldwide with a presence in Singapore and Toronto (Canada) and sales managers located in St. Prex (Switzerland), Paramus, New Jersey (United States), and various locations in Asia. For information on pricing and demand, see item 2.2 of this Reference Form.

Copper

The Company sells a large part of the copper concentrates from its South Atlantic operations, produced in Sossego and Salobo, through medium and long-term agreements to copper smelters in Europe and Asia. Vale supplies copper concentrate and copper matte from its North Atlantic operations, produced in Sudbury, through medium-term agreements to the domestic market, and to smelters in Europe and Asia through long-term agreements, in addition to supplying copper concentrate from Voisey's Bay through medium-term agreements. Additionally, the Company sells copper cathodes from Sudbury and Long Harbor in North America under short-term agreements.

(ii) competition conditions in the markets

Iron Ore Solutions

The global market for iron ore and agglomerates is extremely competitive. The main factors affecting competition are price, quality and variety of products offered, as well as reliability, operating costs and transportation costs.

Asia. Vale's main competitors in the Asian market are located in Australia and include subsidiaries and affiliates of BHP Group Limited (“BHP”), Rio Tinto Ltd. (“Rio Tinto”) and Fortescue Metals Group Ltd.

- Vale is competitive in the Asian market for two main reasons. First, steel companies generally seek to source the types (or blends) of iron ore and iron ore agglomerates that allow the production of the intended end product in the most economic and efficient way. The Company's iron ore has low levels of impurities and other properties that generally lead to lower processing costs. For example, in addition to its high purity content, the alumina content in the Company's iron ore is very low compared to Australian ores, reducing coke consumption and increasing productivity in blast furnaces, which is particularly important in periods of high demand and environmental restrictions. When market demand is strong, the Company's quality advantage generally stands out among customers. Second,

steel companies often develop sales relationships based on the reliable supply of a specific blending of iron ore and iron ore agglomerates. The ownership and operation of logistics facilities in the North and Southeast Systems helps ensure that products are delivered on time and at a relatively low cost.

- The Company has long-term charter agreements to ensure transportation capacity and to increase the ability to offer products to the Asian market at competitive prices under the CFR regime, despite higher freight costs compared to Australian producers.
- To support its iron ore business strategy, Vale operates two distribution centers, one in Malaysia and one in Oman, and has long-term agreements with nineteen ports in China, which also serve as distribution centers.
- In 2015, Vale launched Brazilian Blend Fines (“BRBF”), a high-quality product resulting from a blend of fines from Carajás, which contain a higher concentration of iron and a lower concentration of silica in the ore, with fines from the South and Southeast Systems, which contain a lower iron concentration in the ore. In August 2018, Metal Bulletin launched a new index, the 62% Fe low alumina index, which is based on the Company's BRBF. During 2023, the 62% Fe low alumina index traded at a premium of US\$0.65/dmt over the 62% Fe index. The resulting blend offers robust performance in any type of sintering operation and is produced at Teluk Rubiah Maritime Terminal (“TRMT”) in Malaysia and in seventeen distribution centers in China, which reduces the time to reach Asian markets and increases capillarity in the Company's distribution.

Europe. Vale's main competitors in the European market are Luossavaara Kiirunavaara AB (“LKAB”), ArcelorMittal Mines Canada Inc., Iron Ore Company of Canada, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto, Kumba Iron Ore Limited and Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière. Vale is competitive in the European market for the same reasons as in Asia and due to the proximity of its port facilities to European customers.

Brazil. The Brazilian iron ore market is also competitive and includes several small iron ore producers. Some steel companies, including Gerdau S.A., Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional, Vallourec Tubos do Brasil S.A., Usiminas and ArcelorMittal, also have iron ore mining operations. Although price is important, quality and reliability are also important competitive factors. Vale believes that its integrated transportation systems, high quality ore and technical services make Vale a strong competitor in the Brazilian market. With regard to iron ore agglomerates, Vale's main competitors are LKAB, Iron Ore Company of Canada, Ferrexpo Plc, ArcelorMittal Mines Canada, Samarco and Bahrain Steel.

Energy Transition Metals

Nickel

The global nickel market is highly competitive. Vale's key competitive strengths include its long-life mines, sophisticated exploitation and processing technologies and a diversified product portfolio. Its global marketing reach, diversified product mix and technical customer support target products to applications and geographies that offer the highest profit margins.

Vale's nickel production accounted for 5 % of global primary nickel consumption in 2024. In addition to Vale, the largest integrated mine-to-market producers in the nickel industry (each with its own integrated facilities, including nickel mining, processing, refining and marketing operations) are Tsingshan Group, Jiangsu Delong Nickel, Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Corporation, Nornickel and Eramet. Together with Vale, these companies accounted for around 48% of global production of refined primary nickel in 2024.

The quality of nickel products determines their suitability for the market. Upper Class I products, which have a higher nickel content and lower levels of deleterious elements, are more suitable for high-quality nickel applications, such as the growing market for electric vehicles (batteries) and use in specialized industries (e.g., aircraft and spacecraft) and obtain higher premium. Lower Class I products have slightly higher levels of impurities compared to Upper Class I products and are suitable for more general nickel applications, such as casting alloys, and generally receive a lower premium compared to Upper Class I products. Class II products, which have lower nickel content and higher levels of deleterious elements, are most used in the manufacture of stainless steel. Intermediate products do not represent finished nickel production and are generally sold at a discount, as they still need to be processed before being sold to end customers.

Most of the world's nickel production is comprised of Class II nickel products (56 % of the global market in 2024), which include Nickel Pig Iron (NPI) and iron-nickel, which include Nickel Pig Iron (NPI) and iron-nickel (with a nickel content below 99%). The majority of the Company's products are high-quality nickel products,

making it the preferred supplier for specialty nickel applications. In 2024, 70% of its nickel products were Upper Class I, 23% were Class II, and 7% were intermediate.

Although stainless steel production is a major driver of global nickel demand, stainless steel producers can source nickel with a wide range of nickel content, including secondary nickel (scrap). The choice between primary and secondary nickel is largely based on their relative prices and availability.

The competition in the nickel market is mainly based on quality and reliability of supply and price. The Company believes that it is competitive in the nickel market due to the high quality of its products.

Copper

The global refined copper market is highly competitive. Producers are integrated mining companies and custom smelters, covering all regions of the world, while consumers are mainly producers of wire rod and copper alloys. Competition occurs mainly at the regional level and is mainly based on production costs, quality, reliability of supply and logistics costs. The world's largest copper cathode producers are Jiangxi Copper Corporation Ltd., Tongling Non-Ferrous Metals Group Co., Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile ("Codelco"), Aurubis AG, Freeport McMoRan and Jinchuan, each company operating directly or through subsidiaries. The Company's share of the global market for refined copper cathodes is marginal, as it is positioned more competitively in the copper concentrate market.

Copper concentrate and copper matte are intermediate products in the copper production chain. Both the concentrate and matte markets are competitive, with multiple producers, but fewer players and smaller volumes than in the copper cathode market due to high levels of integration of major copper producers.

In the copper concentrate market, mining takes place globally, with a predominant participation of South America, while consumers are smelters mainly located in Europe and Asia. Competition in the copper concentrate market occurs primarily on a global level and is based on production costs, quality, logistics costs and reliability of supply. The largest competitors in the copper concentrate market are BHP Group Limited, Glencore, Freeport McMoRan, Anglo American, Zijin Mining, Codelco, First Quantum Minerals, Rio Tinto and Southern Copper; each company operating directly or through subsidiaries. The Company's market share in 2023 was approximately 2.5% of the total copper concentrate market.

d. any seasonality:

Vale operating mainly in the mining of products such as iron ore, iron ore agglomerates, nickel, copper, cobalt and others, does not experience significant seasonality with regard to the demand for its products. This is because said products are commodities, and the demand for commodities is generally constant throughout the year.

Commodities are fundamental goods that are widely used in the global economy and are traded on commodity markets. Because they are products consumed on a global scale, any changes in demand in a given region can be offset by changes in demand in other regions, thus mitigating seasonal fluctuations that may occur in a single country. Additionally, commodities can be stockpiled, providing consumers with the opportunity to purchase products at reduced prices and store them for later use, which helps to maintain stable demand.

However, it is important to highlight that, although demand for Vale's products is generally constant, external factors, such as adverse weather conditions, may occasionally impact mining and logistics operations. These events are managed and mitigated through robust operational strategies and planning.

e. main inputs and raw materials, informing:

(i) description of relationships with suppliers, including whether they are subject to governmental control or regulation, with indication of the bodies and applicable legislation

Vale is committed to building a sustainable business model and contributing to a more just, environmentally balanced and economically prosperous society. Vale adopts a strategy with its suppliers to maintain a fair relationship in order to promote partnerships that are aimed at the winners of both parties through continuous development and innovation and the provision of quality goods and services with a compatible cost.

In order to achieve continuous improvement and contribute to advances in the production chain, the management relationship with its suppliers includes the following stages:

- i. Registration of suppliers based on the Company's values, a process that includes a check called Due Diligence, where a reputational evaluation is carried out based on public information, an established risk matrix and the scope of work to be performed. All registered suppliers are also invited to learn about Vale's Principles of Conduct for Third Parties. In addition, the Company requests that documents proving good practices be sent by suppliers that have identified warning signs or for those belonging to certain categories;
- ii. Compliance with the requirements of the Ethics & Compliance Program, which has anti-corruption rules and controls to prevent and mitigate risks arising from the possible involvement of its business partners in events that violate human rights or anti-corruption laws applicable to Vale, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act – FCPA, UK Bribery Act and the Brazilian law against corruption (Federal Law No. 12,846, dated August 1, 2013);
- iii. Monitoring the financial health of its main suppliers of materials, equipment and services;
- iv. Periodic performance evaluation to ensure compliance with applicable and defined requirements at the hiring stage, as well as adherence to agreement expectations. Supplier performance evaluation in Occupational Health and Safety is a program that monitors and measures different criteria related to agreement execution with the purpose of maintaining transparency and sustainable relationships with its vendors;
- v. GRT – Third Party Risk Management (previously known as NACT – Third Party Contract Analysis Center) monitors the labor and social security documentation of service providers and their respective subcontractors on a monthly basis. The tool's purpose is to monitor compliance with labor and social security obligations related to people involved in Vale's agreements, guaranteeing the rights and respect for contractors' employees;
- vi. Development and support in the qualification of suppliers; and
- vii. Fostering and prospection of new suppliers.

In compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, Vale respects and promotes human rights in its activities, along its production chain and in the regions where it operates.

In this sense, the Company seeks to establish a commercial relationship with suppliers that share its principles and values and respect human rights. Vale's principles and values are shared with its suppliers through the Principles of Conduct for Third Parties, a document that is accessed by all companies upon registration and through the Global Policies on Human Rights and Sustainability. The document and other policies are available for viewing on the Company's website (<https://www.vale.com>).

Vale's supplier registration checks the supplier's status before public authorities. Further queries to public sanctioning lists may apply in specific cases. All suppliers undergo an analysis process, which includes Due Diligence and risk assessment.

The guidelines and standards adopted by Vale to evaluate its suppliers include, in addition to those already mentioned, environmental legal requirements applicable to suppliers.

Regarding suppliers that are recipients of waste generated in Vale's production processes in Brazil, all are submitted to systematic on-site environmental evaluation processes, aiming at their initial certification and periodic revalidation.

In addition, Vale's Procurement Board encourages its vendors to adopt practices to measure the emission of gases, including standard contractual trading practice.

The main environmental laws observed in the process of hiring suppliers are:

- a) Environmental Licensing
 - Federal Law no. 6,938/81 – National Environment Policy
 - Complementary Law no. 140/11
 - Decree no. 8,437/05
 - National Council for the Environment Resolutions No. 01/86, 237/97, 357/05, 362/05, 369/06, 382/06, 428/10, 430/11, 436/11, 491/18 and 499/20.
 - Federal Law No. 12,305/10 – National Policy on Solid Waste
 - Decree No. 10,936/22 – Regulates the National Policy on Solid Waste
 - Federal Law No. 12,651/12 – New Forest Code

- Normative Instructions (“IBAMA”) No. 12/21 and 13/21.

b) Agricultural and Related Defenses (Pest and Vector Control)

- Federal Law No.14,785/23
- Federal Decree No. 4,074/02
- ANVISA Resolution No. 622/22

c) Transportation of Hazardous Products

- Federal Decree No. 96,044/88
- ANTT Resolution No. 5,998/22
- ANTT Resolution No. 6,056/24
- IBAMA Normative Instruction No. 05/12

d) Radioactive Material

- Federal Law no. 10,308/01
- Federal Law no. 4,118/62
- Decree no. 51,726/63
- Law no. 9,765/1998
- Decree no. 5,935/2003
- National Nuclear Energy Commission Resolution No. 271/21, 11/99, 170/14, 208/16 and 251/19.

e) Explosive Material

- Decree No. 10,030/19
- COLOG Ordinance No. 147/19

f) Controlled Chemicals

- Federal Law No. 10,357/01
- Federal Decree No. 4,262/02
- Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 204/22

(ii) possible dependence on a few suppliers

The main inputs acquired by Vale in 2024 were: liquid, solid and gaseous fuels, conveyor belts, parts and components of mining and railroad equipment, grinding media and explosives. In addition, the main provision of services consisted of sea freight services, cargo transportation, civil works, maintenance and repair of facilities, maintenance and repair of equipment and food.

In 2024, the main categories of equipment acquired by the procurement area were railroad cars, systems, vehicles, mining equipment, railway equipment, conveyor belts, and tires. Vale's largest groups of suppliers of this equipment jointly accounted for 7% of total purchases of supplies in the period.

The consumption of fuels is quite intense, especially in the operations and transportation of iron ore. The main supplier of this input is Vibra Energia, responsible for supplying diesel to all Vale's operations in Brazil.

Vale has power generation assets in Brazil, Canada and Indonesia that meet part of its electricity demand through renewable self-generation, with the rest consumed through the purchase of energy in the market, whose main suppliers were major players in the electric power market in the regions where the operating units are located.

The top ten suppliers of inputs, equipment and services accounted for 18% of total purchases of supplies and delegated areas by December 31, 2024.

(iii) possible volatility in their prices

Vale has some agreements in which prices are linked to market indexes (parametric formulas) and, therefore, subject to these volatilities. Prices may also vary from historical prices depending on the supply versus demand condition present in the market at the time of competition. For more information, see items 2.2.b and 2.2.c of this Reference Form.

1.5. Main clients

a. total amount of revenue from the customer

For the year ended December 31, 2024, no single customer represented 10% or more of the Company's revenue.

b. operating segments affected by revenue from the customer

Not applicable, see item 1.5.a of this Reference Form.

1.6. Relevant effects of state regulation

a. need for governmental authorizations for the exercise of activities and history of relationship with the Government to obtain such authorizations

Vale is subject to a wide range of government regulations in all jurisdictions in which it operates around the world. The following description summarizes the types of regulation that have the most significant impact on Vale's operations.

Mining rights and regulation of mining activities

Mining and mineral processing are subject to extensive regulation. In order to carry out these activities, Vale is required to obtain and maintain certain government or private licenses, which may include concessions, licenses, leases, or permits (all of which are referred to below as "concessions"). The legal and regulatory regime applicable to the mining sector and concessions differs across jurisdictions, often significantly. In most jurisdictions, including Brazil, mineral resources belong to the State and can only be exploited under government concession. In other jurisdictions, such as Ontario, Canada, a substantial part of Vale's mining operations are conducted pursuant to mining rights that Vale owns (private licenses). Government agencies are typically responsible for granting mining concessions and monitoring compliance with mining laws and regulations.

The table below summarizes Vale's main mining rights and mining concessions for its operations, not restricted to the limits of areas with defined resource and mineral reserves.

Location	Mining claim	Approximate covered area (in hectares)	Expiration date
Brazil		515,185	Indefinite
	Mining concessions	217,046	Indefinite
	Request for mining concessions	258,525	-
Canada ⁽¹⁾		195,495	2021-2045
Ontario		105,469	2024-2042
	<i>Patented Mineral Rights</i> (mining concession)	81,145	Indefinite
	<i>Mineral Leases</i> (mining concession)	21,188	2024-2042
	<i>Mining License of Occupation</i> (mining concession)	3,136	Indefinite
Manitoba		88,427	2021-2045
	<i>Order in Council Leases</i> (mining concession)	73,431	2021-2025
	<i>Mineral Leases</i> (mining concession)	14,996	2034-2045
Newfoundland and Labrador	<i>Mining Leases</i> (mining concession)	1,599	2027
Indonesia	Contract of work (mining concession)	137,277	2025
Sorowako ⁽²⁾	<i>Contract of work</i> (mining concession)	118,017	2025
Nusa Tenggara Barat (Hu'u Poject) ⁽³⁾	<i>Contract of work</i> (mining concession)	19,260	2025

(1) The renewals submitted in 2024 are still in the process of being approved. All conditions required for renewal have been met. This process usually takes several months but allows for continued operation while the approval process is ongoing. Order in council leases (OIC's) in Manitoba are being converted into mining claims (exploration licenses) and mining leases (mining concessions) through a transition agreement that allows Vale to hold the property until the transition is complete. Some OICs will show their expired expiration dates until the transition is complete.

(2) Sorowako – The contract of work (mining concession) signed between PTVI and the Indonesian government was due to expire in 2025. In 2024, a special mining business license (IUPK) was issued, confirming PTVI's legal right to continue operating until December 2035, with rights to extend the license beyond this period. With the issuance of the IUPK, PTVI's initial mineral title, the contract of work, was terminated.

(3) Nusa Tenggara Barat – contract of work (mining concession) in the exploration phase, which is renewed annually. The operation and production phase will be valid for 30 years, with two 10-year extensions, subject to government approval.

In addition to the concessions listed above, Vale has licenses and requirements that allow it to explore 2.61 million hectares in Brazil and 1.7 million hectares in other countries.

In Canada, Vale negotiated with the government of Manitoba the renewal of its mining rights, originally explored under OICs, through the conversion to the mining leases and mining claims regime, in accordance with applicable legislation. The conversion process started in 2021 and will continue until 2025.

In Indonesia, the government issued new regulations in September 2021 on the implementation of mineral and coal mining business activities. Those regulations could have a material impact on PTVI's operations, including with respect to the total area granted to PTVI and exploration period.

Royalties and other taxes on mining activities

In many jurisdictions, Vale is required to pay royalties or taxes on its revenues or profits from mineral extractions and sales. These payments are an important element of the economic performance of a mining operation. The following royalties and taxes apply to some of the jurisdictions where Vale has its largest operations:

Brazil. Vale must pay a royalty known as Financial Compensation for the Exploitation of Mineral Resources ("CFEM") on revenues from the sale of minerals it extracts. The CFEM calculation is made as follows: (i) for sales in the domestic market, the CFEM tax base is sales revenue, net of taxes levied on sales; (ii) for exports, the CFEM tax base is the highest value between export revenue and the value equivalent to transfer prices under federal income tax legislation; and (iii) for a company's internal consumption of ore, the CFEM tax base is the value equivalent to the current price of ore on the domestic market, on the international market or a reference value, to be determined by the Brazil's National Mining Agency ("ANM"). Current CFEM rates are: 3.5% for iron ore, 2.5% for bauxite and manganese ore and 2% for copper, nickel and other materials.

Brazilian states and municipalities. Several Brazilian states, including Minas Gerais and Pará, impose a mining inspection tax, which is currently assessed at rates ranging from US\$1.09 to US\$2.84 per metric ton of minerals produced in or transferred from the state.

In March 2021, a state decree enacted by the state of Pará increased the rate of the mining inspection tax from one fiscal reference unit in the amount of US\$0.79 to three fiscal references units corresponding to US\$2.31 per metric ton, with effectiveness as of April 2021. Vale have not implemented the new rates for 2021, as it understands that, under applicable principles of Brazilian constitutional law, the tax increase would only come into force in the year after its enactment.

In November 2022, the Company adhered to the state tax program entitled as "Programa Estrutura Pará", which aims to promote infrastructure investments in the State of Pará, pursuant to the conversion of 50% of the mining inspection tax payments into construction projects, monthly calculated at the rate of three fiscal reference units per metric ton of ore produced in the State of Pará in the amount of US\$2.71, annually updated. The related constructions will be delivered to the local communities and, therefore, will not be owned by the Company. In 2023, Vale disbursed US\$451 million related to this tax levied by the state of Pará.

In December 2024, the State of Pará enacted a law reducing the conversion of mining inspection fee payments into construction projects from 50% to 40%. The related constructions will be delivered to local communities and, therefore, will not be owned by Vale. In 2024, Vale disbursed R\$1,220 million (compared to R\$2,253 million in 2023) related to this fee. Also in December 2024, the State of Pará enacted a law increasing the rate of the mining inspection fee applied to copper extraction from 3 to 110 reference fiscal units, representing a metric ton of R\$528.14, effective from March 27, 2025. Vale is assessing the legal aspects and economic effects in this regard.

Some Brazilian municipalities, such as Ourilândia do Norte, Marabá, Curionópolis, and São Félix do Xingu, in the State of Pará, and Rio Piracicaba, in the State of Minas Gerais, as well as the State of Maranhão, have instituted the collection of mineral resource inspection fees on ore extracted or transported within their territories, and Vale believes there are solid grounds to contest these taxes. In April 2024, a law enacted by the State of Maranhão in December 2023 came into effect, modifying the collection of mineral resource inspection fees in accordance with constitutional principles, and the Company has been paying this fee in accordance with the new legislation.

In August 2022, the Supreme Federal Court ("STF") ruled on the constitutionality of the collection of mineral resource inspection fees by the States of Minas Gerais and Pará. The decision for the State of Pará has not yet

become final, and the judgment of the motions for clarification filed by the National Confederation of Industries – CNI is still pending.

Canada. The Canadian provinces in which Vale operates charges a tax on profits from mining operations. Profit from mining operations is generally determined by reference to gross revenue from the sale of mine output and deducting certain costs, such as mining and processing costs and investment in processing assets. The statutory mining tax rates are 10% in Ontario; with graduated rates up to 17% in Manitoba; and a combined mining and royalty tax rate of 16% in Newfoundland and Labrador. The mining tax paid is deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Indonesia. PTVI pays mining royalties of 2% on its nickel matte revenues when LME nickel prices are below US\$21,000 per metric ton and 3% of its nickel matte revenues when LME nickel prices are above or equal to US\$21,000 per metric ton.

Regulation of chemical products. Some of the products are subject to regulations applicable to the marketing, distribution and use of chemical substances present in their composition. For example, the European Commission has adopted the European Chemicals Policy, known as REACH – Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (“REACH”). According to REACH, European manufacturers and importers are required to register substances before they enter the European market and, in some cases, may be subject to an authorization procedure. A company that does not comply with the REACH regulations may receive fines and penalties. Vale complies with the requirements of the European Union's REACH regulations. In addition, the United Kingdom and South Korea are currently implementing a regulation similar to REACH, and the Company expects further expansion of regulations like REACH in other Asian countries.

Regulation of international maritime transportation. The Company are subject to health, safety and environmental regulation by the International Maritime Organization (“IMO”). IMO rules apply not only to the international shipping categories, but also to the types of cargoes transported, including special rules for iron ore, nickel and copper. The IMO is currently discussing further measures for enhancing the energy efficiency of international shipping and reducing its overall greenhouse gas emissions. In July 2023, the IMO reviewed the initial strategy, defined in August 2018, and approved more ambitious reduction targets. These targets include a 20–30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, 70–80% reduction target by 2040, both based on 2008 levels, and a net zero target by or around 2050. In June 2021, the IMO adopted amendments that became effective in 2023 and that combine technical and operational approaches to improve the energy efficiency of ships. The new measures require all ships to calculate their Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) – a one-time certification, targeting design parameters – and to establish their annual operational Carbon Intensity Indicator, which will have to comply with gradually decreasing carbon intensity parameters. These requirements may increase the Company’s freight cost in the future. In 2016, the IMO approved regulation establishing limits for sulfur oxides emission, which became effective in 2020. This regulation may increase freight cost due to the need to use bunker with low sulfur content or to install additional pollutant control equipment (i.e., scrubbers) to limit air emissions. It is expected that further discussions on scrubber wash water regulations will be concluded in 2025 which could restrain the use of open loop scrubbers. Also, the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments requires compliant ships during their international voyages to manage their ballast water and sediments in accordance with certain parameters. The convention became effective in September 2017 for new ships (those with keels laid after that date) and, for existing ships, the convention became effective in stages with specific deadlines depending on the vessel, beginning in September 2019, with the global fleet required to be fully compliant by September 2024. Such requirements may also result in increases in Vale’s freight and port operation costs. In 2022, the European Commission approved the proposals to regulate international shipping emissions. Starting in 2024, over a 3-year phase-in period shipping will be gradually introduced into the EU’s Emissions Trading System (ETS), a carbon market that operates in all EU countries targeting climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. That will require ship operators to pay for the greenhouse gas emissions during their voyages to, from and between EU ports, and incentivize them to improve their greenhouse gas fuel intensity. These measures may increase the Company’s freight cost in the future.

Regulation of other activities. Vale is subject to comprehensive regulatory regimes for some of its other activities, including rail transport, port operations and electricity generation. It is also subject to extensive legislation that addresses health, employee safety, and support for communities close to the mines, among other issues. The following descriptions refer to some of the other regulatory regimes applicable to their operations:

Brazilian railroad regulations. Vale's Brazilian railway business operates under concession contracts granted by the federal government, and its railway concessions are subject to regulation and supervision by the Brazilian

Ministry of Infrastructure and ANTT. The EFC and EFVM concessions were renewed for 30 years and expire in 2057, subject to investment commitments (such as urban and infrastructure works) and payment of the concession fee. These investments are subject to inherent risks in the execution of the works, including delays. Delays may result in sanctions from ANTT, as provided in the concession contracts. In December 2024, Vale and the federal government, through the Ministry of Transport and ANTT, established the general framework for the renegotiation of the EFC and EFVM concession contracts. The renegotiation will be carried out according to the terms of the concession contracts renewed in 2020, which remain in force, aiming to promote their modernization and updating. Under this general framework, the Company commits to a maximum global contribution of approximately R\$11 billion, related to the review of the asset base of EFC and EFVM, the optimization of contractual obligations, and the replanning of investments. The negotiated terms result in an increase of R\$1.7 billion in provisions related to railway concessions. The general framework established for the renegotiation of the concession contracts will comply with the usual formalities and will be submitted to the competent authorities for evaluation and approval.

A subsidiary of VLI, FNS also obtained a sub-concession contract for the commercial operation of a 720-kilometer section of the FNS railway in Brazil, which expires in 2037.

In July 2022, MRS signed an addendum to the concession contract providing for the early extension of its concession for an additional 30 years, until 2056. The FCA concession expires in 2026 and can be renewed for 30 years at the discretion of the federal government. Railway transportation prices can be negotiated directly with the users of these services, subject to a price cap established in the concession contracts and approved annually by ANTT for each concessionaire and for the different products transported. ANTT regulations also require concessionaires to grant right of way to other railway operators, make investments in the railway network, and meet certain productivity and safety requirements, among other obligations.

Brazilian port regulation. Port operations in Brazil are subject to regulation and supervision by the National Agency for Ports and Navigation (ANTAQ), the federal agency responsible for maritime transport services, and the Ministry of Ports and Airports, through the National Secretariat of Ports and Waterway Transport ("SNPTA"), the purpose of which is to make policies and guidelines. The agreements for Vale to operate its private terminals are valid until 2039 and can be renewed for equal periods, except for the leases for the Copper Terminal (Itaqui Port, State of Maranhão) and CPBS (Itaguaí Port, State of Rio de Janeiro). The Copper Terminal lease expired in January 2023 and is now operated under a court decision authorizing continued operations until the agreement is renewed, or a new agreement is signed. An administrative procedure is underway with SNPTA for the possible renewal of the agreement for 20 years, which has not yet been completed. The CPBS lease agreement expires in 2026 and is in the process of being renewed for another 25 years, at the discretion of the Federal Government.

b. main aspects related to compliance with legal and regulatory obligations related to environmental and social issues by the issuer

Environmental issues

The Company is also subject to environmental regulations applying to the specific types of mining and processing activities it performs. According to current legislation, the Company is required to obtain approvals, licenses, permits and/or authorization from government authorities to build and operate. In most jurisdictions, to build facilities and operate them, the Company must submit assessments of the environmental and social impacts related to its activities for approval by the competent authorities and make investments to avoid, mitigate and compensate for such impacts. The Company must develop its activities in accordance with the terms of the approvals, licenses, permits and/or authorizations issued by the competent authorities. Decree 48.747, of 12/29/2023, applies to dams included in the State Policy for Dam Safety of the State of Minas Gerais in Brazil and determines an environmental bond value to be paid and maintained throughout the entire useful life of the dam.

Environmental legislation is becoming stricter worldwide, which may lead to higher environmental compliance costs. Environmental regulations affecting Vale's operations concern, among other matters, the following:

- emissions of pollutants into air, soil and water, including greenhouse gases and climate change regulations;
- recycling and waste management;
- protection and conservation of forests and other forms of native vegetation, coastlines, caves, cultural heritage sites, river basins and other characteristics of the ecosystem;

- water use; and
- financial provisions and closure plans required for mining licenses, including de-characterization, decommissioning, environmental liabilities, and reclamation and remediation costs.

Cave protection. In Brazil, natural underground caves are considered assets of the Federal Government by the Federal Constitution of 1988 and make up the national speleological heritage. In 2008, Federal Decree No. 6,640/2008 was published, which amended the regulations on the subject in force until then and defined criteria for classifying natural caves according to their level of relevance (maximum, high, medium or low), prohibiting irreversible negative impacts on caves considered to be of maximum relevance and allowing intervention in caves classified with other levels of relevance, subject to prior environmental licensing. In this context, Vale has carried out technical studies to identify the existence of caves in the area of influence of their operations and determine the degree of relevance of each identified cave. When there is a need for intervention in a cave, Vale proposes compensatory measures to Brazilian environmental regulators within the scope of the environmental licensing process. The occurrence of natural underground caves has been decisive in the planning and implementation of new mining projects, limiting or modifying the exploitation plans. These modifications can generate additional costs related to the preservation of caves or compensatory measures due to authorized impacts caused to them. All these measures have potential consequences for production volumes or reserves in its iron ore business. In January 2022, Decree No. 10,935, new regulation on the subject, was published, which, however, is currently suspended on a provisional basis through a decision of the Federal Supreme Court (STF).

Brazilian regulation on mining dams.

Following the tailings dam failures in Mariana/MG in 2015 and Brumadinho/MG in 2019, Brazil has experienced numerous discussions related to regulatory issues and the reliability of dams built in the country. Since then, various federal and state legislations have come into effect to enhance the safety of these structures and safeguard the population and the environment.

In 2019, ANM published a regulation requiring companies owning upstream dams to present a technical decharacterization project and fully decharacterize these structures in the coming years. Additionally, a wide range of measures has been imposed to ensure the stability and safety of mining dams and their monitoring and alert systems.

Also in 2019, the State of Minas Gerais enacted Law No. 23,291/2019, which establishes the State Dam Safety Policy (PESB), prohibits the raising and construction of any upstream dam, and mandates the implementation of environmental collateral for dams covered by the law. In 2023, the State of Minas Gerais, through Decree No. 48,747/2023, regulated the environmental collateral and established deadlines for the implementation of financial guarantees to be used in case of rupture. The law also prohibits the increase, modification, or construction of any new dam if communities are established within its Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS), an area that encompasses the portion of the valley downstream of the dam, where there is not enough time for evacuation and intervention by the competent authorities in emergency situations.

In 2020, Federal Law No. 14,066/2020 amended Federal Law No. 12,334/2010, which established the National Dam Safety Policy (PNSB), reinforcing the prohibition of construction and raising of upstream dams in Brazil. The law also required companies to decharacterize their structures built using the upstream method by 2022. Due to the technical complexities involved in the decharacterization work and the necessary actions to enhance dam safety, Vale signed a commitment agreement with the State of Minas Gerais, regulatory bodies, and the State and Federal Public Prosecutors in 2022. This agreement establishes a new decharacterization schedule, with the program's completion deadline set for 2035.

In February 2022, ANM published Resolution No. 95/2022, consolidating the content of various previously created regulations related to mining dam safety. The resolution introduced some new measures, such as: (i) determination of decharacterization, resettlement of the population, or reinforcement for dams with communities in the Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS); (ii) admission in the Self-Rescue Zone of dams only of workers involved in activities inherent to the dams, mining areas, processing, and disposal of waste and tailings; (iii) definition of objective criteria for each level of Alert and Emergency Situation; (iv) obligation to designate a Registered Engineer (EoR) for all dams with high associated damage potential (DPA); (v) requirement for dams with high DPA to implement a Risk Management Process for Mining Dams (PGRBM); (vi) requirements for the consent and recognition by the highest executive regarding documents related to the dam safety plan; (vii) mandatory decharacterization of dams and operational structures located downstream of dams whose existence compromises their safety, by August 15, 2022; (viii) possibility of embargo and suspension of dams

and mining complexes in certain situations.

In December 2022, ANM published Resolution No. 122/2022, which regulates the administrative sanctioning process and establishes new sanctions, including fines of up to R\$1 billion. The regulation is currently under review by the mining sector and ANM, due to the severe impacts resulting from the high values of the fines and the criteria for their calculation, which are based on the amount attributed to the company's total production in the previous year and the mineral research budget. Given the high values of the fines established in the new rule, the imposition of such fines as a result of any non-compliance with mining laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on mining companies.

In accordance with ANM Resolution No. 95/2022 and State Law No. 12,334/2010, companies operating mining dams in Brazil are required to comply with specific rules, including:

Regular Safety Inspection (“ISR”). Companies operating mining dams covered by the National Dam Safety Policy (PNSB) must issue semi-annual Dam Safety Inspection Reports along with a Stability Condition Declaration (DCE). In Brazilian operations, a Registered Engineer (EoR), not directly involved in day-to-day operations, is responsible for assessing the safety and performance of the structures by issuing periodic reports as part of governance procedures.

Periodic Dam Safety Reviews (“RPSB” – Periodic Dam Safety Review). The RPSB must be prepared for dams covered by the National Dam Safety Policy (PNSB). It consists of a report that must include a detailed analysis of all dam documentation, including designs and procedures, the stability analysis of the structures and the corresponding Stability Condition Declaration (DCE), and the reassessment of the risk category (CRI) and associated damage potential (DPA). RPSB reports must be renewed every 3, 5, and 7 years for high, medium, and low associated damage potential (DPA), respectively, and whenever structural modifications are made. The RPSB is carried out by an external company not linked to the Registered Engineer.

Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (“PAEBM”). All mining dams that are included in the National Policy for Dam Safety must have an Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams – PAEBM, in accordance with article 12 *et seq.* of Law No. 12,334/2010, as well as article 33 *et seq.* of ANM Resolution No. 95/2022.

In 2020, a state decree was enacted in the State of Minas Gerais to establish the procedures for analyzing and approving the emergency action plan (Decree No. 48,078). Furthermore, in 2020, ANM Resolution 51/2020 Resolution started to require an audit of the emergency action plan, a requirement incorporated into and improved in ANM Resolution No. 95/2022. This audit must be carried out by external auditors who will be responsible for issuing an annual Conformity and Operability Report (RCO) and a PAEBM Declaration of Conformity and Operability (DCO).

Additionally, many other resolutions have been published at the state level to regulate the emergency action plan. These include guidelines for the preparation of Civil Protection and Defense Actions, Potable Water Supply Plan, Public and Private Water Supply Diagnosis, Domestic, Wildlife, and Production Fauna Rescue Plan, and Cultural Heritage Safeguard Plan.

In December 2023, the federal government enacted Law No. 14,755/2023, which: (i) established the National Policy for the Rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PNAB); (ii) specified the rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PAB); (iii) provided for the Program for the Rights of Populations Affected by Dams (PDPAB); and (iv) established rules for the social responsibility of the entrepreneur, among other aspects.

Other environmental laws and regulations. There are several examples of environmental laws and regulations and compliance initiatives that may affect the Company's operations:

Brazil. There are also environmental regulatory obligations applicable to Vale's operations that require compliance with a series of measures, including compensatory ones, related to the suppression of native vegetation, the protection of biomes and rare, endemic, threatened, or legally protected flora species, as well as territorial spaces subject to special protection, such as conservation units and permanent preservation areas, and archaeological and cultural heritage. Additionally, new projects that include activities with significant environmental impact must raise financial resources to support the implementation and maintenance of conservation units in the integral protection group, in order to fulfill the environmental compensation obligation provided for in Federal Law No. 9,985/2000. On December 12, 2024, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva sanctioned Law No. 15,042/2024, which establishes the Brazilian Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (SBCE). This law creates a regulated carbon market in Brazil, setting limits for greenhouse gas emissions and allowing companies and countries to offset

their emissions through the purchase of carbon credits. The SBCE divides the market into two sectors: (i) the regulated sector, which involves public initiatives; and (ii) the voluntary sector, which refers to private initiatives. The intention is to encourage the reduction of pollutant emissions and mitigate climate change, with operationalization expected by 2028.

Canada. Canadian laws and policies to address climate change continue to evolve with stricter controls on greenhouse gas emissions. The Supreme Court of Canada upheld the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act, a federal law to regulate greenhouse gas emissions, and confirmed that this law will be applied in provinces that have not enacted equivalent legislation. In June 2021, the federal government enacted the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, which enshrines Canada's 2050 goal of achieving net-zero emissions with a framework for setting and reporting emission reduction targets. Additionally, Canada has a plan for the gradual increase of the carbon price, rising US\$15 per year, reaching US\$180 per ton by 2030.

Indonesia. According to the 2014 Indonesian Government Regulation on B3 waste (Hazardous and Toxic Materials), PTVI's waste is classified as hazardous waste, and PTVI has submitted a formal application to the regulatory body for approval. In February 2021, a new Government Regulation was issued and, as a result, PTVI waste is no longer classified as hazardous waste; however, it is necessary to report the use and management of waste to the government.

China. In 2020, the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste was reviewed, therefore, the Administrative Measures for the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution from Tailings came into force from July 1, 2022. These laws and regulations impose more stringent obligations on the prevention and control of pollution caused by solid waste, including tailings, in addition to imposing more severe penalties.

Environmental Responsibility. Environmental liability can occur in three diverse and independent levels: civil; administrative and criminal.

- **Civil Responsibility.** The entrepreneur, regardless of the existence of guilt, must indemnify or perform the reparation of the damage caused to the environment and to third parties affected by their activities. Environmental legislation also stipulates the joint and several character of the polluters' responsibility (art. 3, item IV, Federal Law No. 6,938/81), which implies the possibility of holding accountable all those who, directly or indirectly, cause harm to the environment. According to the understanding settled in the precedents of the Brazilian Superior Courts, responsibility for damage to the environment is not subject to prescription, that is, it does not expire with the passage of time.
- **Administrative Responsibility.** Administrative responsibility derives from an action or omission that violates the legal rules of use, enjoyment, promotion, protection, and recovery of the environment, as defined in the legislation (art. 2 of Federal Decree No. 6,514/08). Sanctions against an administrative infraction may include warning, fine, product destruction, suspension of product sale and manufacture, embargo of construction works or activity, demolition of construction works, among other restrictions on rights. According to the understanding settled in the precedents of the Supreme Court of Justice, the environmental administrative responsibility has a subjective character, requiring the demonstration of culpability (intent or fault) of the agent for its characterization.
- **Criminal Responsibility.** With criminal implications, Federal Law No. 9,605/98 (Environmental Crimes Law) subjects to its effects any individual or legal entity that in any way contributes to the commission of actions deemed harmful to the environment and classified as environmental crimes. Environmental responsibility in the criminal sphere is subjective in nature, that is, it requires the demonstration of culpability (intent or fault) of the agent. The Law also provides for the possibility of disregarding the legal personality whenever this is an obstacle to compensation for damages caused to the environment. The sanctions applicable to legal entities may be (i) fine; (ii) partial or total suspension of the activity; (iii) temporary interdiction of establishment, construction work or activity; and (iv) prohibition of hiring with the Government, as well as obtaining subsidies, grants or donations; and (v) providing services to the community.

In order to achieve sustainability in its projects, Vale develops and implements policies, guidelines and principles associated with its activities, products and services that are periodically evaluated and revised, whenever necessary. Vale has a Global Sustainability Policy considering environmental aspects and social action aligned with ISO standards, the Global Policy on Climate Change and the Global Human Rights Policy.

Such commitments, together with specific programs and plans developed for each Vale operation, are aligned with the VPS (Vale Production System), which is the Vale Management Model. The VPS provides the necessary guidance to achieve sustainability purposes, seeking continuous improvement with repercussion on its short, medium and long-term business decisions.

Vale expects increased attention from various governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of concerns about climate change, especially in light of the Paris Agreement. This regulatory evolution, along with the concern of civil society and investors, has increased pressure on companies to adopt carbon pricing strategies.

To manage the risks and impacts of the production process, minimize the socio-environmental impacts of operations, and respond to stakeholder demands, Vale bases its strategy on VPS. Best practices, standards, and international references, such as ISO 14001:2015, are also considered. In 2024, Vale reached a historic milestone by having 100% of its ferrous operational units certified for the first time. Currently, 80% of Vale's global operations are ISO 14001 certified. In the last 3 years, approximately US\$1.2 billion has been allocated to environmental management actions, considering Vale's internal expenditures. These actions are aimed at complying with regulations or other environmental practices.

Atmospheric emissions. The atmospheric emissions from Vale are primarily composed of particulate matter ("PM"), sulfur oxides ("SOx"), and nitrogen oxides ("NOx"). These pollutants are released into the atmosphere through processes such as transportation, handling, storage, and through the chimneys of pelletizing, briquetting, and basic metals plants, as well as from the combustion of fuel in vehicles and equipment. Aware of these impacts, Vale has set global emission reduction targets to be achieved by 2030 (a 16% reduction in Particulate Matter, a 16% reduction in Sulfur Oxides, and a 10% reduction in Nitrogen Oxides). To advance this commitment, initiatives are being adopted across various fronts, with a focus on: (i) synergy of PM, NOx, and SOx reduction projects with low-carbon strategic planning; (ii) encouraging the development of specific technologies that contribute to the reduction of these emissions; (iii) the use of biofuels; and (iv) increasing operational efficiency.

Additionally, Vale seeks to reduce emissions through the adoption of more efficient processes and control technologies such as dust suppressors, fog cannons, enclosure of structures, and improvements in end-of-line controls, such as bag filters and electrostatic precipitators. The Company's goal is to go beyond the obligations established by legislation, in line with the Company's global strategy to lead the transition to sustainable mining.

In Vale's main operations, Environmental Control Centers (CCAs) operate 24 hours a day, collecting various environmental monitoring data and maintaining direct contact with operational control centers, allowing real-time performance evaluation, identification of weaknesses, and work on process and control improvements. To guide operational units, the Company focuses on four pillars: Governance, Monitoring, Control, and Risk Management.

Water. Vale has incorporated responsible water resource management into its organizational culture, structuring this approach around four fundamental pillars: Governance, Monitoring and Control, Stakeholder Engagement, and Water Risk Management. Vale is a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), the Brazilian Mining Institute (IBRAM), and the Water Thematic Chamber of the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS). It also actively participates in 15 Committees, Subcommittees, and the Technical Chamber for Planning, Projects, and Control of Watersheds, where it collaborates in the development of guidelines for the conscious management of water resources and effluents in the mining industry.

Vale's global sustainability goals are aligned with the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the guidelines of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM). The 2030 Water Goal, initiated in 2018, set a target to reduce the specific use of fresh water by 10% compared to the 2017 baseline. With great effort, Vale achieved a 20% reduction in 2021, nine years ahead of schedule. Anticipating and exceeding the goal set in 2018 required significant effort and brought important results for internal management. In 2023, Vale updated our 2030 Goal, aiming for a cumulative average reduction of 27% in the specific use of fresh water by 2030 (2017 baseline), considering primarily regions with higher water stress.

Environmental Conservation. From an integrated perspective, Vale aims to be a global reference in practices that minimize negative impacts and leverage positive outcomes for nature and people. To achieve this ambition, Vale has been working on several objectives, including: (i) making nature an essential part of governance, management, and decision-making; and (ii) strengthening biodiversity management in its

processes and value chain, assessing impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. Currently, Vale protects and helps protect approximately one million hectares of native vegetation areas through compensation measures, voluntary initiatives, and partnerships.

Vale's environmental activities also involve (i) the Recovery of Degraded Areas ("RAD"), which is among the most important measures to mitigate and restore part of its plans or programs for the recovery of degraded areas are designed and executed based on compliance with legal requirements associated with the subject and in accordance with the technical solution required by the competent public authorities, as provided for by law; and (ii) ARO (asset retirement obligation), which is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a long-lived tangible asset (industrial facilities, mines or other infrastructures) that Vale is required to settle. Vale monitors all mine closure actions and Progressive Rehabilitation initiatives, ensuring that resources are used correctly and that all social, economic, and environmental impacts are considered. Both are important for environmental conservation. Furthermore, recovery plans or programs aim to restore, as much as possible, the integrity of the areas verified before the impact (*status quo ante*), seeking to achieve an environmental condition similar to or better than before the degradation, obviously considering, in this process, the physical-chemical and biological limitations of the impacted environments. In this sense, plans or programs are developed with the aim of incorporating the ecological, aesthetic-landscape and social and cultural values of the regions where the projects are located into the recovery process, or as provided for in the mine closure plan in relation to the future use of the areas.

Additionally, in 2024 Vale conducted a pilot and provided feedback on the development of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure ("TNFD") aimed at improving its assessment and management of dependencies, impacts, risk and opportunities related to nature, through an integrated approach using the LEAP (Locate, Estimate, Assess, Prepare) methodology.

Social issues

Social action. Vale is committed to respecting the rights of communities and the environment. The Company understands that it is part of and can contribute to the development of the territories where it operates. Its social action model guides the Company's positioning in the territories and throughout the life cycle of the projects, considering respect for human rights as a basis for action, relationships with stakeholders and the management of risks and impacts of its activities, through processes and standards that guide the Company's social action, and the way Vale interacts with communities and society in general.

For more details on the information highlighted above, see the Company's Integrated Report, available on the website indicated in item 1.9.d of this Reference Form, and the ESG Portal.

Protection of rights of Indigenous Peoples and quilombola communities. Every project that has any influence on Indigenous and quilombola territories must incorporate them in impact assessments. Brazilian regulations (Interministerial Ordinance No. 60/2015), enacted in 2011 and revised in 2015, require the Company to conduct specific impact assessments and implement mitigation and/or compensation programs for the impacts of our operations and projects close to Indigenous Lands and territories of quilombola communities. This process is conducted in a participatory manner with the community involved, respecting their social and political organization and with supervision from the respective government authorities responsible for the subject.

Vale's relationship with Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities is guided by the Global Human Rights Policy, which is based on the main regulations, commitments and international standards governing the subject, such as the ICMM Position Statement on Mining and Indigenous Peoples, Convention No. 169 of the International Labor Organization ("ILO") and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This process has a multidisciplinary team with expertise in the subject, which works in line with the references mentioned. Maintaining consistency in dealings in different territories and qualified dialogue with stakeholders is a fundamental factor for business sustainability.

Vale has relationships with 26 Indigenous Peoples and 63 traditional communities globally within the scope of its operations and exploration projects. The company also has relationships with 2 Indigenous Peoples and 28 traditional communities within the scope of the Brumadinho (MG) reparation process.

In addition to the legal obligations already mentioned and with the aim of building a positive relationship, Vale establishes voluntary agreements with Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities located in its areas of influence. Said agreements focus on ethnodevelopment, territorial protection, cultural and institutional strengthening, among other aspects, seeking to contribute to improving the quality of life and autonomy of these communities.

For more details on the information highlighted above, see the Company's Integrated Report, available for consultation on the website indicated in item 1.9.d of this Reference Form.

c. dependence on patents, trademarks, licenses, concessions, franchises, royalties' agreements relevant to the development of the activities

Vale operates mines, railroads, ports, marine terminals and hydroelectric power plants, generally through concessions granted by federal and state governments in several countries. Therefore, Vale depends on the concession of operating licenses of such assets for the development of its activities.

Vale's portfolio of intangible assets, as a whole, generates added value for the operating units in different aspects, whether through its commercial bias, which involves technology transfer, open innovation and economic exploitation, or as a unique competitiveness tool, because it creates technological barriers to competitors, freedom of operation, that is, as an instrument for increasing productivity and/or reducing personal and environmental risks, such as patents related to green technologies, health and safety of employees in strategic areas. Among the intangible assets, Vale considers its registers for the brand "VALE" one of the most relevant for the Company's activities, in addition to the domain names "vale.com" and "vale.com.br," which, together with the other assets, bring direct and indirect technical and financial benefits to Vale's activities on several production fronts.

For information on royalties, concessions, licenses, or permissions, see item 1.6.a of this Reference Form.

d. financial contributions, indicating the respective values, made directly or through third parties (i) in favor of holders of or candidates for political office, or (ii) in favor of political parties (iii) to fund the exercise of the activity of influencing public policy decisions, notably the content of normative acts

The Company did not make financial contributions to officeholders or candidates for political office, or to political parties in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. It is prohibited by Vale and its subsidiaries in Brazil or abroad to make, directly or indirectly through third parties, any contribution to political movements, including those organized in parties, and to their representatives or candidates, as provided in the Company's Bylaws and its Global Anti-Corruption Policy.

Additionally, the Company did not make financial contributions to fund activities aimed at influencing public policy decisions, particularly in the content of normative acts, in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

1.7. Relevant income in the issuer's headquarters country and abroad

a. income from customers assigned to the issuer's home country and their share of the issuer's total net income

Information presented in item 1.7.b of this Reference Form.

b. income from customers assigned to each foreign country and their share in the issuer's total net income

The following table summarizes, for the year ended December 31, 2024, the distribution of net operating income from the Company's continued operations, based on the geographic location of customers.

Net operating income per country	Fiscal year ended on December 31, 2023	
	In millions of BRL	% total
Asia		
China ⁽¹⁾	105,200	51.1
Japan	16,466	8.0
Others	15,643	7.6
	137,309	66.7
Europe		
Germany	8,000	3.9
Others	16,301	7.9
	24,301	11.8
America		
Brazil	19,133	9.3
USA	5,813	2.8
Others	5,150	2.5

Middle East, Africa, and Oceania

8,582	14.6
14,299	6.9
206,005	100.0

(1) Includes sales revenue from Mainland China of R\$100,765 million and Taiwan of R\$4,435 million.

1.8. Relevant effects of state regulation in relation to foreign countries disclosed in item 1.7

For information on the effects of foreign regulation on Vale's activities, see item 1.6.a and 1.6.b of this Reference Form.

1.9. Environmental, social and corporate governance information (ESG)

a. whether the issuer discloses ESG information in an annual report or other specific document for this purpose

Vale is committed to fully integrating sustainability into its business through a comprehensive approach, based on systematic planning and execution, prioritizing risk and impact management and establishing a positive social, economic, and environmental legacy in the locations where it operates. Its practices related to Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") are evolving.

Integrated Report

Since 2021 (fiscal year 2020), the Company has annually published its ESG information through its Integrated Report, replacing the Sustainability Report (which had been published since fiscal year 2007).

In April 2024, the Company published the Integrated Report and maintained engagement with socially responsible investors and key ESG stakeholders through webinars, roadshows, and a dedicated website, Vale's ESG Portal (<https://www.vale.com/esg>). The information on ESG Portal is not incorporated by reference in this document.

Sustainability-related Financial Information

Starting in 2024, Vale, on a voluntary basis, adopts the international standard issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and is expected to release a Sustainability Disclosure Standards report in 2025 with information on climate-related risks and opportunities.

b. the methodology or standard followed in preparing that report or document

Integrated Report

The preparation of Vale's Integrated Report, which discloses information on Vale's sustainability performance, is aligned with the guidelines of the Integrated Reporting Framework, consolidated under the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), which is part of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and in accordance with the standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), including the GRI G4 Sector Supplement for Mining and Metals. Vale reports its efforts to adhere to the mining principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), of which it is an active member. The document and its annex (ESG Databook) also include indicators from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and the key metrics of the World Economic Forum (WEF).

c. whether this report or document is independently audited or reviewed

Integrated Report

Vale's Integrated Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, was subject to limited assurance on non-financial information by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda (PwC), as can be verified in the Assurance Letter of the Report.

d. the page on the World Wide Web where the report or document can be found

The Integrated Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 is available on the Company's ESG Portal (<https://www.vale.com/esg>).

e. whether the report or document produced considers the disclosure of a materiality matrix and ESG key performance indicators, and which are the material indicators for the issuer

Integrated Report

The materiality matrix of the Integrated Report is regularly updated according to GRI guidelines, involving key stakeholders in the identification and prioritization of these topics. The process of identifying and prioritizing ESG topics is an ongoing exercise, integrated into the Company's strategy and management.

In the last reporting cycle, the analysis reaffirmed the topics from the previous cycle and followed the impact materiality model, covering social, environmental, and economic impacts and aspects of the Company's activities. For each material topic, GRI indicators and Metals & Mining segment indicators from SASB were identified.

The material topics for the Company are: Dams, Biodiversity, Local Communities, Human Rights, Eco-efficiency, Mine Closure and Future Use, Governance and Compliance, Climate Change, People, Health and Safety, and Innovation - in a transversal manner. The key material ESG performance indicators of the Company can be verified in the Integrated Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, in the material topics table of the "Materiality" chapter, and as follows:

Material indicators reported according to GRI and SASB standards:

GRI: 2-7, 2-8, 2-9 to 2-21, 2-27, MM1, MM2, MM3, MM4, MM5, MM6, MM7, MM9, MM10; and the indicators present in notebooks 201, 203, 205, 206, 302, 303, 304, 305, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 413.

SASB: Tailings storage facility management (EMMM-540a.1, EM-MM-540a.2, and EMMM-540a.3); Waste and hazardous materials management (EM-MM-150a.5, EM-MM-150a.6, EM-MM-150a.9, and EM-MM-150a.10); Biodiversity impacts (EM-MM-160a.1, EM-MM-160a.2, and EM-MM-160a.3); Community relations (EM-MM-210b.1, EM-MM-210b.2); Security, Human Rights, and Indigenous Rights (EMMM-210a.1, EM-MM-210a.2, and EM-MM-210a.3); Business Ethics and Transparency (EM-MM-510a.1); Air Quality (EM-MM-120a.1), Water Management (EM-MM-140a.1 and EM-MM-140a.2); Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EM-MM-110a.1, EM-MM-110a.2); Energy Management (EM-MM-130a.1); Labor Relations (EM-MM-310a.1 and EM-MM-310a.2); Occupational Health and Safety (EM-MM-320a.1).

f. whether this report or document considers the Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") established by the United Nations and what are the material SDGs for the issuer's business

Integrated Report

Vale's materiality study highlights 10 themes on which it prioritizes its attention: Dams, Biodiversity, Local Communities, Human Rights, Mine Closure and Future Use, Eco-efficiency, People, Health and Safety, Climate Change, and Governance and Compliance. Additionally, it identifies Innovation as a transversal theme, serving as a value creation lever that enhances its ability to maximize positive impacts, capture opportunities, avoid risks, and mitigate negative impacts. For each material theme, Vale reports its analysis of the respective impacts, risks, and opportunities, as well as their thematic relationship with the SDGs, in line with the Company's 2030 agenda commitments, published in the Integrated Report, in the "Long-term Commitments" section. Given the scope of these themes and the Company's operational and commitment scope, it was identified that materiality involves all the SDGs established by the UN.

For more information, see the Materiality section of the Company's Integrated Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

g. whether the report or document considers the recommendations of the Task Force on Financial Disclosures Related to Climate Change ("TCFD") or financial disclosure recommendations from other recognized entities that are related to climate issues

Integrated Report

Vale's Integrated Report considers the recommendations of the TCFD for reporting on the management of impacts arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy and the physical impacts of climate change on the Company's operations.

For more information, refer to the Climate chapter of the Company's Integrated Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

h. whether the issuer carries out inventories of greenhouse gas emissions, indicating, if applicable, the scope of inventoried emissions and the page on the World Wide Web where additional information can be found

The Company conducts greenhouse gas emission inventories for Scope 1 (fuels, industrial processes, and other minor sources), Scope 2 location and market-based (electricity purchases), and Scope 3 (production of materials and services acquired by the Company, processing of products sold by the Company, and investments made by the Company in other entities, among others).

For more information, see the Company's Integrated Report for the year ended December 31, 2024, available on the Company's ESG Portal (<https://www.vale.com/esg>).

i. issuer's explanation of the following conduct, if applicable:

(i) non-disclosure of ESG information

Item not applicable, see item 1.9.a of this Reference Form.

(ii) non-adoption of materiality matrix

Item not applicable, see item 1.9.e of this Reference Form.

(iii) non-adoption of ESG key performance indicators

Item not applicable, see item 1.9.e of this Reference Form.

(iv) failure to audit or review disclosed ESG information

Item not applicable, see item 1.9.c of this Reference Form.

(v) non-consideration of the SDGs or the non-adoption of the recommendations related to climate issues, issued by the TCFD or other recognized entities, in the disclosed ESG information

Item not applicable, see items 1.9.f and 1.9.g of this Reference Form.

(vi) failure to carry out inventories of greenhouse gas emissions

Item not applicable, see item 1.9.h of this Reference Form.

1.10. Information on government-controlled private companies

a. public interest that justified its creation

Not applicable. Despite being originally incorporated as a government-controlled private company, Vale was privatized in 1997. For more information, see item 1.1 of this Reference Form.

b. performance of the issuer in compliance with public policies, including universalization goals, indicating:

(i) the government programs implemented in the previous fiscal year, those determined for the current fiscal year, and those foreseen for the coming fiscal years, criteria adopted by the issuer to classify this action as being developed to meet the public interest indicated in letter "a"

(ii) regarding the public policies mentioned above, investments made, costs incurred and the origin of the resources involved – own cash generation, transfer of public funds and financing, including sources of funding and conditions

(iii) estimated impacts of the above-mentioned public policies on the financial performance of the issuer or declaring that there was no analysis of the financial impact of the above-mentioned public policies

Not applicable, considering that Vale is not a government-controlled company.

c. pricing process and rules for setting tariffs

Not applicable, considering that Vale is not a government-controlled company.

1.11. Acquisition or disposal of relevant asset that does not classify as normal operation in the business of the issuer

Divestment in Aliança Geração de Energia S.A. (Aliança Energia). In August 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of the entire stake held by Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. in Aliança Energia for R\$2.737 million. As a result, Vale acquired 100% of the shareholding and consolidated Aliança Energia. For more information, see item 2.4.b of this Reference Form.

In March 2025, Vale S.A. entered into an agreement with Global Infrastructure Partners (“GIP”) to establish a joint venture in Aliança Energia. Once the transaction is completed, Vale will hold a 30% stake in the joint venture, while GIP will hold the remaining 70%. The transaction value for Vale consists of an estimated cash receipt of R\$5.6 billion (US\$1 billion), net of an estimated reduction of R\$0.8 billion in the remaining investment in Aliança Energia due to a loan that will be assumed by the investee in the context of the transaction.

Upon completion of the transaction, expected in 2025, Aliança Energia will consolidate the energy assets of the Sol do Cerrado solar park and the entirety of the Candonga Consortium (Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Plant), both in Minas Gerais, as well as six other hydroelectric plants in the same state and three wind farms in the states of Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará. Together, these assets reach 2,189 MW in installed capacity and 1,003 MW average physical guarantee.

Vale will lose control over Aliança Energia and will account for the investment using the equity method, due to the significant influence it will exert on Aliança Energia.

Vale clarifies that the transaction is subject to usual precedent conditions, including the consent or approval of competent regulatory bodies.

Acquisition of Stake in Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil S.A. (“Anglo American”). In December 2024, the Company completed the purchase of a 15% stake in Anglo American, with the acquisition cost substantially composed of the contribution of the Serra a Serpentina assets to Anglo American, valued at R\$4.573 million (US\$750 million), in addition to a disbursement of R\$181 million (US\$30 million). As a result, Anglo American became an affiliate, and Vale recognized a gain of R\$3.815 million in the fiscal year's results as Reversal (reduction) to recoverable value and gains (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net. For more information, see item 2.4.b of this Reference Form.

Divestment in Vale Oman Distribution Center (VODC). In September 2024, the Company completed the sale of a 50% stake in VODC to AP Oryx Holdings LLC for R\$3.325 million (US\$600 million). As a result, VODC became a joint venture, and Vale recognized a gain of R\$6.776 million in the fiscal year's results as “Reversal (reduction) to recoverable value and gains (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net”. For more information, see item 2.4.b of this Reference Form.

Divestment in PT Vale Indonesia (PTVI). In June 2024, the Company, together with Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd. and PT Mineral Industri Indonesia, completed the divestment transaction in PTVI. As a result, Vale received R\$862 million (US\$155 million) and lost control over PTVI, recognizing a gain of R\$5.710 million in the fiscal year's results as “Reversal (reduction) to recoverable value and gains (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net”. For more information, see item 2.4.b of this Reference Form.

Strategic Partnership in the Energy Transition Metals Business. In April 2024, the Company completed the transaction in which Manara Minerals acquired a 10% stake in Vale Base Metals Limited, the holding company for the Energy Transition Metals business, for R\$12.697 million (US\$2.462 million). As a result, Vale recognized a gain of R\$4.593 million in equity as “Transactions with non-controlling shareholders”. For more information, see item 2.4.b of this Reference Form.

1.12. Corporate transactions / Capital increase or reduction

There were no merger, spin-off, capital increase, or capital reduction operations in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, involving the Company.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 26, 2024, the incorporation of the wholly-owned subsidiary Florestas Rio Doce S.A. by Vale was approved, without capital increase and without issuing new shares.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on November 14, 2024, the incorporation of the wholly-owned subsidiary Aços Laminados do Pará S.A. (“ALPA”) by Vale was approved, without an increase in capital and without the issuance of new shares."

1.13. Shareholders' Agreement

The Company does not have any Vale shareholders' agreement in effect filed at its headquarters. There was no execution, termination or modification of the Company's shareholders' agreement in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

1.14. Significant changes to the conduct of business

There were no significant changes to the manner in which the Company conducted its business in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

1.15. Relevant agreements entered into by the issuer and its subsidiaries not directly related to its operating activities

There were no relevant agreements entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries not directly related to its operating activities in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

1.16. Other relevant information

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK (ESG)

The Company, to effectively integrate sustainability into business management practices, has established a set of ESG goals that guide investment priorities and decision-making processes.

In this regard, below are summarized some of Vale's initiatives for the Environmental, Social, and Governance pillars.

Environmental

Climate Changes. The Company is dedicated to reducing absolute GHG emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 by 33% by 2030, in line with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C (WB2D), using 2017 as the base year. Additionally, Vale aims to achieve net zero emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050 and reduce net Scope 3 emissions by 15% by 2035, compared to 2018 levels, aligned with the 2°C temperature increase scenario. The Company plans to achieve this goal by developing new products, nature-based solutions, using renewable electricity sources, and partnerships with customers and suppliers. Since 2020, Vale has invested US\$1.426 million in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with US\$257 million spent in 2024. The EcoShipping initiative manages the development of innovative projects related to energy efficiency and alternative fuels, aligned with the goals of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). In December 2024, the Company

conducted the first wind energy test on a Valemax, the largest ore carrier in the world. Additionally, the Company signed contracts to build 10 next-generation Guaibamax ships, which will feature innovative design, energy efficiency solutions, and the ability to burn both fuel oil and methanol.

Energy. The Company plans to achieve 100% renewable energy supply globally by 2030 and improve its global energy efficiency indicator by 5% by 2030. The Company plans to achieve this by increasing the use of renewable electricity in its operations through strategic partnerships for new energy solutions. In Brazil, the Company achieved 100% renewable energy supply in 2023, two years ahead of schedule. Vale has invested in technological innovations such as the minAInteligente project, which uses AI to optimize diesel consumption in off-road trucks by determining the optimal train speed for each section of the mine. The Company's plans include expanding process optimization technologies, increasing asset electrification, and continuing to invest in renewable energy.

Biodiversity. The Company has established a Forest Goal to recover and protect 500,000 hectares beyond its operational boundaries, as part of its plans to contribute to a positive future for nature. Additionally, Vale protects and restores forests through compensatory measures, voluntary initiatives, and partnerships. In 2024, in relation to its Forest Goal, the Company restored over 5.8 thousand hectares and maintained the protection of more than 200 thousand hectares.

Water. The Company plans to reduce the cumulative average specific use of freshwater by 27% by 2030 (base year 2017), focusing primarily on regions with higher water stress, through investments in water initiatives. In 2024, the Company achieved a 31% reduction in the specific use of new water in its operations, using 2017 as the baseline reference year. This result reflects Vale's ongoing efforts through initiatives such as efficient monitoring, sustainable water resource management, and reduction of new water use, prioritizing secondary sources, including reused, recycled, recirculated, and recovered water, as well as sustainable sources like rainwater harvesting. However, it is important to note that this reduction rate may fluctuate in the coming years due to adjustments in production processes and variations in production volume. Additionally, in 2024, Vale invested a total of R\$853.7 million in water initiatives.

Waste. In 2024, 77% of Vale's total iron ore production came from dry processing, thus exceeding the goal of having at least 70% of production through this process, aligned with the strategy of achieving a positive future for nature through circularity initiatives. The Company is implementing initiatives such as the blending strategy, the expansion of the Northern System, the Capanema project, and the conversion of Plant 1 to dry processing. Additionally, the Company invests in sustainable initiatives, such as the production of sand from iron ore tailings, used in civil construction. Agera, Vale's subsidiary, has sold about 1.9 million tons of sand since 2023.

Atmospheric Emissions. The Company's goal is to reduce its emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and Sulfur Oxides (SOx) by 16% and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) by 10% by 2030. To achieve this goal, Vale has initiatives on several fronts, with low-carbon strategic planning, encouraging the development of specific technologies that contribute to the reduction of these emissions, using biofuels, and increasing operational efficiency.

Social

Social ambition. Vale has advanced in its commitment to support 500,000 people out of extreme poverty. Currently, the Company has 20 ongoing social projects, benefiting around 51,000 people in urban, rural, and forest contexts, with over 80% of the beneficiaries in Pará and Maranhão. Additionally, the Company is committed to supporting all indigenous communities neighboring its operations in the development and implementation of their plans to achieve the rights set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("UNDRIP"). In 2024, Vale completed the Consultation Protocol of the Kayapó People in the State of Pará. Besides the Kayapó, four other indigenous communities out of the 11 indigenous communities that interact with the Company in Brazil (Ka'apor and Guajajara from the Rio Pindaré and Caru Indigenous Lands in the State of Maranhão, and Tupiniquim from the Comboios Indigenous Land in the State of Espírito Santo) are working to implement the Company's strategy to achieve the rights set forth in UNDRIP.

Health and Safety. Vale is committed to improving the health and safety of its employees, in line with the Results Orientation pillar, through the following long-term objectives: (i) reduce the number of N1+N2 (N1 refers to fatalities and life-changing injuries, while N2 refers to high-potential recordable injuries) compared to the previous closing result: in 2024, the Company achieved a significant reduction of 60% compared to 2019; (ii) reduce the number of exposures to major health risk factors by 50%: this goal was already achieved in 2023, and in 2024 the Company continued to reduce this exposure, with more than a 60% reduction compared to the 2019 baseline; and (iii) eliminate all risk scenarios classified as "very high" for Health, Safety, Environment,

and Communities: in 2024, the Company had a 57% reduction in risk scenarios classified as "very high" compared to 2019.

Governance

Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance is essential to ensure the sustainability and safety of a company. Vale has been continuously investing in improving governance practices, aligning with the best national and international practices, and understanding the perspectives and expectations of investors.

Risk Management. The Company's risk management structure includes five Executive Risk Committees, which assist management in mapping and monitoring risks through the integrated risk management system. Additionally, the Company also has an advisory committee to the Board of Directors – the Audit and Risk Committee, which supports the Board on risk management strategy. This integrated approach strengthens the Company's ability to face challenges and seize opportunities responsibly and sustainably.

Remuneration: The Company's remuneration program is aligned with the business strategy and the goal of being a safer company. To this end, Vale sets performance goals linked to ESG criteria.

Details of all commitments established by the Company can be consulted on the ESG Portal (<https://www.vale.com/esg>) and Integrated Report, the annual report through which Vale discloses ESG information (see information presented in item 1.9 of this Reference Form).

The Cultural Transformation Journey

Brumadinho had a transformative impact on Vale, instilling a sense of urgency and accelerating learning and actions, on a journey for Vale to become a more sustainable, efficient, and innovative company. To understand the evolution of this journey, identify improvement opportunities, and plan the next steps, in 2024, Vale conducted the 2nd Cultural Diagnosis, four years after the 1st Diagnosis, and also carried out a new cycle of the Engagement Survey.

The 2nd Diagnosis showed progress in safety, the establishment of processes, and operational discipline; evolution in all of the Company's key behaviors, especially in Obsession with Safety and Risk Management; the Company is committed to delivering results and, most importantly, how they are achieved. Employees are proud and committed to Vale's transformation.

In the Engagement Survey – Cycle 2024, the results demonstrated progress in employee engagement. The Company maintained the representativeness of the survey with a record participation: 82% of the workforce contributed their opinions on what is going well and what needs improvement in the areas of Culture, Leadership, Career, Well-being, and Belonging. Vale reached the milestone of 83% favorability (+1 p.p compared to 2023).

These two tools show us that the Company is changing in the right direction, towards the Vale it wants to build.

Responses to the rupture of Samarco's tailings dam in Minas Gerais

In November 2015, the Fundão tailings dam owned by the joint venture Samarco ruptured, releasing tailings downstream, flooding certain communities and causing impacts on communities and the environment along the Doce River. The rupture resulted in 19 fatalities and caused property and environmental damage to the affected areas. Samarco is a joint venture equally owned by Vale and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHP Brasil).

In June 2016, Samarco, Vale and BHP Brasil, in agreement with public authorities, created Fundação Renova, a non-profit private foundation, to develop and implement (i) social and economic remediation and compensation programs and (ii) environmental remediation and compensation programs in the region affected by the dam rupture.

In October 2024, Samarco and its shareholders, BHP Brasil and Vale, signed an agreement that provides for the complete and definitive conclusion of the reparation and compensation process for the Fundão dam rupture ("Definitive Settlement" or "Renegotiation Agreement"). In addition to the three mining companies, the document was signed by the Federal Government, the governments of the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6), the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais, the Federal and State Public Prosecutors' Offices, and the Federal and State Public Defenders' Offices (of the states of

Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo). In November 2024, the Definitive Agreement was ratified by the Supreme Federal Court – STF.

The Definitive Settlement provides for a total financial amount of approximately R\$170 billion, covering past and future obligations, to assist the people, communities, and environment impacted by the dam rupture. The Definitive Agreement establishes three main lines of obligations:

- Transfer of resources in installments over 20 years to the Federal Government, the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, and municipalities for financing compensatory programs and actions linked to public policies amounting to R\$100 billion;
- Samarco's obligations, including individual compensation initiatives, resettlement, and environmental recovery, totaling R\$32 billion; and
- Amounts already invested in reparation and compensation measures by the Renova Foundation, totaling R\$38 billion.

Under the terms of the Definitive Settlement, the Renova Foundation was dissolved and its liquidation process was initiated, with a 12-month period for the completion of the transition of rights and obligations to Samarco.

Samarco became the primary responsible party for fulfilling these obligations, as well as for the transition of some programs from the Renova Foundation. As a shareholder of Samarco, Vale commits to paying up to 50% of any amounts that Samarco fails to pay as the primary debtor. The provision recorded for these obligations is R\$22.682 million as of December 31, 2024, and includes estimates of Samarco's contributions.

The Definitive Settlement establishes a final resolution for individual compensations in the existing modalities. Family farmers and professional fishermen who meet the criteria established in the agreement are entitled to receive compensation in a single installment, upon signing the respective release term. Samarco will also implement the Final Compensation Program (PID), the last opportunity for definitive compensation for those who have not yet been covered by previous initiatives.

By December 2024, more than 448,000 people in the Rio Doce basin had been assisted and received approximately R\$18.73 billion in total compensations and Emergency Financial Aid paid by the Renova Foundation. Approximately 10,931 people were supported through the Mediated Compensation Program (PIM), 114,550 people through the Simplified Compensation System (NOVEL), and another 13,954 people received Emergency Financial Aid payments.

The Definitive Settlement provides for the completion of resettlements in the districts of Novo Bento Rodrigues and Paracatu. Before the signing of the Definitive Agreement, 86% of the resettlements had been completed. Samarco will coordinate the completion of the remaining cases. The resettlement process involves active participation of communities and technical advisors, following high standards of excellence in community resettlement. The agreement provides for the maintenance of these structures for five years from the delivery of the keys, upon signing the release term, or until the definitive transfer of the property, with the registration of the property in the name of the family unit. In December 2024, 90% of the resettlement cases were completed.

The remaining environmental recovery actions in the impacted area of the Rio Doce, in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, and on the northern coast of Espírito Santo, in the Rio Doce Basin, will be completed directly by Samarco. The Definitive Settlement establishes delivery milestones and specific objectives for each of these actions, including the reforestation of 50,000 hectares, the completion of the recovery of 5,000 springs, and the restoration of riverbanks and the aquatic environment in the locations indicated in the Definitive Settlement.

In addition to these direct actions by Samarco, the Definitive Settlement establishes robust initiatives to promote the improvement of the environmental quality of the Rio Doce Basin, which will be carried out by the public authorities, in line with public policies, such as basic sanitation for the affected municipalities, as well as other measures aimed at improving the water quality of the Rio Doce.

Samarco will conduct studies at the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Plant (UHE Candonga) to assess the economic, social, and environmental feasibility of removing up to 9.15 million m³ of sediments, which will be submitted to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) in the environmental

licensing process. Samarco will also conduct studies on the management of contaminated areas in the locations and with the substances described in the agreement, to monitor environmental quality.

Information about the reparation process in relation to the Definitive Agreement can be found on Samarco's website, via the link: <https://www.samarco.com/reparacao/>. The information on Samarco's website is not incorporated by reference in this annual report, Reference Form.

2. Directors comments

2.1. Financial and equity conditions and results of operations

Financial information included in this section 2, except when mentioned otherwise, refer to the consolidated financial statements of Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company"), prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), currently referred to by the IFRS Foundation as "IFRS Accounting Standards", including Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC[®] Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC[®] Interpretations) and implemented in Brazil by the Brazilian Accountant Pronouncements Committee ("CPC"), approved by Comissão de Valores Mobiliários ("CVM"), for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The information contained in this section 2 must be read and analyzed with Vale's consolidated financial statements, available on the Company's website (<https://vale.com/en/announcements-results-presentations-and-reports>) and on the CVM's website (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>).

a. general financial position conditions

Net operating revenue totaled R\$206,005 million in 2024, a decrease of R\$2,061 million compared to 2023. This reduction is mainly attributable to the Energy Transition Metals segment, due to the 21.8% decrease in the realized price of nickel, amounting to R\$4,244 million, and to the 8% reduction in volumes sold, amounting to R\$604 million; partially compensated for by the positive exchange rate effect, with an impact of R\$3,350 million.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered totaled R\$131,318 million in 2024, an increase of R\$11,302 million compared to 2023, mainly due to the increase in freight, services, and materials costs, which together represent an impact of R\$9,801 million.

Adjusted EBITDA totaled R\$80,121 million in 2024, representing a decrease of R\$12,473 million compared to R\$92,594 million in 2023, mainly due to the Iron Ore Solutions segment, which had its adjusted EBITDA reduced by R\$12,690 million, following the decrease in the average realized price of iron ore. The adjusted EBITDA was reconciled with the Company's income before income taxes in item 2.5 of this Reference Form.

The Company ended the year 2024 with R\$31,002 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, and R\$96,012 million of gross debt and leases, therefore, a net debt of R\$65,010 million in 2024.

The expanded net debt was R\$101,958 million, an increase of R\$23,709 million compared to 2023. The reconciliations of net debt and expanded net debt are presented in item 2.5 of this Reference Form.

b. capital structure

The table below presents the Company's structure for financing activities, considering its own and third-party capital:

	On December 31, 2024	
	<i>In millions of R\$</i>	<i>% of the total</i>
Third party capital (current and non-current liability)	282,605	56.9
Own capital (equity)	213,720	43.1
Total capital (third party + equity)	496,325	100.0

The Company's capital structure presents a balanced ratio between its own and third-party capital, considering operational cash performance, financial indicators and Company's equity.

c. payment capacity compared to acquired financial commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company's main financial resource requirements are for investments on property, plant and equipment, and payments of liabilities related to the Brumadinho event, the Samarco dam, in addition to debt service. The Company expects to meet these requirements mainly by using cash generated from operating activities.

The Company constantly evaluates opportunities for additional cash generation and is committed to continuing the reduction of costs and expenses, maintaining the debt leverage and discipline in capital allocation.

The Company has adopted the concept of expanded net debt for managing its liquidity and cash flow, which considers, in addition to liabilities assumed with financial institutions, disbursement cash obligation to third parties out of its regular operating process, more specifically the liabilities related to the event of Brumadinho and to Samarco.

The table below presents information about the Company's indebtedness:

	As of December 31, 2024
	<i>In millions of R\$</i>
Gross debt	91,598
Net debt	65,010
Expanded net debt	101,958
Adjusted EBITDA	80,121
Ratio between expanded net debt / Adjusted EBITDA	1.27

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's gross debt (balance of loan and financing liabilities) totaled R\$91,598 million (R\$60,375 million as of December 31, 2023), representing an increase of 51.7%, mainly due to (i) the issuance of debentures in 2024 amounting to R\$6,000 million; (ii) the net amount of borrowings and payments of R\$6,944 million related to debt contracts in the international market with various banking institutions; and (iii) the exchange rate effect of R\$17,451 million, mostly on the balance of loans and financing denominated in dollars.

The increase in expanded net debt by R\$23,709 million during the period was mainly influenced by the growth in net debt by R\$18,731 million and additional provisions related to the failure of the Samarco dam amounting to R\$5,299 million.

The Company understands that based on its current financial position and cash flow projections, that it has plenty of conditions to honor its short- and long-term financial obligations.

The table below presents the Company's equity position:

	As of December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
	<i>In millions of R\$</i>		
Current assets	83,476	71,488	16.8
Current liabilities	81,055	68,234	18.8
Equity attributable to Vale S.A.'s shareholders	206,772	190,965	8.3
Current liquidity ratio ⁽¹⁾	1.03	1.05	(1.7)
Total assets	496,325	455,984	8.8
Total liabilities	282,605	257,659	9.7
Total liquidity ratio ⁽²⁾	1.76	1.77	(0.8)

(1) The current liquidity ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

(2) The general liquidity ratio is calculated by dividing total assets by total liabilities.

The liquidity ratios remained in line with the previous year, which demonstrates that the Company presents a healthy financial and equity position to implement its business plan and meet its short- and long-term obligations.

d. funding sources used for working capital and for non-current assets investments

The main cash sources used by the Company to finance its working capital and non-current assets investments are its own generation of operating cash, loans and borrowings. The value of operating cash flow is strongly affected by the global prices of the products marketed by the Company. In 2024, the net cash generated by operating activities totaled R\$50,199 million. The balance of cash and cash equivalents totaled R\$30,671 million at the year end.

e. funding sources used for working capital and for investments on non-current assets intended to be used to compensate for liquidity deficiencies

The Company main source of funding its working capital and investment on non-current assets is its own generation of operating cash. Additionally, to minimize the risk of liquidity, the Company has two revolving credit facilities – RCF, in the amount of R\$30,962 million (US\$5,000 million), of which R\$12,385 million (US\$2,000 million) are due in 2026 and R\$18,577 million (US\$3,000 million) in 2029.

f. indebtedness levels and characteristics

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
Debt composition	<i>In millions of R\$</i>	
Debt contracts	91,598	60,375
Average of the remaining term (in years)	8.7	7.9
Average cost (in % per year)	5.7	5.6

The average debt term of 8.7 years calculated as of December 31, 2024 increased by 10.1% compared to the 7.9 years calculated as of December 31, 2023, reflecting the issuance of 30-year bonds and simple debentures, not convertible into shares, with maturities of 10, 12, and 15 years. The average cost of debt, after currency and interest rate swaps, increased by 0.1 p.p. compared to the previous year, rising from 5.6% on December 31, 2023, to 5.7% on December 31, 2024, mainly due to higher interest rates prevailing in both local and international markets.

i. relevant loan and financing contracts

The position of the Company's loans and financing on the year end of 2024 is presented below:

	Year ended December 31,			
	Average interest rate	2024	2023	
		<i>In million of R\$</i>	<i>Variation in %</i>	
Quoted in the secondary market:				
US\$ Bonds	6.04%	44,502	34,649	28.4
R\$, Debentures	7.28%	7,794	1,036	652.3
Debt contract in Brazil in:				
R\$, indexed to TJLP, TR, IPCA, IGP-M and CDI	8.19%	1,140	1,207	(5.6)
Basket of currencies and bonds in US\$ indexed to SOFR	9.92%	929	726	28.0
Debt contracts in the international market in:				
US\$, with variable and fixed interest	5.35%	35,655	21,520	65.7
Other currencies, with variable interest	3.94%	55	44	25.0
Other currencies, with fixed interest	4.47%	383	384	(0.3)
		90,458	59,566	51.9

The most relevant categories of the Company's total debt, excluding charges incurred, are presented below:

Quoted in the secondary market

Fixed income securities issued in US dollars (equivalent to R\$44,502 million as of December 31, 2024). The Company holds various securities issued in the capital markets, including bonds.

In June 2024, the Company issued bonds with a coupon of 6.40% per year, paid semiannually and maturing in 2054, in the amount of R\$5,389 million (US\$1 billion). In July 2024, Vale redeemed notes with maturity date in 2026, and repurchased notes with maturity date in 2036 and 2039, in the total amount of R\$5,251 million (US\$970 million) and paid a premium of R\$275 million (US\$50 million) as "Bond premium repurchase".

Fixed income securities issued in reais (equivalent to R\$7,375 million as of December 31, 2024). The Company holds various securities issued in the capital markets, including debentures.

In October 2024, the Company carried out the tenth issuance of simple debentures, not convertible into shares, totaling R\$6,000 million with a coupon of IPCA plus 6.38% to 6.43% per year, paid semiannually, and maturing in 2034, 2036, and 2039. The funds were received in November 2024 and will be used in infrastructure investment projects related to railway concessions.

Debt contracts in Brazil

Loans contracted in Brazil (R\$9,863 million as of December 31, 2024). The Company made several loans contracted in Brazil, mainly with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development ("BNDES") and private Brazilian banks.

Debt contracts in the international market

Loans and financing contracted in US dollars (equivalent to R\$35,655 million as of December 31, 2024). These loans include export financing lines, loans with commercial banks, loans with development banks and multilateral agencies.

Among the operations that took place in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the following stand out:

- Between January and February 2024, the Company contracted a loan with Banco Bradesco in the amount of R\$1,238 million (US\$250 million) with a fixed rate and maturing in 2025;
- In February 2024, the Company contracted a loan with Banco Santander in the amount of R\$827 million (US\$166 million) indexed to Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus a spread and maturing in 2025;
- In February 2024, the Company contracted a loan with Banco Credit Agricole in the amount of R\$170 million (US\$34 million) indexed to SOFR plus a spread and maturing in 2025;
- In March 2024, the Company disbursed R\$1,791 million (US\$360 million) from a loan contracted with the Japan Bank of International Cooperation ("JBIC"), tied to the SOFR and with final maturity in December 2035;
- In July 2024, the Company repurchased securities maturing in 2026, 2036, and 2039 totaling R\$5,251 million (US\$970 million), and paid a premium of R\$275 million (US\$50 million);
- In July 2024, the Company contracted a loan with Scotiabank in the amount of R\$2,632 million (US\$475 million) indexed to SOFR plus a spread and maturing in 2027;
- In September 2024, the Company contracted an export prepayment with China Construction Bank in the amount of R\$1,036 million (US\$187 million), indexed to SOFR, maturing in 2029;
- In September 2024, the Company contracted an export prepayment with Bank of China in the amount of R\$1,662 million (US\$300 million), indexed to SOFR, maturing in 2029;
- In October 2024, the Company contracted an export prepayment with Bank of Nova Scotia in the amount of R\$1,672 million (US\$300 million), indexed to SOFR, maturing in 2027;

- In December 2024, the Company contracted a loan with DBS Bank in the amount of R\$305 million (US\$50 million) indexed to SOFR plus a spread and maturing in 2026;
- In December 2024, the Company contracted a loan with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the amount of R\$1,524 million (US\$250 million) indexed to SOFR plus a spread and maturing in 2028; and
- In November 2024, the Company contracted a loan with BBM Bank in the amount of R\$1,704 million (US\$300 million) indexed to SOFR plus a spread and maturing in 2029.

Loans and financing contracted in other currencies (equivalent to R\$438 million as of December 31, 2024). This category includes multilateral agencies, among other financial institutions.

i. other long-term relationships with financial institutions

The Company maintains commercial relationships in the normal course of its business with some of the main financial institutions, both international and domestic, in accordance with the usual financial market practices. The most relevant operations are presented in item 2.1.f above.

ii. Indebtedness subordination degree

All financial debts are unsecured in nature and do not have real guarantees. There is no degree of contractual subordination between the Company's unsecured corporate debts.

The securities issued by the Company through its subsidiary Vale Overseas Limited are totally and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company itself.

iii. eventual restrictions applied to the Company, especially regarding loan limits and the contracting of new debts, the distribution of dividends, the disposal of assets, the issuing of new securities and the disposal of corporate control, also if the Company has been fulfilling such restrictions

Almost all of the Company's debt contracts have a cross acceleration clause, and about 18% of the total debt balance, or R\$16.7 billion, contains obligations related to the compliance with the following indicators at the end of each fiscal year: leverage (index obtained from the division of the gross debt in US dollars by the adjusted EBITDA); and interest rate coverage (the ratio obtained from the division of the adjusted EBITDA by the interest expenses).

The main contract with financial restrictions clauses related to the aforementioned indicators is between the Company and a Chinese commercial bank, in the amount of R\$6,192 million (US\$1 billion), contracted in 2022 and maturing in 2029.

For more information on adjusted EBITDA, including its calculation, see item 2.5 of this Reference Form.

	On December 31, 2024
Leverage	1.07
<i>Maximum limit of 4.5x</i>	
Interest rate coverage	16.91
<i>Maximum limit of 2.0x</i>	

The company has other non-financial obligations related to financing contracts that are considered to be in line with market standards.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company did not identify any events of non-compliance with the required levels for the Leverage and Interest rate coverage indexes. The amount of debt subject to these clauses was R\$16.7 billion as of December 31, 2024.

g. limits of the contracted financing and the percentages already used

All financing operations outstanding as of December 31, 2024, showed 100% of used percentage, except for the two lines of revolving credit facilities (RCF) mentioned in item (e), that were not used, and a balance of

R\$743 million (US\$120 million) from R\$2,972 million (US\$480 million) loan contracted in March 2024 with JBIC, of which 75% of the total was utilized.

h. significant changes in items of the income and cash flows statements

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
Income statement	<i>In millions of R\$</i>		
Net operating revenue	206,005	208,066	(1.0)
Cost of products sold and services rendered	(131,318)	(120,016)	9.4
Gross profit	74,687	88,050	(15.2)
Operating expenses			
Selling and administrative	(3,397)	(2,758)	23.2
Research and development	(4,307)	(3,598)	19.7
Pre-operating and operational stoppage	(2,189)	(2,249)	(2.7)
(Impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net	510	(1,317)	(138.7)
Other operating revenues (expenses), net	(8,275)	(7,422)	11.5
Operating income	57,029	70,706	(19.3)
Financial income	2,281	2,159	5.7
Financial expenses	(7,968)	(7,276)	9.5
Other financial items, net	(15,548)	(4,601)	237.9
Equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures	(1,570)	(5,434)	(71.1)
Income before income taxes	34,224	55,554	(38.4)
Income taxes	(3,793)	(15,000)	(74.7)
Net income	30,431	40,554	(25.0)
(Loss) net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,161)	614	(289.1)
Net income attributable to Vale S.A.'s shareholders	31,592	39,940	(20.9)
Net income	30,431	40,554	(25.0)
(Loss) net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,161)	614	(289.1)
Net income attributable to Vale S.A.'s shareholders	31,592	39,940	(20.9)

Significant changes in items of the income statement

In 2024, the Company net income was R\$30,431 million, a reduction of R\$10,123 million compared to the net income of R\$40,554 million recorded in 2023. Adjusted EBITDA totaled R\$80,121 million in 2024, a reduction of R\$12,473 million compared to the amount of R\$92,594 million in the previous year. The reduction was substantially influenced by (i) lower realized prices of iron ore and nickel, reflected in a reduction of R\$2,061 million in net sales revenue, and (ii) net financial expense of R\$11,517 million, influenced by the depreciation of the real against the dollar by 27.9% compared to 2023, generating a loss in the mark-to-market of derivatives.

Net operating revenue

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
Net operating revenue	<i>In millions of R\$</i>		
Iron Ore Solutions			
Iron ore	134,335	138,006	(2.7)
Iron ore pellets	31,898	28,971	10.1
Other products and services	3,898	2,568	51.8
	170,131	169,545	0.3
Energy Transition Metals			
Nickel and other products ⁽¹⁾	19,883	26,009	(23.7)
Copper ⁽²⁾	15,231	11,835	28.7
Other	760	-	100.0
	35,874	37,844	(7.2)

Other	-	677	12.3
	206,005	208,066	(1.0)

(1) Includes co-products of nickel (copper) and sub-products (precious metals, cobalt and others).

(2) Does not include copper produced in nickel operations.

Net operating revenue totaled R\$206,005 million in 2024, representing a reduction of R\$2,061 million, or 1%, compared to 2023. Net operating revenue totaled R\$206,005 million in 2024, a decrease of R\$2,061 million compared to 2023. This reduction is mainly attributable to the reduction in revenue from the Energy Transition Metals segment by R\$2,730 million, mainly due to the 21.8% decrease in the realized price of nickel, amounting to R\$4,244 million, and an 8% reduction in volumes sold, amounting to R\$604 million; partially compensated by the positive exchange rate effect, with an impact of R\$3,350 million, due to the depreciation of the real against the US dollar by 27.9%, compared to 2023.

Cost of products sold and services rendered

In 2024, the cost of goods sold and services rendered totaled R\$131,318 million, an increase of R\$11,302 million compared to R\$120,016 million in 2023. Freight and service costs increased by R\$4,716 million and R\$3,793 million in 2024, respectively. Service costs increased mainly due to improvements made in the production process of the North and Southeast Systems, which occurred in the first half of 2024.

In Energy Transition Metals, there was a decrease of R\$274 million or 1%, from R\$27,615 million in 2023 to R\$27,341 million in 2024. This decrease primarily reflects (i) reduction on acquisition cost of R\$1,591 million, due to lower prices and volumes, alongside (ii) to 7.6% decrease in nickel sales volumes due to extensive planned maintenance in Canada and furnace overhaul in Onça Puma (impact of R\$663 million), partially offset by the effect of the depreciation of the real against the dollar by R\$1,489 million.

(Impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net

In 2024, the Company recorded a gain of R\$510 million from (impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net, a variation of R\$1,827 million compared to a loss of R\$1,317 million recorded in 2023, mainly due to (i) the gain from the divestments in PT Vale Indonesia Tbk ("PTVI") and Vale Oman Distribution Center ("VODC"), in the amounts of R\$5,710 million and R\$6,776 million, respectively; and (ii) the impairment of nickel assets in Thompson and Newfoundland and Labrador in the amounts of R\$8,566 million and R\$3,292 million, respectively.

Other operating revenues (expenses), net

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
Other operating revenues (expenses), net	In million of R\$		
Expenses related to Brumadinho event	(2,670)	(4,598)	(41.9)
Reversal (increase) in provisions related to de-characterization of dam and asset decommissioning obligation	931	(1,124)	(182.8)
Provision for litigations	(1,681)	(1,138)	47.7
Profit sharing program	(997)	(742)	34.4
Expenses related with socio-environmental commitments	(2,108)	(895)	135.5
Other	(1,750)	(1,075)	(262.8)
	(8,275)	(7,422)	11.5

Other operating revenues (expenses), net, totaled R\$8,275 million in 2024, which represented an increase in expense of R\$853 million compared to the R\$7,422 million recorded in 2023.

Financial result, net

	year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
	In million of R\$		
Financial result, net			
Financial income ⁽¹⁾	2,281	2,159	5.7
Financial expenses ⁽²⁾	(7,968)	(7,276)	9.5
Other financial items, net			
Foreign exchange and indexation losses, net	(7,702)	(8,185)	(5.9)
Participative shareholders' debentures	(1,048)	(871)	20.3
Derivative financial instruments	(6,798)	4,455	(252.6)
	(21,235)	(9,718)	118.5

(1) Includes earnings from short-term financial investments and other financial income (see note 7 of the Vale consolidated financial statements).

(2) Includes interest on loans and financing (net of capitalized interest), interest on REFIS, interest on the liabilities of leases, expenses with repurchase of bonds and other financial expenses (see note 7 of the Vale consolidated financial statements).

As of December 31, 2024, the net financial result totaled a loss of R\$21,235 million, compared to a loss of R\$9,718 million on December 31, 2023, representing a variation of R\$11,517 million, mainly due to the depreciation of the real against the US dollar. This variation is mainly attributed to a loss of R\$6,670 million due to the mark-to-market variation of currency and interest rate risk swaps, to convert the cash flow of certain liabilities in reais to dollars, while in 2023 there was a gain of R\$4,457 million, representing a variation of R\$11,127 million in the period.

Equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures

In 2024, the equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures totaled a loss of R\$1,570 million, a reduction of R\$3,864 million compared to a loss of R\$5,434 million in 2023. In 2024, the equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures were mainly impacted by the loss of R\$5,299 million due to the Definitive Settlement for full reparation, partially offset by a gain of R\$1,693 million in 2024 due to the remeasurement at fair value of the equity interest previously held in Aliança Energia compared to the loss of R\$5,841 million in 2023 related to changes in estimates based on all information available at that time regarding the status of a potential reparation agreement.

Income taxes

In 2024, the Company recorded an income tax expense of R\$3,793 million, a reduction of R\$11,207 million compared to the income tax expense of R\$15,000 million recorded in 2023, mainly due to a 38% reduction in taxable income. The reconciliation of taxes calculated at nominal tax rates and the amount of taxes recorded at effective rate is presented in note 9 of Vale's consolidated financial statements.

Significant changes in items of the statement of cash flows

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
	In millions of R\$		
Net cash generated by operating activities	50,199	65,905	(23.8)
Net cash used in investing activities	(30,781)	(31,425)	(2.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,468)	(37,002)	(69.0)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,950	(2,522)	(415.2)
Cash and cash equivalents in the beginning of the year	17,474	24,711	(29.3)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	4,829	(1,314)	(467.5)
Effect of transfer of PTVI to non-current assets held for sale	-	(3,401)	(100.0)
Cash and cash equivalents from subsidiaries acquired and sold, net	418	-	100.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	30,671	17,474	75.5

Net cash generated by operating activities

Cash flows generated by operating activities decreased by 23.8%, from R\$65,905 million in 2023 to R\$50,199 million in 2024, mainly due to (i) the financial result, which showed an expense of R\$21,235 million in 2024, primarily attributed to losses from foreign exchange and interest rate risks, compared to an expense of R\$9,718 million in 2023; and (ii) interest payments totaling R\$4,710 million in 2024, representing an increase of 27% compared to the same period in 2023.

Net cash used in investing activities

The Company's cash flows used in investing activities totaled R\$30,781 million in 2024, mainly due to: (i) the receipt of cash from the sale of interests in Vale Base Metals Limited ("VBM") and PTVI of R\$12,697 million and R\$862 million respectively; (ii) the disbursement for the acquisition of an equity interest in Anglo American Brasil of R\$181 million; (iii) R\$34,509 million in capital project investments; (iv) the disbursement of cash for the advance payment related to the renegotiation of railway concession contracts, totaling R\$4,000 million; and (v) the disbursement related to the Samarco dam failure of R\$4,651 million in 2024, substantially attributed to the Definitive Settlement on claims related to the Fundão dam failure in Mariana.

Net cash used in financing activities

The cash flows used in the financing activities of the Company totaled R\$11,468 million in 2024, compared to R\$37,002 million in the same period of 2023. The reduced cash utilization in financing activities by R\$25,534 million can be attributed primarily to (i) the lower volume of shares repurchased in 2024, amounting to R\$2,054 million, compared to R\$13,593 million in 2023; (ii) the issuance of debentures amounting to R\$6,000; and (iii) the payment of R\$20,662 million in dividends and interest on equity to Vale's shareholders, representing a reduction of R\$7,097 million compared to the amounts paid in 2023.

2.2. Operational and financial results

a. results of the issuer operations, in particular

i. description of any important components of the income

Iron ore and pellets

In 2024, iron ore production totaled 327.7 Mt, representing a 2% increase compared to 2023, mainly due to (i) an optimized maintenance strategy at S11D, which allowed for greater asset availability and operational stability; (ii) shorter maintenance downtime at the Conceição 1 & 2 plants in Itabira, after concentrating activities in the first half during the rainy season; and (iii) a strategy to prioritize the production of higher-margin products in response to current market conditions in the fourth quarter, resulting in lower production of high-silica products and improving all-in premiums. Pellet production was 36.9 Mt, 1.2% higher than in 2023, due to higher pellet feed production at Brucutu in 2024, totaling 6.8 Mt, an increase of 2 Mt or 42%, compared to production of 4.8 Mt in 2023.

As for iron ore prices, the average realized fines prices (including CFR/FOB sales) at Vale stood at US\$95.3 per metric ton, representing a decrease of 11.8% compared to 2023, mainly due to the negative impact of pricing mechanisms related to provisional price adjustments. The average realized prices of iron ore pellet were US\$154.6 per metric ton, compared to US\$161.9 per metric ton in the previous year, mainly due to the negative impact of lagged prices from the pricing system mechanisms.

The average realized prices of iron ore are heavily influenced by supply and demand dynamics in the maritime market, although structural changes in steel production can disrupt market fundamentals and iron ore price realization.

Iron ore fines, lump ore, and iron ore pellets are produced in a wide variety of quality levels and physical characteristics. Price variations stem from various factors, such as iron content, particle size, moisture content, and the type and concentration of contaminants (such as phosphorus, alumina, silica, and manganese) in the ore. Furthermore, iron ore fines, lump ore, and iron ore pellets typically have distinct pricing.

The demand for iron ore products is closely tied to the global demand for steel. In turn, steel demand is strongly influenced by the real estate sector, infrastructure construction, and global industrial production. China's demand has been the main driver of both global demand and prices.

In 2024, the average price of iron ore closed at US\$109.44/dmt (Platts IODEX 62% Fe iron ore prices – global reference price), 8.61% lower than in 2023. During 2024, prices gradually fell over the first three quarters of the year, in line with the increase in iron ore inventories at Chinese ports and the decline in the pace of steel production in the country, indicating lower market appetite for what was being offered. During this period, factors related to market sentiment, disconnected from fundamentals, such as the expectation of economic stimulus implementation by the Chinese government, increased price volatility. With the lower price level in the third quarter, iron ore supply began to adjust. Throughout the fourth quarter, steel prices in China recovered parts of the year's losses, and these factors together balanced the market, leading to a recovery in iron ore prices.

From the perspective of iron ore demand, the year 2024 was again marked by geopolitical tensions, with the continuation of the war between Gaza and Israel and the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine. In 2024, central banks were also observed transitioning from inflation-fighting measures to creating a favorable environment for consumers and businesses; however, signs of economic recovery are yet to be seen. As a result, the World Steel Association (WSA) released statistics for 2024, with global crude steel production reaching 1,882 Mt, a decrease of 0.8% compared to 2023.

Among the main producers, crude steel production in China was 1,005 Mt in 2024, a decrease of 1.7% year-on-year, amid a still weak real estate market, as well as infrastructure construction and low consumer confidence. Steel production resulted in an oversupply and lower prices, forcing steel mills to seek external markets to offload their products. On the other hand, value-added industrial production in China recorded a growth of 5.8% in 2024, driven by the country's continuous efforts to optimize and upgrade its industrial structure.

It is worth highlighting India's strong performance, recording a production growth of 6.3% year-on-year, with 149 Mt, reflecting the robust infrastructure investments being implemented in the country, although most of the iron ore consumption is supplied by local mines.

There was also a slight recovery in steel production in the European Union, with an increase of 2.6%, 129 Mt, Africa with an increase of 3.5%, 28 Mt, and South America with a slight increase of 0.6%, 42 Mt.

Compared to 2023, steel production fell 3.6% year-on-year in JKT (Japan, Korea, and Taiwan), 166 Mt, and with a decrease of 4.2% in North America, 105 Mt. In these regions, in 2024, the recession in the industrial sector was caused by economic uncertainties and still restrictive financing conditions. Construction remained weak, affecting steel demand in major markets such as the USA, Europe, Japan, and Korea.

Nickel

Nickel is a metal traded on the stock market, listed in the London Metal Exchange (“LME”) and, since 2015, in the Shanghai Future Exchange (“SHFE”). Most of the nickel products have their prices based on a discount or premium regarding the LME price, depending mainly on the physical and technical characteristics of the nickel products. Liquidity continued to improve in 2024 after several fundamental and technical factors impacted trading and reduced liquidity in 2023, resulting in the announcement of a two-year change program by the LME to strengthen and enhance its markets. The nickel market is strongly affected by stainless steel production, which represented 65% of global primary nickel consumption in 2024.

The Company maintains short-term fixed-volume contracts with customers for most of the expected annual nickel sales. These contracts provide stable demand for a significant portion of the Company's annual production. In 2024, 89% of the Company's refined nickel sales were made for non-stainless steel applications (alloy steels, high-nickel alloys, plating, and batteries), compared to the industry average for nickel producers of 35%, bringing more diversification and stability to sales volumes. As a result of focusing on such higher-value segments, the average realized nickel prices for refined nickel have typically exceeded LME cash nickel prices.

Historically, Chinese domestic production of nickel pig iron accounted for most of the growth in global nickel supply, using unprocessed nickel ore from the Philippines and Indonesia. However, Chinese nickel pig iron production was adversely affected by Indonesia's unprocessed ore export restriction, reinstated in 2020, allowing Indonesia to emerge as the largest producer of nickel pig iron. In 2024, approximately 9% of the global

primary nickel supply was produced as nickel pig iron in China. Approximately 41% of the global primary nickel supply was produced as nickel pig iron in Indonesia, with much of it directly integrated to produce stainless steel. In 2024, increases in production capacity were observed in mixed hydroxide precipitate (MHP) and the conversion of nickel pig iron to nickel matte for subsequent conversion into battery-suitable material, as well as LME deliverable Class I nickel. Vale expects future growth to focus on matte and MHP to feed battery and Class I supply chains.

Stainless-steel is an important driver of nickel demand, mainly in China. In 2024, the stainless-steel production in China represented 42% of the total demand for primary nickel. Therefore, changes in the Chinese stainless-steel production have a significant impact on global nickel demand. In 2024, Chinese stainless-steel production increased by 7% year-on-year compared to an increase of 11% in 2023, as the increase in new capacity was offset by production cuts due to low stainless-steel prices. Although stainless steel production is a major driver of global nickel demand, stainless steel producers can obtain nickel with a wide range of nickel content, including secondary nickel (scrap). The choice between primary and secondary nickel is largely based on its availability, technological processes, and relative prices. On average between 2020 and 2024, secondary nickel accounted for approximately 35% of the total nickel used for stainless steel. Regional availability and consumption of secondary nickel varies. In China, due to low availability of scrap and the abundance of nickel pig iron, the use of secondary nickel accounted for 22% of the total nickel used for stainless steel in 2024.

Additionally, the high-value segment, which consists of the use of nickel in electroplating, non-ferrous alloys, foundry, alloy steel, and other applications, excluding nickel used in batteries, is the second-largest market, accounting for 20% of nickel demand in 2024. Global high-value demand increased by 5% year-on-year in 2024, led by growth in the non-ferrous alloys sector, compared to a 3% increase in 2023, with increases concentrated in China, France, and the USA.

The battery segment is the third-largest market, accounting for 15% of nickel demand in 2024. Global nickel demand in battery precursors increased by 6% year-on-year in 2024, driven by increased electric vehicle sales, compared to a 7% increase in 2023. The slightly slower growth rate is due to higher-than-expected sales in China, which is dominated by lithium iron phosphate (LFP) chemistries, and a retreat from battery electric vehicle (BEV) targets, replaced by lower-capacity plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs). The battery segment still presents significant upside demand as electric vehicle production continues to attract substantial investments.

The nickel market was in surplus in 2024, with approximately 286 kt. Global exchange stocks (LME and SHFE) increased by 119 kt from December 29, 2023, to December 31, 2024, driven by an increase in stocks at LME warehouses in Asia. LME country-of-origin data showed that, at the end of 2024, 51% of nickel material in LME warehouses originated in Asia. For 2025, the market is expected to remain in surplus, mainly due to increased supply in Indonesia.

Copper

Copper demand in recent years has been primarily driven by China, due to the significant role copper plays in construction, as well as in electrical and consumer applications. Copper is an enabler of the energy transition due to its excellent properties as a conductor of energy, with widespread applications in renewable energy and electric vehicles. Copper prices are determined based on (i) copper metal prices in end markets such as the LME, SHFE, and Commodities Exchange ("COMEX"), and (ii) intermediate products, such as copper concentrate (which represents the majority of the Company's sales) and copper anode, at treatment and refining charges negotiated with each customer.

Refined copper demand increased by 3.2% in 2024 year-on-year, with China accounting for approximately 57% of global consumption. For 2025, the Company expects the market to be relatively balanced with stable supply and demand.

ii. factors that materially affected operating results

In 2024, operating income totaled R\$57,029 million, compared to R\$70,706 million in 2023, representing a reduction of R\$13,677 million. The main factors affecting the operating result are: (i) an increase of R\$4,320 million in freight costs in the iron ore segment, due to higher spot freight prices, higher bunker fuel prices used in ships, and higher volumes of iron ore in the CFR modality (where Vale is responsible for transportation to the destination port), totaling an impact of R\$2,761 million, and the effect of exchange rates on freight contracts of R\$1,559 million; (ii) an increase in service costs of R\$3,793 million, mainly due to improvements made in the production process of the North and Southeast Systems; and (iii) a reduction in net revenue of R\$2,061 million

from 2023 to 2024, mainly due to the reduction in the average realized price of iron ore fines and pellets, lower volumes of nickel sold, and a reduction in the average realized price of nickel.

b. relevant variations of income attributable to the introduction of new products and services, volume changes and modifications of prices, exchange rates and inflation

Variations in volumes and prices

The table below shows the variations in the average prices obtained of the main products in the indicated periods.

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
	US\$ per metric ton		
Iron Ore Solutions			
Iron ore fines	95.3	108	(11.8)
Iron ore pellets	154.6	162	(4.5)
Energy Transition Metals			
Nickel	17,078	21,830	(21.8)
Copper	8,811	7,960	10.7
Copper as a byproduct of nickel	8,413	7,720	9.0

The table below shows the variations in the sales volumes of the main products in the indicated periods.

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
	In thousands of metric tons		
Iron Ore Solutions			
Iron ore fines	260,314	256,789	1,4
Iron ore pellets	38,300	35,840	6,9
ROM	8,038	8,290	(3)
Energy Transition Metals			
Nickel	155	168	(7,6)
Copper	250	234	7,0
Copper as a byproduct of nickel	77	74	4,2

Iron Ore Solutions – In 2024, the Iron Ore Solutions business revenue totaled R\$170,131 million, an increase of R\$586 million mainly due to (i) the positive exchange rate effect of R\$13,259 million; (ii) the positive effect of sales volumes of R\$5,052 million; and (iii) higher revenue from Other products and services in the segment by R\$1,330 million (R\$2,568 million in 2023 and R\$3,898 million in 2024). Despite this, there was a negative impact of R\$19,056 million from the reduction in the realized price of iron ore fines and pellets.

Energy Transition Metals – In 2024, the revenue from these operations amounted to R\$35,874 million, representing a 5.2% reduction (R\$1,970 million) compared to the R\$37,844 million recorded in 2023, mainly due to (i) a 21.8% decrease in the realized price of nickel or R\$4,244 million and an 8% reduction in nickel sales volumes or R\$604 million, impacted by the Onça Puma furnace overhaul and planned maintenance in Ontario, partially offset by the positive effect of exchange rates, with an impact of R\$3,350 million.

Exchange rate variations

	2024	2023	Variation in %
Average exchange rate (Real/Dollar)	5.3920	4.9954	7.94
Closing exchange rate (Real/Dollar)	6.1923	4.8413	27.91

Most of the Company's income is expressed in U.S. Dollars. During the reporting year of 2024, the U.S. Dollar appreciated by 7.94% compared to the Brazilian currency, resulting in a positive effect of exchange rates in the Iron Ore Solutions and Energy Transition Metals segments of R\$13,259 million and R\$3,350 million, respectively.

Inflation rate variations

The Company's revenues are not significantly affected by inflation, being the main variations in operating income attributable to price modifications and change in volumes.

c. relevant impacts of inflation, of the price variation of the main supplies and products, of the exchange rate and the interest rate on the operating income and the financial income of the issuer

Inflation

The Company's operating income and financial results are not significantly affected by inflation.

Price of the main supplies

Freight and service costs are the most relevant components of the cost of goods sold and services rendered in 2024, representing 19.7% and 18.6%, respectively. Freight and service costs increased by 22.3% and 18.4% in 2024, respectively.

Costs and expenses, excluding the effects of depreciation, totaled R\$132,306 million, which is R\$9,714 million higher than in 2023, due to (i) higher freight costs with an impact of R\$4,716 million; (ii) higher costs for services and materials with an impact of R\$5,085 million.

Exchange rate

For the relevant impacts of the exchange rate variation, see items 2.1.h and 2.2.b above.

Interest Rate

The Company is exposed to the interest rate risks of loans and financing. The debt linked to the interest rate in U.S. Dollars consists mainly of loans, including operations of exportation pre-payment and loans in commercial banks and multilateral organizations. Usually, these debts are indexed to rates commonly used in the market, such as SOFR. The floating rate of its debts expressed in Reais includes debentures, loans obtained with BNDES, fixed assets and financing for the acquisition of services in the Brazilian market. The interest of these obligations is mainly linked to the Extended Consumer Prices Index ("IPCA"), to the reference interest rate in the Brazilian interbank market and to the Long-Term Interest Rate ("TJLP").

The Company uses swap operations to convert a large part of the debt to fixed rates in U.S. Dollars. As of December 31, 2024, before the swap operations, 10% of the debt was expressed in Reais, and the other 90% expressed in other currencies.

As of December 31, 2024, around 47% of the debt was linked to the floating interest rate.

2.3. Changes in accounting practices / modified opinions and emphases

a. changes in the accounting practices that might have resulted in significant effects on the information foreseen in the fields 2.1 e 2.2

In May 2023, the IASB amended IAS 7/CPC 03 (R2) – Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7/CPC 40 (R1) – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, to establish new disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and therefore, the Company has applied these amendments starting from the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, as presented in note 14.

b. modified opinions and emphases present in the auditor report

There was no modified opinion and no emphasis paragraph in the report of the independent auditor on the individual and consolidated financial statements of Vale S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2024.

2.4. Relevant impact on the financial statements

a. introduction or divestment of operating segment

In 2024, the Company did not undertake any introduction or disposal of operating segments.

b. constitution, acquisition or divestment of equity interests

Main constitutions of equity interests

There was no constitution of relevant equity interests in 2024.

Main acquisitions of equity interests

Aliança Geração de Energia S.A. ("Aliança Energia") – In March 2024, Vale entered into an agreement to acquire the entire 45% stake held by Cemig Geração e Transmissão S.A. ("Cemig GT") in Aliança Energia, a privately-held company. In August 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of the entire stake held by Cemig GT in Aliança Energia for R\$2,737 million, and the Company recorded a gain of R\$1,693 million in the results as 'Equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures,' due to the remeasurement to fair value of the previously held equity interest. As a result, Vale now holds 100% of the equity interest, gaining control over Aliança Energia and consolidating its assets, and liabilities, and results in Vale's financial statements. Aliança Energia's power generation asset portfolio consists of seven hydroelectric power plants in the state of Minas Gerais and three operational wind farms in the states of Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará. Together, these assets have an installed capacity of 1,438 MW and an average physical guarantee of 755 MW.

Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil S.A. ("Anglo American Brasil") – In February 2024, the Company entered into a binding agreement with Anglo American plc for the purchase of 15% interest in Anglo American Brasil, the company that currently owns the Minas-Rio complex ("Minas-Rio"), in Brazil. The transaction was concluded in December 2024, and under the terms agreed, Vale contributed with Serra da Serpentina iron ore resources in the amount of R\$4,573 million (US\$750 million) and paid R\$181 million (US\$30 million) in cash. Additionally, depending on future iron ore prices over the next four years, there may be an adjustment to the transaction price and the fair value adjustments of this mechanism will be recognized in the Company's income statement, if any.

As a result of the transaction, Vale recognized a gain of R\$3.815 million in the income statement as "(impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net" due to the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the iron ore resources of Serra da Serpentina, which were contributed to Anglo American Brasil as part of the consideration transferred for the equity interest acquired. This gain was recognized to the extent of the other investor's interest in the investee.

The Company will also receive its pro-rata share of Minas-Rio's production, in addition to holding an option to purchase an additional 15% shareholding in Anglo American Brasil. The exercise price of the option will be the fair value, calculated at the time of exercise.

Upon completion of the transaction, Anglo American Brasil has become an associate of Vale, and the investment is accounted for equity method due to the significant influence exercised by Vale in the investee. Further details are presented in Note 17(a) of the Company's financial statements.

Main divestments of equity interests

Aliança Geração de Energia S.A. ("Aliança Energia") – In March 2025, the Company signed an agreement with Global Infrastructure Partners ("GIP") for the sale of 70% of its stake in Aliança Geração de Energia S.A. ("Aliança Energia"), including the operations of Sol do Cerrado solar plant and Risoleta Neves hydroelectric plant, which are assets of the Company and will be transferred to Aliança Energia upon closing of the transaction, for the amount of R\$4.8 billion (US\$837 million).

The transaction amount for Vale comprises an estimated cash inflow of R\$5.6 billion (US\$1 billion), net of an estimated reduction of R\$0.8 billion (US\$0.2 billion) in the remaining investment in Aliança Energia due to a loan that will be assumed by the investee in the context of the transaction. As a result, these operations were classified as assets held for sale, in accordance with IFRS 5/CPC 31 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and

Discontinued Operations. As the fair value of Aliança Geração is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss of R\$538 million was recorded in the income statement for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025.

Completion of the transaction is expected for 2025 and is subject to customary precedent conditions. After completion, Vale will lose control over Aliança Energia, being the remaining interest treated as an associate and accounted at the equity method, due to the significant influence it will exert on Aliança Energia.

Vale Oman Distribution Center (“VODC”) – VODC operates a maritime terminal with access to the Port of Sohar in Oman, featuring a deep-water jetty and an integrated iron ore blending and distribution center with a nominal capacity of 40 Mtpy.

In August 2024, the Company established a joint venture with AP Oryx Holdings LLC (“Apollo”) through a binding agreement to sell 50% equity interest in VODC for R\$3,325 million (US\$600 million). The transaction was completed in September 2024, reducing Vale’s stake in VODC from 100% to 50% and changing its status from a subsidiary to a joint venture.

With this transaction, Vale shared control over VODC with Apollo and, from then on, will no longer consolidate VODC, which will be accounted for as a joint venture using the equity method.

As a result of the transaction, VODC became a joint venture and Vale recognized a gain of R\$6.776 million in the income statement as “(Impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net”. Further details are presented in Note 17(b) of the Company's financial statements.

PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (“PTVI”) – PTVI has a contract of work with the government of Indonesia to operate its mining licenses (“Contract of Work”), expiring in December 2025. To extend the period of the mining licenses beyond 2025, PTVI must meet certain requirements under the Contract of Work, including the commitment to meet a threshold of Indonesian participants in its shareholding structure.

In November 2023, the Company signed a Heads of Agreement with PT Mineral Industri Indonesia (“MIND ID”) and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. (“SMM”) regarding the divestment obligation in PTVI. Therefore, since the year ended December 31, 2023, PTVI assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale.

In June 2024, the transaction was concluded, and the Company reduced its interests in PTVI in approximately 10.5%. This divestment was carried out through (i) the issuance of PTVI’s new shares, thereby diluting Vale in 2.1%, and (ii) by the direct sale of 8.4% of Vale’s shares to MIND ID. As a result of the transaction, MIND ID became PTVI's largest shareholder, holding approximately 34.0% of the issued shares, with the Company and SMM holding approximately 33.9% and 11.5%, respectively. The completion of the transaction fulfills the divestment obligations of the Contract of Work and satisfies a key condition for PTVI to extend its mining license until 2035, with potential extension beyond this period subject to certain requirements.

With the transaction, Vale received R\$862 million (US\$155 million) for its shares and lost control over PTVI and so, the Company will no longer consolidate PTVI, which will be accounted for as an associate under the equity method due to the significant influence it will retain over PTVI.

As result, the Company recognized a gain of R\$5,710 million in the income statement year ended December 31, 2024, as “(Impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net”. This gain is due to the reclassification of cumulative translation adjustments of R\$5,728 and the gain on remeasurement of the interest retained at fair value of the R\$3,654 million, net of the loss on the reduction in PTVI stake in the amount of R\$3,672 million.

Strategic partnership in the Energy Transition Metals – In July 2023, the Company signed a binding agreement with Manara Minerals, a joint venture between Ma’aden and Saudi Arabia’s Public Investment Fund, under which Manara Minerals would make an equity investment in VBM, the holding entity for Vale’s Energy Transition Metals Business that was a wholly owned subsidiary. At the same time, Vale and Engine No. 1 entered into another binding agreement for an equity investment in VBM.

In April 2024, the Company concluded the transaction with Manara Minerals to sell 10% of the business for R\$12,697 million (US\$2,455 million), which was fully contributed to VBM thereby diluting Vale to a 90% equity interest, retaining control over VBM. As a result, Vale recognized a gain from the sale in the amount of R\$4,593

million, of which R\$7,828 was attributable to noncontrolling interests recorded in the equity as "Transactions with noncontrolling interests".

Additionally, in April 2024, Vale and Engine No. 1 agreed to not proceed with the transaction, which was discontinued, without any penalties to both parties.

c. unusual events or operations

Brumadinho dam failure

The main impacts in 2024 arising from the Brumadinho dam failure are summarized below:

- *Impact on the income statement:* The impact of the dam failure on the income statement for the fiscal year 2024 was R\$2,670 million, mainly due to expenses with items such as tailings management, communication services, humanitarian assistance, payroll, legal services, water supply, among others.
- *Impact on the balance sheet:* The total amount of provisions recognized in the balance sheet on December 31, 2024, including provisions for remediation and reparation obligations under the Settlement for Integral Reparation, individual indemnification and other obligations was R\$12,198 million.

For more information, see note 26 of Vale's consolidated financial statements.

De-characterization of dams

Due to the Brumadinho dam failure and in compliance with Law no. 14,066/20, the Company decided to speed up its plan to de-characterize¹ all tailings' dams built using the method upstream, certain structures called "centerline structures" and dikes containment facilities located in Brazil. The main impacts are summarized below:

- *Impact on the income statement:* In 2024, the Company reduced the liability for the de-characterization of upstream geotechnical structures in the amount of R\$1,141, substantially due to the update in the discount rate, which increased from 5.41% on December 31, 2023, to 7.36% on December 31, 2024.

Engineering projects for de-characterization of dams are at different stages of maturity, some of them still in development engineering phase, for which the cost estimate includes in its methodology the high degree of uncertainty in defining the total cost of the project, according to best market practices.

- *Impact on the balance sheet:* The total amount of provisions recognized in the balance sheet in relation to the de-characterization of dams was R\$13,706 million as of December 31, 2024.

Operational stoppage

Due to the de-characterization projects, some operations were stopped due to court decisions or technical analysis carried out by Vale on its upstream dam structures located in Brazil. The Company has been recording losses, mainly related to the fixed costs of these operations in the Iron Ore Solutions segment, and in 2024, these expenses totaled R\$816 million. The Company is working on legal and technical measures to resume all operations at full capacity.

For more information, see note 28 of Vale's consolidated financial statements.

Fundação Renova and Samarco

In 2016, Vale, Samarco and BHP Brasil signed agreements with the Federal Union, the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, and some other federal and state authorities, establishing the creation of the Fundação Renova, a not-for-profit private foundation, to develop and implement social and economic remediation and compensation programs, among other obligations resulting from the rupture of the Fundão dam, owned by Samarco.

¹ De-characterization" means that the structure will be dismantled so the structure is effectively no longer a dam.

In order to implement the projects approved under the signed agreements, Samarco was responsible for financing the Fundação Renova based on the amounts required for such projects annually. Samarco had primary responsibility for complying with the financial contributions of the Fundação Renova, with Vale and BHP Brasil having subsidiary responsibility in proportion to the 50% interest, should Samarco fail to fulfill these obligations.

In October 2024, Vale, Samarco and BHP Brasil, together with the Brazilian Federal Government, the State Governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the Federal and State Public Prosecutors' and Public Defenders' Offices and other Brazilian public entities (jointly, "the Parties") signed a definitive settlement on claims related to the rupture of the Samarco dam, which was ratified in November 2024.

The Definitive Settlement is subject to conclusion of the terms and conditions of a final settlement agreement and the definitive settlement documentation, with approvals and signing by the Parties.

The general terms under discussion provide for a total amount of approximately R\$170 billion, comprising past and future obligations, to serve the people, communities and environment impacted by the dam failure. It includes:

- R\$38 billion already incurred by Vale, Samarco and BHP Brasil with remediation and compensation measures and, therefore, do not constitute the Company's provision balance.
- R\$100 billion to be paid over 20 years to the Federal Government, the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo and the municipalities to fund compensatory programs and actions tied to public policies, and
- R\$32 billion in performance obligations by Samarco, including initiatives for individual indemnification, resettlement, and environmental recovery. The expectation is that the cash disbursement related to these obligations will occur substantially over the next 3 years.

Samarco has primary responsibility for funding the obligations related to the Definitive Settlement. Vale and BHP Brasil have secondary funding obligations in the proportion to their 50 per cent shareholding in Samarco, in extent to which Samarco may not be able to fund the future cash outflows.

With the judicial approval of the Definitive Agreement, the dismissal of a series of relevant legal proceedings filed in Brazil was determined. Vale, together with BHP Brasil and Samarco, filed a petition requesting the closure of these lawsuits.

The main impacts in 2024 resulting from the rupture of Samarco's Fundão dam are summarized below:

- *Impact on the income statement:* There was an addition to the provision related to the Samarco dam failure in the amount of R\$5,299 million, recorded in the income statement as "Equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures", which reflects the estimate regarding the amount of future disbursements that will be necessary to address all aspects related to the Definitive Agreement and Samarco's financial capacity to make future payments.
- *Impact on the balance sheet:* The total amount of provisions recognized in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, was R\$22,682 million, related to the Samarco dam failure.

For more information, see note 27 of Vale's consolidated financial statements.

2.5. Non-gaap measures

a. inform the value of the non-gaap measures

The Company uses the adjusted EBITDA, the net debt and the expanded net debt as means of non-gaap measures.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	<i>In millions of R\$</i>	
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	80,121	92,594
Net debt	65,010	46,279

Expanded net debt	101,958	78,249
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b. carry out the conciliation between the values announced and the values of the audited financial statements

Adjusted EBITDA

The Company calculates the adjusted EBITDA according to the terms of Resolution CVM no. 156/2022.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	In millions of R\$	
Income before income taxes	34,224	55,554
(+) Depreciation, amortization and depletion	16,525	15,300
(+) Financial results, net	21,235	9,718
EBITDA	71,984	80,572
Equity results and other results in associates and joint ventures	1,570	5,434
EBITDA from associates and joint ventures	5,094	4,198
Impairment and disposals (impairment reversal) of non-current assets ⁽¹⁾	1,473	2,390
Adjusted EBITDA	80,121	92,594

(1) Includes adjustments of R\$1,983 million in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2024 (R\$1,073 million in the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2023), to reflect the performance of streaming transactions at market quotation prices.

Net debt and expanded net debt

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	In millions of R\$	
Gross debt	91,598	60,375
Leases	4,414	7,029
Gross debt and leases⁽¹⁾	96,012	67,404
(-) Cash and cash equivalents	(30,671)	(17,474)
(-) Short term financial investments	(331)	(250)
(-) Net cash PTVI	-	(3,401)
Net debt	65,010	46,279
(+) Exchange swaps ⁽²⁾	2,068	(3,215)
(+) Liabilities related to Brumadinho ⁽³⁾	22,682	14,814
(+) Liabilities related to associates and joint ventures ⁽³⁾	12,198	20,371
Expanded net debt	101,958	78,249

(1) Includes the values presented in the current liabilities and non-current liabilities and leases.

(2) Refers to the mark-to-market balance of derivatives and interest rates, which serve to reduce cash flow volatility, convert the cash flow of debts to dollars, and financial obligations in reais, which are part of the expanded net debt.

(3) Includes the values presented in the current liabilities and non-current liabilities related to repair and compensation programs - related to Brumadinho.

c. explain the reason why such measurement is understood as the most appropriate for the correct understanding of its financial condition and the result of its operations

The management bodies responsible for making operational decisions, about resource allocation and performance evaluation, including the Executive Committee, statutory body of ordinary management and representation of the Company, and the Board of Directors, use the adjusted EBITDA as a performance measurement.

In 2024, consistently with the reports analyzed by the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, the Company changed its adjusted EBITDA definition to include the "EBITDA from associates and joint ventures", which is a measure of their "equity results" excluding (i) net finance costs; (ii) depreciation, depletion, and amortization; (iii) taxation and (iv) (impairment), reversal of impairment and gains (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net.

Therefore, the Company's adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income or loss, including the EBITDA from interests in associates and joint ventures; and excluding (i) depreciation, depletion, and amortization; and (ii)

(impairment), reversal of impairment and gains (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net and other. The comparative information in this report was revised to reflect this change in the adjusted EBITDA definition.

The Company also evaluates the net debt and the expanded net debt with the assumption purpose of ensuring the continuation of its business on the long term. The Company has adopted the concept of expanded net debt for the management of its liquidity and cash flow, which considers, in addition to liabilities assumed with financial institutions, also the obligation to provide cash to third parties out of its regular operating process, more specifically the liabilities concerning the event of Brumadinho and to Samarco.

The Company presents the net debt and the expanded net debt as an additional information, which must be considered together with other measurements and indexes for a better understanding of the Company's performance and financial conditions.

The adjusted EBITDA, the net debt and the expanded net debt are not measurements acknowledged by the accounting practices adopted in Brazil or by the IFRS, issued by the IASB, and do not represent the cash flow for the periods presented and must not be considered as replacement for the net income, as indexes for operating performance or as replacement for the cash flow, as an index of the Company's liquidity. These measures have no standard meaning and may not be compared with similar measurements adopted by other companies.

2.6. Subsequent event of the last financial statements

The Company's consolidated financial statements related to the year ended December 31, 2024, were approved by the Company's Board of Directors, and issued on February 19, 2025. The following subsequent events are disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements, according to the terms of the rules provided in the Accounting Pronouncements CPC 24, approved by the Resolution CVM no. 105/2022:

Additional shareholders remuneration - During 2024, the Company approved dividends and interest on capital to its shareholders in the amount of R\$22,884 million. On February 19, 2025, the Board of Directors approved dividends to its shareholders in the amount of R\$9,143 million, approved as additional remuneration. The payment will be made on March, 2025.

Share buyback program - On February 19, 2025, the Board of Directors approved the common shares buyback program, limited to a maximum of 120,000,000 common shares or their respective ADRs, with a term of 18 months started from the end of the ongoing program.

Impairment on nickel operation in Thompson, Canada - In January 2025, the Company has launched a strategic review to explore and evaluate a range of alternatives, including the potential sale, for its mining and exploration assets related with the nickel operation in Thompson. Thus, Vale reviewed the business plan for this operation according to the new strategy and measured the recoverable amount, which result in an impairment loss of R\$8,566 recognized in the income statement for the year ended December "(Impairment), reversal of impairment and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current assets, net". The carrying amount of this CGU (cash generating unit) after the impairment loss is R\$25,983 as of December 31, 2024.

2.7. Income destination

	Year ended December 31,		Variation in %
	2024	2023	
	In millions of R\$		
Net income of the year	31,592	39,940	(20.9)
Appropriation to tax incentive reserve	(2,009)	(4,505)	(55.4)
Net income after appropriations to legal reserve and tax incentive reserve	29,583	35,435	(16.5)
Minimum remuneration to shareholders	8,701	10,422	(16.5)
Additional shareholders' remuneration			
According to shareholder remuneration policy ⁽¹⁾	8,740	9,577	(8.7)
Additional remuneration from the net income for the year ⁽²⁾	2,964	10,033	(70.5)

Total remuneration to shareholders	20,305	30,032	(32.4)
Appropriation to statutory reserve	9,278	5,403	71.7

(1) According to the Company's shareholder remuneration policy, minimum remuneration to Vale S.A. shareholders is calculated based on 30% of the adjusted EBITDA less sustaining capital investments, which represented R\$24,766 million (2023: R\$21,232 million) for the year ended December 31, 2024. Therefore, the additional remuneration to comply with the policy was R\$9,035 million.

(2) In addition, the Company approved dividends beyond the policy calculation in the amount of R\$2,964 million, totaling R\$20,700 million in remuneration to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2024.

a. rules about profit retention

Pursuant to articles 39 and 40 of the Company's Bylaws, after the constitution of the legal reserve, the proposal for profit distribution must consider the constitution of the (i) reserve for tax incentives, to be constituted according to the legislation in force; and the (ii) statutory reserve for investments, with the purpose of ensuring the maintenance and the development of the core activities that compose the Company's corporate purpose, in an amount not higher than 50% of the distributable net income up to the maximum limit of the Company's share capital. In 2022, the 20% limit of the share capital for the establishment of the legal reserve was reached, in accordance with Article 193 of Law No. 6,404/1976 and Article 39 of the Company's Bylaws.

b. rules about dividend distribution

Pursuant to article 41 of the Company's Bylaws, at least 25% of the annual net income, adjusted according to the law, must be assigned to the payment of dividends.

Pursuant the article 5th, §5th, of the Company's Bylaws, the shareholder owner of preferential shares of the special class is entitled to participate in the dividend to be distributed calculated in the form of Chapter VII of the Company's Bylaws, according to the following criteria: (a) priority in receiving the dividends corresponding to (i) at least 3% of the equity value of the share, calculated based on the financial statements considered that were used as reference for the payment of the dividends or (ii) 6% calculated on the portion of the capital composed by this kind of share, which is the higher among them; (b) right to participate in the net income distributed, in equal conditions as with the ordinary shares, after being guaranteed a dividend equal to the minimum priority established pursuant "a"; and (c) right to participate in eventual gratifications, in equal conditions as with the ordinary shares, observed the priority established for the distribution of dividends.

c. periodicity of the dividend distribution

The Shareholders Remuneration Policy in force establishes that the shareholder remuneration is composed by two half-yearly payments, the first one in September of the current year and the second in March of the subsequent year, and that the Board of Directors can decide about additional remuneration, through the distribution of extraordinary dividends.

During the reporting year of 2024, the Company paid dividends and interest on capital ("JCP"), to its shareholders in the amount of R\$20,662 million, of which R\$8,940 million correspond to interest on capital ("JCP") for the fiscal year 2024 and R\$11,722 million correspond to dividends for the fiscal year 2023.

d. eventual restrictions for the distribution of dividends set forth by the legislation or special regulation applicable to the issuer, as well as contracts and legal, administrative or arbitral decisions

There is none.

e. if the issuer has a formally approved policy for the destination of income, it must inform the agency responsible for the approval, the date of the approval and should the issuer disclose the policy, locations in the worldwide computer network where the document can be consulted

The Company's Shareholders Remuneration Policy was approved on March 29, 2018, by the Board of Directors, and is made available in the Company's website (<https://www.vale.com/web/esg/policies-and-corporate-documents>) and in the CVM's website (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>).

2.8. Relevant items not disclosed in the financial statements

a. **the assets and liabilities held by the issuer, directly or indirectly, which were not included in its balance sheet (*off-balance sheet items*), such as:**

i. **portfolios of acquitted receivables on which the entity has neither substantially withheld nor transferred the risks and benefits of the ownership of the transferred asset, indicating the respective liabilities**

There are no portfolios of written off receivables on which Vale maintains risks and responsibilities that are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ii. **contracts of future purchase and sale of products or services**

There are no contracts of future purchase and sale of products or services that are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

iii. **contracts of constructions not finished**

There are no contracts of constructions not finished that are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

iv. **contracts of future receivables from financing**

There are no contracts of future receivables from financing that are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

b. other items not highlighted in the financial statements

There are no other items not highlighted in the Vale financial statements.

2.9. Comments regarding not disclosed items

a. how such items change or might change the revenue, the expenses, the operating income, the financial expenses or other items of the issuer's financial statements

Not applicable. The Company does not expect relevant effects from operations not highlighted in the consolidated financial statements which might change the revenue, the expenses, the operating income, the financial expenses or other items of the Company's financial statements.

b. nature and purpose of the operation

Not applicable, see item 2.9.a above.

c. Nature and amount of the obligations undertaken and of the rights generated on behalf of the issuer arising from the operation

Not applicable, see item 2.9.a above.

2.10. Business plan

a. investments, including:

i. **quantitative and qualitative description of the investments in progress and of the foreseen investments:**

The Company's capital investments, including growth and sustaining, totaled US\$6,1 billion in 2024, with US\$1,5 billion invested in growth projects and US\$4,6 billion in sustaining projects. The investments were 3,4% higher than 2023 investments, mainly due to increased investments in the Serra Sul 120 iron ore projects, Compact Crushing in Serra Sul, and the Environmental Master Plan in Tubarão.

Investments ⁽¹⁾ in

	2024	2023
	<i>In millions of US\$</i>	
Growth projects	1,545	1,651
Sustaining projects	4,537	4,269
	6,082	5,920
Total investment by business segment		
Iron Ore Solutions	4,013	3,758
Energy Transition Metals	1,939	1,968
Others	130	194
	6,082	5,920

(1) Executed capital expenditures comprise the sum of cash outflows.

The investment budget for 2025 is estimated at US\$6,2 billion, driven by the progress on the Serra Sul 120 Mtpy, crushing for compacts in Serra Sul and Capanema iron ore projects in Brazil.

The following table sets forth total expenditures in 2024 for the main investment projects and expenditures budgeted for these projects in 2025, together with estimated total expenditures for each project and the actual or estimated start-up date of each project as of December 31, 2024.

Projects ⁽¹⁾	Actual or estimated start-up	CapEx executed		CapEx expected	
		2024 ⁽²⁾	Total executed ⁽³⁾	2025 ⁽⁴⁾	Total expected ⁽⁵⁾
<i>In millions of US\$</i>					
Iron Ore Solutions					
Northern System 240 Mt Program	2H24	85	728	17	772
Gelado	2H22	30	421	35	428
Briquetes Tubarão	1H24	68	308	30	342
Capanema Maximization	2H25	298	691	199	913
Serra Sul + 20 Mtpy	2H25	490	1,404	447	2,844
Energy Transition Metals					
VBME	2H24	413	2,879	52	2,940
Onça Puma 2nd furnace	2H25	175	275	167	555

(1) Projects approved by the Board of Directors.

(2) Executed capital expenditures comprise the sum of cash outflows.

(3) Total executed CapEx through December 31, 2024, including capital expenditures in prior periods.

(4) Figure presented corresponds to investment guidance for capital expenditure in 2025 of approximately US\$6,52 billion.

(5) Estimated total capital expenditures cost for each project, including capital expenditures in prior periods. Total expected CapEx includes expenses, in line with the budget approved by the Board of Directors.

The main investment projects are described in more detail below:

The **Northern System 240 Mt Program**, approved in December 2018 by the Board of Directors, will expand the production capacity of the S11D and the logistics of the North System in 10 Mtpy. In the S11D, +10 Mtpy Project, the manufacturing, supply, and assembly were fully completed, and a large part of the new circuits are already in operation. The 3rd loading silo is in the final phase of testing with load. The ramp-up is scheduled for the first half of 2025. Regarding the logistics scope, in June 2024, the operational delivery of segments 45-46 and 46-47, approximately 15 kilometers of the railway line, took place. The repairs at the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal were completed in the second half of 2023, with more than 4 million tons already shipped using the Regularization Silo, reaching a record loading rate of 12.8 thousand tons per hour.

The **Gelado Project**, approved in September 2018 by the Board of Directors, will produce more than 80 million tons of pellet feed (iron ore for pelletizing) with high iron content in the Complex of Carajás by 2035, from the reuse of iron ore tailings, which have been deposited at the site for approximately four decades, to feed the pellet plant of São Luís. In March 2023, the Company started operations of the Gelado Project in Carajás (PA), and the production carried out in 2024 was approximately 1 Mt. In addition to sustainably disposing of the tailings, the project will use 100% electric dredges to extract the material, avoiding greenhouse gas emissions. The final product is sent to the pelletizing plant in São Luiz (MA), and due to the high quality of the pellets manufactured on site, Vale steel customers can reduce their carbon emissions compared to using lower quality

products. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a balance of R\$1,906 million (2023: R\$1,888 million) in fixed assets related to the Gelado Project.

Regarding the project **Briquettes Tubarão**, in December 2020, the Company approved the conversion of the pelletizing plants 1 and 2 into iron ore briquetting plants. The production capacity of the two plants will be approximately 6 million tons a year. The operation of the 1st plant started in November 2023 and the 2nd plant is scheduled to start after 2027.

The **Capanema** Project is located 80 kilometers from Belo Horizonte, between the municipalities of Santa Bárbara, Ouro Preto, and Itabirito, in Minas Gerais, and is part of Vale's Operational Complex in Mariana, which has a nominal capacity of 15 Mtpy of iron ore sinter feed. The operation will be at natural moisture, without adding water to the process and without generating tailings, eliminating the formation of a tailings dam. The project involves the implementation of a long-distance conveyor belt and adjustments to the stockyard and loading yard at the Timbopeba rail terminal. Capanema will fully utilize autonomous off-road trucks in operations, ensuring greater safety and efficiency. Integrated load testing has already begun, and the project's operation is scheduled to start in the first half of 2025. The project represents an important step towards achieving the iron ore production guidance of 340–360 Mt in 2026, adding flexibility to Vale's operations and product portfolio.

The **Serra Sul +20 Mtpy** project was approved by the Board of Directors in August 2020. The project consists of increasing the capacity of the S11D mine-plant by +20 Mtpy. The Serra Sul +20 Mtpy will create an important buffer of productive capacity, ensuring greater operational flexibility to face eventual production or licensing restrictions in the North System. The project includes, among other measures: (i) the opening of new mining areas; (ii) a new semi-mobile crusher; (iii) the duplication of the existing long-distance conveyor belt; (iv) the implementation of new processing lines in the plant. In May 2024, the project received a budget supplementation, increasing the total multi-year investments to US\$2.844 million. The project has a physical progress of 69.18% (as of December 2024). The start-up of the assets will be: the new crusher at the mine is scheduled for operation in 2025, the new long-distance conveyor belt for 2026, and the plant in the first quarter of 2028.

The **Voisey's Bay Mine Expansion Project ("VBME")** has extended the Voisey's Bay mine useful life and increased the estimated annual production to approximately 45 ktpa of nickel, with an additional 20 ktpa of copper and 2.6 ktpa of cobalt as by-products. The expansion represents the transition of Voisey's Bay from an open-pit mine to underground mining, recorded as an operational maintenance investment for the purposes of the Shareholder Remuneration Policy. In the second quarter of 2021, the Company achieved the first ore production from the Reid Brook deposit, the first of two underground mines developed in the project. The operation of the second deposit, Eastern Deeps, started in the second half of 2022. The two underground mines – Reid Brook and Eastern Deeps – will supply ore for processing at the Long Harbour refinery, one of the world's lowest-emission nickel processing plants. The project reached 100% physical progress in Q4 2024, and full production capacity is expected in the second half of 2026, marking a crucial milestone to enhance the competitiveness of operations in Canada and contribute to the reduction of unit costs in the nickel business. This project highlights Vale Base Metals' commitment to fostering social and economic growth, including local employment generation, procurement, training, Indigenous partnerships, and shared benefits for Vale's stakeholders. Voisey's Bay began production in 2005 and, with the completion of the expansion project, will continue to be an important driver of regional economic growth. The sustainably and responsibly produced nickel, copper, and cobalt products will help meet future customer demand as the industry seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and lower its carbon footprint.

The **Onça Puma 2nd furnace** project, approved in September 2022 by the Board of Directors, is in the implementation phase, with start-up expected in the second half of 2025.

After start-up, an estimated capacity increase of approximately 15.2 ktpy (average of 10 years) of nickel will be added to the Company's portfolio. The project aims to enhance Onça Puma's existing infrastructure and once completed, is expected to reduce unit production costs for the entire Onça Puma complex.

Other projects

- In May, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with GravitHy, a French producer of Direct Reduction Iron ("DRI"), to jointly evaluate the construction of a briquetting plant located at the GravitHy DRI plant project in Fos-sur-Mer, France. The plant is expected to start production in 2027 with a DRI production capacity of 2 Mtpy.

ii. investment financing sources

The Company informs that the resources for the operations and investments are obtained, mainly, from the Company's operating cash flow, capital budgets, bank loans, and financing obtained from financial institutions, in addition to the raising of resources in the capital market. In order to carry out investments, the Company will seek, at the right moment, the best capital structure for funding.

iii. relevant divestments in progress and foreseen divestments

There are no significant divestments currently in progress or planned, except for the completed projects mentioned in item 2.4.b above.

b. if already announced, indicate the acquisition of plants, equipment, patents or other assets that can materially influence the issuer's productive capacity

No acquisition of plants, equipment, patents or other assets that can materially influence the Vale productive capacity has already been announced.

c. new products and services, pointing out: (i) description of the researches in progress already announced; (ii) total amount of the expenditures of the issuer on research for the development of new products or services; (iii) projects under development already announced; and (iv) total amount of the expenditures of the issuer on the development of new products or services

Iron Ore Briquette. Vale continuously assesses the market and its customers' needs for products and services. To meet the growing demand for products that minimize carbon emissions in the steelmaking process, Vale is promoting a portfolio of high-quality products and innovative technologies, such as high-quality iron ore pellets, pellet feed, and sinter feed. Vale is also developing new products for direct loading into blast furnaces and direct reduction reactors, working with partners to provide low-carbon solutions.

The Company believes that its capacity to offer clients a complete iron ore solution and that the quality of its products is significant advantages to improve its competitiveness, which can be in a more convenient geographical location.

In 2021, Vale announced the iron ore briquette, a new product developed over nearly 20 years of internal research. Its production process requires low temperatures and is based on the agglomeration of iron ore and a technological binder solution, providing high mechanical strength to the final product. The iron ore briquette is one of the strategies implemented by the Company to offer new products aligned with the demands for decarbonization in the steel industry. Due to its lower energy consumption, the production of the briquette generates lower greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional agglomeration processes (pelletizing and sintering), as well as lower emissions of particulates and gases such as sulfur dioxide (SO_x) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and it does not require the use of water. The process can also be adapted for the use of alternative fuels, such as hydrogen, providing additional reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

From 2019 to 2022, the product was fully tested on an industrial scale and validated in different blast furnaces of the Company's customers, proving to be a suitable solution for replacing any conventional agglomerated products (pellets, granules, and sinter). The briquette was also tested with promising results for the direct reduction route, considered less emissive than the blast furnace route. In 2023, the world's first iron ore briquette plant was inaugurated at the Tubarão Unit in Vitória (ES).

Currently, Vale has two iron ore briquette plants in the Tubarão Complex, both originated from the conversion of pelletizing plants. The first plant is already in operation and the second is scheduled for after 2027. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a balance of R\$1,589 million (R\$1,252 million as of December 31, 2023) in fixed assets related to the iron ore briquette plants.

Circularity in mining – Waste to Value. The Company has incorporated emerging opportunities into its operations as part of its long-term strategy, aligning itself with the principles of the circular economy. The Waste to Value Program aims to generate value through the reuse of materials, promoting the reprocessing of tailings and the reduction of waste, with a focus on optimizing the use of mineral resources and mitigating environmental impacts.

The main objectives of the program include expanding ore extraction from existing piles and dams, optimizing mineral processing to reduce tailings and waste, and developing initiatives to generate co-products.

The program has already identified several circular mining initiatives, the main ones being: Reprocessing of tailings, Processing of waste, and Co-products such as a sustainable block, sand, and cement plant (as detailed in item 2.10.d).

d. opportunities inserted in the business plan of the issuer related to ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) questions

The Company has been integrating sustainability strategy into its business through a comprehensive approach, based on systematic planning and execution, prioritizing risk management and leveraging opportunities, grounded in its purpose of establishing a positive social, economic, and environmental legacy.

Vale's business plan is aligned with the Company's ambition to be a global reference in practices that minimize negative impacts and leverage positive results for nature and people. In this sense, there are investment opportunities in research and biodiversity conservation, as well as in the development of new technologies that support fire prevention and mitigation and other risks. As part of Vale's Forest Goal, the Vale Fund has built a network of partners and business arrangements with positive socio-environmental impact, focused on implementing agroforestry systems that enhance landscape permeability, sequester carbon, and generate employment and income for the community. The "PrevisIA" tool, developed by Imazon ("Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia") with support from the Vale Fund, uses data from various sources to predict and prevent illegal deforestation. In 2022, the company Biomas was established in partnership with other companies, focusing on restoring and protecting 4 million hectares of native forests across different Brazilian biomes over 20 years.

Another area of opportunity is related to the circular economy and waste reuse. In this sense, in 2022, the company Co-Log Logística de Coprodutos S.A. ("Agera") was created to develop and expand the sustainable sand business, which started its operation in 2023. This sand is produced from the treatment of waste resulting from iron ore operations in the state of Minas Gerais. The product, which started production in 2021 after seven years of research, serves as a substitute for naturally extracted sand. Since Agera's creation, approximately 1.9 million tons have been supplied to the civil construction sector and road paving projects. Agera also invests in research and development of new solutions for sustainable sand. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized an amount of R\$4 million, which is recorded as research and development expenses. Additionally, within the context of the circular economy, another opportunity for the business is the **Gelado Project**, which aims to produce more than 80 million tons of high-iron-content pellet feed (iron ore for pelletizing) from the reuse of iron ore tailings by 2035 (as detailed in item 2.10.a.i).

In the climate agenda, the opportunities are linked with energy transition and the de-carbonization of steel industry. Vale is collaborating with its main clients, to develop solutions that reduce GHG emissions.

In 2022 the Company signed three agreements in the Middle East to create Mega Hubs, promoting low-carbon solutions for the steel industry. Continuing the Mega Hubs initiative, in 2024, Vale and Green Energy Park (GEP) entered a partnership to develop feasibility studies for the installation of a green hydrogen production unit in Brazil. This joint initiative could create an open platform for international partnerships where global steel companies can acquire and produce hot-briquetted iron (HBI) in Brazil, accelerating the growth of the low-carbon steel industry. Additionally, there has been progress in the partnership with Jinnan Iron & Steel Group ("Jinnan Group") for the construction of an iron ore concentration plant in Sohar, Oman. The plant will have the capacity to produce approximately 12 million tons of high-quality concentrate from the processing of low-grade ores. The start-up is scheduled for 2027.

In January 2025, Vale took a significant step towards low-carbon steel production by signing a land reservation agreement with the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu in Saudi Arabia to create a Mega Hub in the industrial city of Ras Al Khair. This project, which will be developed in two phases, has the potential to produce up to 12 million tons of iron ore briquettes per year, accelerating the transition to net-zero steelmaking. The Ras Al Khair Mega Hub will not only integrate advanced technologies with sustainable practices but also generate positive environmental impact and economic value. This venture is part of Vale's broader strategy to develop integrated steelmaking ecosystems in key markets, including Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Vale also reports that the United States Department of Energy announced that Vale USA (a subsidiary of Vale) has been selected to start grant negotiations under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation

Reduction Act, as part of the Industrial Demonstrations Program. Vale's project involves the development of an innovative iron ore briquette plant in the USA, the first in the world to apply the patented cold agglomeration process for the direct reduction route.

Vale Base Metals, a subsidiary of Vale, also completed the transition of the Voisey's Bay mine in Canada to underground mining, increasing nickel production to 45,000 tons per year. In the coming years, Vale projects a significant increase in copper and nickel production. Copper production could reach between 394,000 and 431,000 tons by 2026, while nickel production is estimated to be between 209,000 and 231,000 tons in the same period.

One of the pillars to achieve the Vale's decarbonization goals is the limited use of high-integrity carbon credits, following principles such as additionality, permanence, transparency, and contribution to sustainable development. The use of carbon credits will be a maximum of 20% of the absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2035, equivalent to 17 MtCO₂e.

To encourage the voluntary carbon credit market, Vale and the Algar Group signed an agreement to purchase high-integrity forest carbon credits by 2030, equivalent to the protection of approximately 85 thousand hectares of forest. Each unit of carbon credit corresponds to one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂) that is no longer emitted into the atmosphere in the case of this forest protection project.

Vale and Casa dos Ventos developed a carbon project called Folha Larga Sul de Energia Renováveis. The project consists of the implementation and operation of wind farms in the state of Bahia that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, avoiding the generation of electricity from fossil fuel sources.

The Company announced the creation of a Corporate Venture Capital operation ("Vale Ventures"), whose objective is to invest in sustainable mining initiatives. The Company's objective is to acquire minority stakes in startups focused on initiatives for decarbonization in the mining chain, zero-waste mining, energy transition metals, and other technologies. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has investments totaling R\$319 million (R\$208 million as of December 31, 2023). These investments include minority stakes in transformational biology startup Allonnia LLC, Boston Electrometallurgical Company, Electrified Thermal Solutions and Mantel Capture, Inc, as well as investments in venture capital funds Evok Fund II Limited Partnership and Cathay Innovation Global Fund III ("Cathay Innovation").

The main actions taken or announced up to this moment, which generated or will generate a direct impact on Vale, are presented in note 4 of the Company's consolidated financial statements. Other initiatives are described in the Management Report and the Integrated Report, both of which, as the financial statements, are available on the Company's website (<https://www.vale.com/pt/comunicados-resultados-apresentacoes-e-relatorios>).

2.11. Other factors that have relevant influenced on operating performance

The Company is not aware of any other factors that occurred in the last fiscal year that materially influenced the Company's operating performance and that have not been identified or commented on in the other items of this section.

3. Projections

Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company") clarifies that the information disclosed in this section represents a mere estimate, hypothetical data and, under no circumstances, constitute a promise of performance by the Company and/or its directors. The forecasts presented below involve market factors beyond the Company's control and therefore, they may change.²

3.1. Disclosed forecasts and assumptions

a. subject of projection

Estimated production volumes

	2025	2026	2030	2035
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²In this whole section 3, in order to carry out the conversion of values from USD to BRL of the estimates referring to the year 2023 onwards, the exchange rate of 5.50 BRL/USD should be used, unless a different exchange rate is reported.

Iron ore (Mt)	325-335	340-360	~360	-
Iron ore - agglomerates (Mt)	31-35	45-50	60-70	-
Iron ore - from reused tailings (Mt) ⁽¹⁾	-	-	>30	-
Copper (kt)	340-370	350-380	420-500	~700
Nickel (kt)	160-175	175-210	210-250	-

(1) Included in the estimate of total production of iron ore fines.

(2) It does not include indirect exposure to nickel production from joint ventures in Indonesia.

Average Fe content of products sold from Iron Ore Solutions

	2025	2026	2030
Fe (%)	~62.5	~63	63-64

Percentage of products in the Iron Ore Solutions portfolio

	2025	2026	2030
Agglomerates (%)	~13	~13	~20
IOCI, BRBF and pellet feed (%)	62-67	~70	~70
High silica (%)	5-10	<5	<2
Others (%)	~15	~12	~8

All-in cost components (US\$/t)

US\$/t	2025	2026	2030
C1 cash cost of iron ore ⁽¹⁾	20.5-22	<20	18-19.5
All-in iron ore cost ⁽²⁾	53-57	50-54	<50
All-in iron ore premium	3-4	4-6	-
All-in copper cost ⁽³⁾	~2,800-3,300	3,200-3,700	-
All-in nickel cost ^(3,4)	14,000-15,500	12,500-14,000	-

(1) Includes the main direct production costs, such as mine, processing, railway and port costs. Does not include purchases from third parties. Values in nominal terms. Considers an exchange rate of BRL/USD 5.50, in real terms, for the years 2025, 2026 and 2030.

(2) The same assumption as in footnote (1) applies, including the all-in iron ore premium.

(3) Considering gold prices of US\$2,485/troy ounce for 2025 and US\$2,211/troy ounce for 2026.

Fixed expenditures with Iron Ore Solutions (US\$ billion):

	2025
Fixed expenditures ⁽¹⁾	~6.0

(1) Includes the main production, maintenance, SG&A and other costs.

Capital investments by type (US\$ billion)⁽¹⁾

	2025⁽¹⁾
Investment for growth	~1.6
Maintenance investment	~4.3
Total CAPEX	~5.9

(1) Considers an exchange rate of BRL/USD 5.70

Capital investments by business (US\$ billion)

	2025⁽¹⁾
Iron Ore Solutions	~3.9
Energy Transition Metals	~2.0

(1) Considers an exchange rate of BRL/USD 5.70.

Commitments – Decharacterization, Brumadinho and Mariana (US\$ billion)^(1,2)

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Average 2028-35
Decharacterization ⁽³⁾	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brumadinho settlement ⁽⁴⁾	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Samarco settlement	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	-
Expenses incurred	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	-	-	-
Total	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4

(1) Estimated cash outflow for 2025-2035 period, given BRL-USD exchange rates of 6.1923 as updated on December 31, 2024 and amounts stated in real terms. Quarterly, this projection will be updated according to the exchange rate applied in the financial statements.

(2) Amounts stated without discount to present value, net of judicial deposits and inflation adjustments.
(3) Estimated annual average cash flow for decharacterization provisions in the 2028–2035 period is US\$216 million per year.
(4) Disbursements related to the Integral Reparation Agreement ending in 2031.

Free cash flow yield

Sensitivity of Vale's Free Cash Flow to Equity ("FCFE") in 2025, in real terms, of US\$3.8–5.0 billion, representing 9–12% FCFE yield, based on the following assumptions: (a) 2025 Proforma EBITDA Consensus from sell side analysts of US\$15.5 billion; (b) Capex ~US\$5.9 billion; (c) US\$1.9–2.4 billion interest and taxes; (d) ~US\$0.9 billion incurred expenses related to Brumadinho and dams decharacterization; (e) US\$0.8–1.0 billion related to Associates and JV's and, (f) US\$1.0–1.5 billion for Others disbursements, such as interest payments on shareholders debentures, disbursements related to railway concession contracts, streaming transactions.

Sensitivity of Vale's cumulative FCFE generation in the next 3 years (2025–27), in real terms, of US\$13–15.0 billion, representing 30–35% cumulative FCFE yield, based on: (a) expected annualized EBITDA gain by 2027 of ~US\$5 billion, from reduction in C1 (~US\$0.6 billion, as per Vale's previous C1/t guidance), improvements in all-in costs (~US\$1.3 billion), additional ~30 Mt of iron ore volumes (~\$1.1 billion) and increase in Vale Base Metals (VBM) margins and volumes of US\$1.5–2.0 billion, in line with the guidance for iron ore C1/t cost, all-in costs and production volumes previously provided by Vale; (b) iron ore price assumption, based on market consensus, of US\$99/t (2025), US\$91/t (2026) and US\$89/t (2027).

The FCFE yields were calculated based on the closing market cap on February 21, 2025.

b. Projected period and forecast expiration period

Estimated production volumes

The projected period for the annual production of iron ore, agglomerates, nickel and copper for 2025, 2026, 2030, and 2035 are the highlighted fiscal years themselves. In turn, the expiration period for the estimate made consists of the disclosure of the production report for each fiscal year listed above, which will take place in the fiscal year subsequent to the end of the fiscal year indicated above, as applicable.

Average iron content in Iron Ore Solutions products sold

The projected period for the average iron content of Iron Ore Solutions products sold in 2025, 2026 and 2030 are the fiscal years themselves. In turn, the validity period of the estimate made consists of the disclosure of the production report for each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Share of products sold in the Iron Ore Solutions portfolio (%)

The projected period for the share of products sold in the Iron Ore portfolio for 2025, 2026 and 2030 are the fiscal years themselves. In turn, the validity period of the estimate made consists of the disclosure of the production report for each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

All-in components

Premiums for iron ore

The projected period for iron ore premiums from 2025, 2026 and 2030 consist of the highlighted fiscal years themselves. In turn, the validity period of the estimates made consists of the disclosure of the results of each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of each fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Average Iron Content in Products Sold by Iron Ore Solutions

The projected period for the average iron content in products sold by Iron Ore Solutions for 2025, 2026, and 2030 consists of the respective fiscal years highlighted. In turn, the validity period of the estimates consists of the disclosures of the results for each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of each fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Share of Products Sold in the Iron Ore Solutions Portfolio (%)

The projected period for the percentage share of products sold in the Iron Ore Solutions portfolio for 2025, 2026, and 2030 consists of the respective fiscal years highlighted. In turn, the validity period of the estimates consists of the disclosures of the results for each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of each fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Iron ore costs

The projected period for the C1 cash cost of iron ore in 2025, 2026 and 2030 are the highlighted fiscal years themselves. In turn, the expiration period for the estimates made consists of the disclosure of the result for each fiscal year listed above, which will take place in the fiscal year subsequent to the end of each fiscal year indicated above, as applicable.

All-in costs

The projected period for iron ore, nickel and copper all-in costs in 2025, 2026 and 2030 consist of the highlighted fiscal years themselves. In turn, the validity period of the estimates made consists of the disclosure of the results of each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of each fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Fixed expenditures with Iron Ore Solutions

The projected period for fixed expenditures with 2025 Iron Ore Solutions consists of the highlighted fiscal year itself. In turn, the validity period of the estimate made consists of the disclosure of the results of the fiscal year related, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Capital investments by type

The period projected for the Company's total CAPEX for 2025 consist of the highlighted fiscal year. In turn, the validity period of the estimate made consists of the disclosure of the results of the fiscal year related, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Capital Investments by business

The projected period for capital investments for the Company's Iron Ore Solutions and Energy Transition Metals for 2025 consists of the fiscal year related. In turn, the validity period of the estimate consists of the disclosures of the results for the fiscal year related, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of the fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Decharacterization, Brumadinho and Mariana Commitments

The projected period for the Company commitments of Decharacterization, Brumadinho settlement and Mariana settlement from 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and the ratio between 2031 and 2025 consist of the highlighted fiscal years themselves. In turn, the validity period of the estimates made consists of the disclosure of the results of each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of each fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

Free cash flow yield

The projected period for free cash flow yield in 2025, 2025–2027 and 2030 consists of the respective fiscal years listed above. In turn, the period of validity of the estimates made consists of the disclosure of the results of each fiscal year listed above, which will occur in the fiscal year following the end of each fiscal year highlighted above, as applicable.

c. assumptions for the forecast, indicating which may be influenced by the issuer's management and which are beyond its control

All the assumptions mentioned below are subject to external influence factors, which are beyond the control of the Company's management. Therefore, in the event of any relevant future changes to these assumptions, the Company may review its estimates mentioned below, modifying them compared to those originally presented.

Estimated production volume

The assumptions used for projecting the iron ore production volume (Mt) for 2025, 2026 and 2030 onwards, as well as iron ore from tailings (Mt) from 2030 onwards were: (a) revision of the production plan; and (b) gradual increase in capacity.

The assumptions used for projecting the annual production volume of agglomerates (Mt) for 2025, 2026 and 2030 onwards was: (a) revision of the Company's production plan; (b) gradual increase in capacity; and (c) market conditions for pellets

The assumptions used for projecting annual nickel production volumes (kt) for 2025, 2026 and 2030 onwards were: (a) revision of the Company's production plan; and (b) start-up of replenishment and growth projects over the projected period.

The assumptions used for the forecasts of annual copper production (kt) for 2025, 2026, 2030 and 2035 onwards were: (a) revision of the Company's production plan; and (b) start-up of replenishment and growth projects over the projected period.

Average Iron Content in Products Sold by Iron Ore Solutions

The assumptions used for the projection of the average iron content in products sold by Iron Ore Solutions consider: (a) the revised production plan; and (b) market demand expectations.

Share of Products Sold in the Iron Ore Solutions Portfolio (%)

The assumptions used for the projections of the share of products sold in the Iron Ore Solutions portfolio consider: (a) the revised production plan; and (b) market demand expectations.

All-in components

Premiums for iron ore

The assumptions used for projecting iron ore premiums in 2025, 2026 and 2030 onwards consider quality premiums including higher iron ore content and lower silica content.

All-in costs

The assumptions used to project the all-in costs of the iron ore operation in 2025, 2026 and 2030 consider (a) reduction of fixed costs through increased production (reduction of C1 cash cost); (b) quality premium for the product; and (c) productivity enhancement initiatives.

The assumptions used to forecast the all-in costs of nickel operations in 2025, 2026 and 2030 were: (a) higher volumes of premium products in the mix including by-products, and (b) fixed cost dilution (VBME and CCM 1 ramp-up).

The assumptions used to project the all-in costs of copper operations in 2025, 2026 and 2030 were: (a) higher volumes and fixed cost dilution; and (b) productivity improvements.

Fixed expenditures with Iron Ore Solutions

The assumptions used for the forecast of fixed expenditures with Iron Ore Solutions in 2025 were the productivity enhancement plans in various fronts of the Company's Iron Ore Solutions business.

Capital investments by type

The assumptions used for the total CAPEX projections for 2025 were: (a) the projects in the pipeline for production growth; and (b) investments in maintenance of operations.

Capital Investments by business

The assumptions used for the projections of capital investments in the Iron Ore Solutions and Energy Transition Metals businesses for 2025 were the projects in the pipeline, considering each business.

Decharacterization, Brumadinho and Mariana Commitments

The assumptions used for projecting decharacterization, Brumadinho and Mariana's commitments in 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and the ratio between 2031 and 2035 were: (a) disbursement expectations related to the respective provisions; and (b) expenses incurred, and (c) BRL/USD exchange rate of 6.1923.

Free cash flow yield:

The assumptions used for free cash flow yield sensitivity in 2025, in real terms, of US\$3.8–5.0 billion, representing 9–12% FCFE yield, were: (a) 2025 Proforma EBITDA Consensus from sell side analysts of US\$15.5 billion; (b) Capex ~US\$5,9 billion; (c) US\$1.9–2.4 billion interest and taxes; (d) ~US\$0.9 billion incurred expenses related to Brumadinho and dams decharacterization; (e) US\$0.8–1.0 billion related to Associates and JV's and, (f) US\$1.0–1.5 billion for Others disbursements, such as interest payments on shareholders debentures, disbursements related to railway concession contracts, streaming transactions.

The assumptions used for free cash flow yield sensitivity in the next 3 years (2025–27), in real terms, of US\$13–15.0 billion, representing 30–35% cumulative FCFE yield, were (a) expected annualized EBITDA gain by 2027 of ~US\$5 billion, from reduction in C1 (~US\$0.6 billion, as per Vale's previous C1/t guidance), improvements in all-in costs (~US\$1.3 billion), additional ~30 Mt of iron ore volumes (~\$1.1 billion) and increase in Vale Base Metals (VBM) margins and volumes of US\$1.5–2.0 billion, in line with the guidance for iron ore C1/t cost, all-in costs and production volumes previously provided by Vale; (b) iron ore price assumption, based on market consensus, of US\$99/t (2025), US\$91/t (2026) and US\$89/t (2027).

The FCFE yields were calculated based on the closing market cap on February 21, 2025.

The assumptions used for free cash flow yield sensitivity in 2030 in real terms, ranging from 6% to 28%, were: (a) average annual iron ore price (reference of 62% Fe) ranging from USD 90/t to USD 120/t; (b) average annual nickel price (LME) ranging from USD/t 14,000/t to USD 18,000/t; (c) average annual copper price (LME) ranging from USD7,000/t to USD11,000/t.

d. values of the indicators that are subject matter of the forecast

Estimated production volumes

See below, for reference purposes, the Company's production realized for the last three fiscal years:

	Fiscal years ended		
	2024	2023	2022
Iron ore (Mt)	327.7	321.2	307.8
Pellets (Mt)	36.9	36.5	32.1
Nickel (kt) ex-VNC	159.9	164.9	179
Copper (kt)	328.2	326.6	253

All-in components

Premiums for iron ore

See below, for reference purposes, the Company's indicators are realized for the last three fiscal years:

	Fiscal years ended		
	2024	2023	2022
Iron ore premiums (USD/t)	2.1	3.0	6.9

Iron ore costs

See below, for reference purposes, the Company's indicators are realized for the last three fiscal years:

	Fiscal years ended		
	2024	2023	2022

C1 cash cost of iron ore fines without third party purchase costs (USD/t)	21.8	22.3	19.6
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All-in costs after by-products and before current investment

	Fiscal years ended		
	2024	2023	2022
All-in Iron Ore cost (US\$/t) ⁽¹⁾	55.9	54.8	49.3
All-in Nickel cost (US\$/t) ⁽¹⁾	15,420	16,854	13,440
All-in Copper cost (ex-Hu'u) (US\$/t) ⁽¹⁾	2,616	3,437	4,502

(1) Excluding maintenance investments

Capital investments

See below, for reference purposes, the Company's CAPEX realized for the last three fiscal years:

US\$ billion	Fiscal years ended		
	2024	2023	2022
CAPEX ⁽¹⁾	6.0	5.9	5.4

(1) it includes replacement investments.

Brumadinho and Mariana Commitments

US\$ million	Fiscal years ended		
	2024	2023	2022
De-characterization	533	458	349
Brumadinho Agreements	909	1,330	1,093
Expenses incurred	367	499	626
Samarco and Renova	808	553	338

Free cash flow

The Company clarifies that historical information on the free cash flow indicator for the last 3 fiscal years is not available.

3.2. Monitoring of forecasts

a. to inform which are being replaced by new projections included in the form and which of them are being repeated in the form

The guidance for capital investments by type and by business for 2025 were revised, in line with initiatives to optimize capital expenditure. The estimates for Commitments – Decharacterization, Brumadinho and Mariana have undergone non-material changes to reflect the exchange rate applied in the annual financial statements, and the 2025 and 2025-2027 estimates relating to the company's cash flow sensitivity have been included. The production volume projections for iron ore agglomerates for 2025 have been revised due to the current market conditions for pellets. The other estimates were maintained in their entirety, as they remain valid.

b. as to the projections for periods already elapsed, to compare the projected data with the effective performance of the indicators, clearly stating the reasons that led to deviations from projections

Monitoring of forecasts

Nature of projection	Projections 2024	Realized 2024	Explanation
Estimated production volumes:			
Iron ore (Mt)	~328	327.675	In line
Iron ore - agglomerates (Mt)	~38	36.891	In line
Iron ore – from reused tailings (Mt) ⁽¹⁾	~10	8.038	In line
Copper (kt)	~345	348.2	In line
Nickel (kt) ⁽²⁾	~160	159.9	In line
Average Fe content of products sold from Iron Ore Solutions:			
Iron (%)	~62.3	62.4	In line

Percentage of products in the Iron Ore Solutions portfolio: (%):			
Agglomerates (%)	~12	12	In line
IOCI, BRBF and pellet feed (%)	~62	62	In line
High silica (%)	~15	9	Portfolio optimization to better capture value
Others (%)	~11	11	In line
All-in components (US\$/t):			
C1 cash cost of iron ore ⁽³⁾	~22	21.8	In line
All-in iron ore cost ⁽⁴⁾	~57	55.9	In line
All-in copper cost ⁽⁵⁾	~2,900	2,616	In line
All-in nickel cost	~15,900	15,420	In line
Fixed expenditures with Iron Ore Solutions (US\$ billion):			
Fixed expenditures ⁽⁶⁾	~6.1	6,0	In line
Capital investments by type (US\$ billion)⁽⁷⁾ :			
Investment for growth	~1.7	1,462	In line
Maintenance investment	~4.4	4,538	In line
Total Capex	~6.1	6,000	In line
Capital investments by business (US\$ billion)⁽⁷⁾ :			
Iron Ore Solutions	3.5–4.0	3,943	In line
Energy Transition Metals	2.5–3.0	1,940	In line
Commitments – Decharacterization, Brumadinho & Mariana (US\$ billion)^{(8) (9)}:			
Decharacterization	0.1	0.1	In line
Brumadinho Settlement ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.5	0.3	In line with the Settlement execution and the exchange rate impact.
Samarco Settlement ⁽¹¹⁾	0.7	0.5	In line with the Definitive Agreement
Incurred expenses	0.3	0.1	In line with the Settlement execution and the exchange rate impact
Total	1.6	1.0	As explained above.

(1) Included in the projection of total production of iron ore fines.

(2) Not included as indirect exposure to nickel production from joint ventures in Indonesia.

(3) Includes the main direct production costs, such as mine, processing, railroad and port costs. Does not include purchases from third parties. Values in nominal terms.

(4) The same assumption as in footnote (3) applies, including the all-in iron ore premium.

(5) Considering gold prices of US\$ 2,470/troy ounce for 2024.

(6) Includes main production, maintenance, SG&A and other costs.

(7) Values in real terms.

(8) Estimated cash outflow for the period 2024–2035, considering BRL–USD exchange rates of 5.4481 and values expressed in real terms.

(9) Amounts presented without discounting to present value, net of judicial deposits and monetary restatements.

(10) Disbursements related to the Comprehensive Reparation Agreement ending in 2031.

(11) Includes estimates of Samarco's contribution to the Mariana reparation agreement.

c. as to the projections related to ongoing periods, to inform if the projections remain valid on the date of delivery of the form and, when applicable, to explain why they were abandoned or replaced

The projections and assumptions related to ongoing periods mentioned in item 3.1 of this Reference Form have been revised, discontinued, or included as detailed in item 3.2. (a), above. The other estimates were maintained in their entirety, as they remain valid.

4. Risk factors

4.1. Description of risk factors

The business, operations, and financial results of Vale S.A. (“Vale” or “Company”) are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could harm the business, reputation, financial condition, and operational results of the Company, and affect the trading price of its securities. Additional risks and uncertainties, currently unknown to the Company or that are not currently considered material, may also negatively impact on the business, financial condition, and results of the Company.

a. issuer

The rupture of a dam or other geotechnical structure may cause severe damage, including personal, property and environmental damages. Vale has a significant number of dams and other geotechnical

structures. Some of these structures were built using the upstream raising method, which may present higher stability risks, mainly related to liquefaction. Some of the Company's joint ventures and affiliates, including Samarco, have similar geotechnical structures, including those built using the upstream raising method.

- The rupture of any of these structures can result in loss of life, personal, property and environmental damage, as well as negative social and environmental impacts. Additionally, it can have adverse effects on the Company's business and reputation, as seen in the dam rupture in Brumadinho and Samarco dams in Mariana.
- The evacuation of downstream areas of critical dams, the construction of physical barriers (back-up dams) to contain tailings in case of failure, and other safety measures taken by the Company may not be sufficient to prevent all damage and impacts to communities.
- Brazilian laws and regulations require the Company to de-characterize all its upstream dams according to a specified schedule. The Company is still establishing appropriate measures for the de-characterization of certain upstream dams in Brazil. The works related to the de-characterization process may impact on the geotechnical behavior of certain upstream tailings facilities, affecting the risk associated with these structures and, in extreme cases, when combined with other conditions, may contribute to a rupture.

As of the present date, the Company has completed approximately 57% of its decharacterization plan. The decharacterization of 100% of the dams is expected to be achieved by 2035, given the technical characteristics of the dams, such as the volumes of tailings contained. Additional information related to these schedules is available on Vale's ESG Portal (<https://www.vale.com/esg>). The implementation of the decharacterization plan will require significant expenditures, and the decharacterization process may take a long time. As of December 31, 2024, the provision for the completion of the Company's decharacterization plan was R\$13,706 million, and additional provisions may be recognized as a result of adjustments to the decharacterization projects.

It is important to note that although the Company operates upstream-raised dams in countries other than Brazil, these are not part of the current de-characterization program.

The rupture of the Company's tailings dam in Brumadinho has adversely affected its business, financial condition and reputation, and the full impact of the dam rupture is still uncertain. The rupture of the Brumadinho dam in 2019 and the rupture of the Samarco tailings dam in Mariana in 2015 caused fatalities and severe personal, property, and environmental damage.

- **Liabilities and lawsuits.** The Company continues to be a defendant in several lawsuits and investigations related to the dam rupture, including criminal investigations in Brazil and securities litigation in the United States. Additional proceedings and investigations may be initiated in the future. Adverse results in these processes may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition. See items 4.4 to 4.7 of this Reference Form for further information.
- **Impact on financial performance.** The dam rupture had a significant impact on the Company's financial performance, including reduced revenue due to the suspension of operations, increased expenses for assistance and remediation, reduction in the recoverable value of fixed assets, provisions for de-characterization, restoration and recovery cost, and provisions for lawsuits.
- **Increase in production costs and capital expenditures.** The Company has made investments and adjustments in its operations and may be required to make additional investments and adjustments to the production process, mitigate the impact of suspended operations, or comply with additional safety requirements. It may also be necessary to use alternative disposal methods to continue operating some mines and plants, particularly those that rely on tailings dams. These alternative methods may be more expensive or require significant capital investment in mines and plants. As a result, costs are expected to increase, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.
- **Additional regulations and restrictions on mining operations.** Rules on mining activities and ancillary activities, such as dam safety, and the rights of populations affected by dams, became stricter after the dam rupture of Brumadinho. Additional regulations may be approved. The licensing process for operations has become longer and subject to more uncertainty. Additionally, external experts may be reluctant to attest to the stability and safety of the Company's dams, as a result of increased liability

risks. If any of the Company's dams are unable to meet safety requirements or the Company is unable to obtain the necessary certification for any of its dams, the Company may have to suspend operations, evacuate areas around to the dam, relocate communities and take other emergency actions. These measures are expensive, may have an adverse impact on the Company's business and financial condition, and may cause further damage to the Company's reputation.

- **Additional environmental impacts.** The full extent of the environmental consequences of the Brumadinho dam rupture remains uncertain, and additional damage may be identified in the future. Furthermore, failure to implement the Company's dam de-characterization plan and measures to prevent future accidents may also lead to additional environmental damage, additional impacts on its operations, and additional complaints, investigations, and lawsuits against the Company.
- **Reserves and resources.** New regulations applicable to the licensing and operation of dams have caused, and may further cause, reductions in reported reserves and resources or reclassification of proven reserves to probable reserves.
- **Increase cost of insurance.** The Company's cost of insurance may increase, and the Company may not be able to obtain insurance for certain risks.
- **Reparations agreements.** Under the Judicial Settlement for Integral Reparation, the Definitive Agreement and other settlement agreements, the Company agreed to establish a set of programs and activities to repair and compensate for the damage caused by the dams rupture in Brumadinho and Mariana. These agreements do not set limits on indemnity obligations, and individual or collective indemnity agreements do not preclude individuals or groups from seeking alternative remedies. For more information, see note 26 of Vale's consolidated financial statements.

Operational problems may materially and adversely affect the Company's business and financial performance. Operational failures may lead to the suspension or restriction of the Company's operations, causing a reduction in its productivity. Operational failures can also lead to failures in plants and machinery and negatively and significantly affect the Company's business and operational results.

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

- Unexpected weather conditions or other force majeure events;
- Adverse mining conditions may delay or hinder the ability to produce the expected quantity of minerals and meet specifications required by customers, which may trigger price adjustments;
- Accidents or incidents that may involve employees carrying out their activities in mines, industrial facilities and related infrastructure, such as dams, power plants, railroads, railroad bridges, ports and ships;
- Interruptions in the supply chain or delays in product transportation operations, including railroads, roads, ports and ships;
- Tropical diseases, viral outbreaks and other contagious diseases in regions where some of the operations or projects are located, imposing risks to the health and safety of employees;
- Labor disputes that may disrupt operations from time to time;
- Changes in market conditions or regulations may affect the economic prospects of an operation and make it inconsistent with the Company's business strategy;
- Failure or delays in obtaining renewal of required authorizations and licenses or higher than expected costs in obtaining them; and
- Interruptions or unavailability of crucial information technology systems or services resulting from accidents or malicious acts.

The Company's business may be adversely affected by the failure or unavailability of specific critical assets or infrastructure. The Company relies on certain critical assets and infrastructure to produce and transport its products to customers. These critical assets include mines, industrial facilities, ports, railroads, roads and bridges. The failure or unavailability of any critical asset, whether resulting from natural events or operational problems, may have a relevant adverse effect on its business.

Substantially all the iron ore production in the Northern System is transported from Carajás, in the state of Pará, to the Ponta da Madeira port, in the state of Maranhão, through the Carajás Railroad ("EFC" acronym in

Portuguese). Any interruption of the EFC or the Ponta da Madeira port may significantly impact the Company's ability to sell its production from the Northern System. Regarding the EFC, there is a particular risk of interruption on the bridge over the Tocantins River, where trains run on a single railroad line. At the Ponta da Madeira port, there is a particular risk of interruption in the São Marcos access channel, a deep water channel that provides access to the port. In addition, any failure or interruption of the long-distance conveyor belt (TCLD) used to transport the iron ore production from the S11D mine to the beneficiation plant could negatively impact operations at the S11D mine in the Northern System.

The Company's projects are subject to risks that may result in an increase in costs or a delay in its implementation. The Company is investing to maintain and further increasing its production capacity and logistics capabilities. Vale reviews on a regular basis the economic feasibility of its projects. As a result of this review, the Company may decide to delay, suspend or interrupt the execution of certain projects. Its projects are also subject to a number of risks that could adversely affect its growth and profitability prospects, including the following:

- The Company may not be able to obtain financing at attractive rates;
- The Company may not be able to obtain or renew the necessary leases, authorizations, and licenses;
- The Company may face a shortage of qualified personnel;
- The Company may face infrastructure limitations, access to water and energy;
- Suppliers and contractors may fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Company;
- The Company may encounter inadequate project and engineering, poor project execution, commission delays, increased project speed, or failure to achieve project results;
- The Company may face significant setbacks in the supply chain of specialized equipment and services, and early-stage technologies;
- The Company may face adverse changes in market conditions or regulations.

Legal proceedings and investigations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. The Company is involved in legal proceedings in which the opposing parties sought injunctions to suspend some operations or claimed significant amounts against the Company. Under Brazilian law, a wide range of conduct that may be considered a violation of Brazilian environmental, labor or tax laws may be considered criminal offenses. Accordingly, members of the Executive Committee, employees and, in certain cases, the Company and its subsidiaries, may be subject to criminal investigations and prosecutions related to allegations of violations of environmental, labor, human rights or tax laws.

Defending these lawsuits may be costly and time-consuming. Possible consequences of adverse results in some legal proceedings include suspension of operations, payment of significant amounts, triggering creditor remediation and damage to the Company's reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results or financial condition. For further information, see items 4.4 to 4.7 hereof.

In addition to the investigations and legal proceedings related to the Brumadinho dam rupture, as a shareholder of Samarco, the Company also faces the consequences of the Fundão tailings dam rupture in November 2015. The Company is involved in multiple legal proceedings and investigations related to the Fundão tailings dam rupture. Tax authorities or other creditors of Samarco may attempt to recover amounts owed by Samarco from the Company if Samarco is unable to meet its obligations or pay its debts. In November 2024, Samarco and its shareholders, BHP Brasil and Vale, signed the Definitive Agreement for Full Reparation, under which Samarco remains primarily responsible for fulfilling the reparation and financial obligations, as well as for transitioning certain programs previously managed by the Renova Foundation. If Samarco is unable to finance its obligations under the agreement, as shareholders of Samarco, Vale will be required to contribute 50% of these obligations, equivalent to its equity interest in the company.

The Company's governance, internal controls and compliance processes may fail to prevent violations of legal, regulatory, accounting, ethical or governance standards. The Company operates in a global setting and its activities extend over multiple jurisdictions and complex regulatory frameworks, increasing enforcement activities worldwide. Vale is required to comply with a wide range of laws and regulations in the countries where it operates or does business, including anti-corruption, international sanctions, anti-money laundering, data protection, privacy of personal data, and related laws and regulations. The Company's governance and compliance processes, which include reviewing internal controls over financial reporting, may not identify or prevent future violations of legal, regulatory, accounting, governance or ethical standards. The Company may be subject to breaches of its code of conduct, anti-corruption policies, human rights policies or other internal policies, or breaches of business conduct protocols and to instances of fraudulent behavior, corrupt practices and dishonesty by its employees, contractors and other agents. This risk is aggravated by

the fact that Vale has many agreements with local and foreign suppliers, as well as the geographic distribution of its operations and the wide variety of counterparties involved in its business. Failure to comply with applicable laws and other regulations by the Company may subject it to investigations by authorities, litigation, fines, loss of operating licenses, return of profits, involuntary dissolution and damage to reputation.

Pandemics, epidemics or disease outbreaks may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial conditions, operating results, cash flows and competitive position. Interruptions caused by pandemics, epidemics or disease outbreaks, such as COVID-19, may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial conditions, operating results, cash flows and competitive position, especially with regard to increased costs and delays or interruptions in the supply chain. Measures taken by government authorities in response to such events may also impact the Company's business, including through restrictions on its operations, blockages, stoppages, reduction in inspections, fines and authorizations, among other difficulties. It is not possible to predict when and if such events will occur, how they will evolve, their scope, or duration; therefore, it is not possible to estimate the potential impact on the Company's financial conditions, operating results, cash flows and competitive position.

The Company's estimates of mineral reserves and resources may differ significantly from the volume of material that the Company is actually capable of recovering; the Company's estimates of the useful life of the mine may be inaccurate; stricter regulations, market price fluctuations and changes in operating and capital costs may make certain mineral reserves and resources uneconomical to mine; and the Company may not be able to replenish its mineral reserves. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of mineral resources and reserves when projecting potential future rates of mineral production, including factors beyond the Company's control. A reduction in the Company's mineral resources and reserves may affect its future production and cash generation, impact depreciation and amortization rates and result in asset write-offs, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial performance.

Please find below the main risks related to the Company's mineral resources and reserves:

- Life of mine reporting and estimation involves estimating mineral deposits that cannot be measured exactly, and the accuracy of any estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering, market prices of minerals and metals, stricter regulations, cost estimates, investments, geotechnical analysis, geological interpretation and judgment. It is not possible to guarantee that the indicated quantity of ore will be recovered or that it will be recovered at the rates forecast by the Company. The Company reviews its estimates of mineral resources and reserves periodically in light of updated information and changes in the regulatory framework (including conditions imposed by environmental laws and regulations), which may result in a reduction in reported mineral resources and reserves;
- Difficulties or inability of the Company to obtain licenses for new operations, structures or support activities (such as dams), or to renew its existing licenses, may cause a reduction in its mineral resources that could be converted into mineral reserves;
- Once mineral deposits are discovered, it can take several years from the initial phases of mineral research until production is possible, during which time there may be changes that affect the economic feasibility of the project. If it is proven that a project is not economically viable upon its exploration, Vale may sustain substantial losses and be forced to write off its assets or, at least, downgrade its mineral reserves to the mineral resource categories. Furthermore, possible changes or challenges involving metallurgical processes and other technological processes that arise during the course of a project may result in delays and cost overruns that may render the project not economically feasible;
- The Company engages in mineral exploration, an activity that is highly uncertain in nature, involves many risks and is frequently nonproductive. The Company's exploration programs, which involve significant expenditures, may fail to result in the mineral resources definition suitable for expansion or replacement of mineral reserves depleted by current production. If the Company does not develop new mineral resources and reserves, it will not be able to sustain its current level of production beyond the remaining useful life of its existing mines; and
- Mineral reserves are gradually depleted in the ordinary course of a given open pit or underground mining operation. As mining progresses, distances to the primary crusher and to waste deposits become longer, pits become steeper, mines may move from being open pit to underground, and underground operations become deeper. Furthermore, for some types of deposits, mineralization grade decreases and hardness increase at greater depths. As a result, over time, the Company usually experience rising unit extraction costs with respect to each mine, or may need to make additional investments, including adaptation or construction of processing plants and expansion or construction of dams tailings. Several of the Company's mines have been operating for long periods, and it is likely that the Company will experience rising extraction costs per unit in the future at these operations in

particular.

Cyber-attacks and other cyber threats can adversely affect your business and reputation. The Company is exposed to a wide range of cybersecurity threats, including common industry attacks such as ransomware and digital fraud, as well as more sophisticated and coordinated efforts known as advanced persistent threats. These and other threats may result in the disclosure or theft of confidential information, loss of data integrity, misappropriation of funds and interruptions or disruptions to the Company's business operations, in addition to impacting its ability to report its financial results. The sophistication of threats continues to evolve and grow, including the risk associated with the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, smart devices, and remote work solutions.

The Company has been in the past and may be in the future the target of attempts to obtain unauthorized access to information technology and operational technology systems by external and malicious threat players. Improper conduct by employees or other people working on behalf of Vale and who have access to the existing digital landscape and confidential information may also negatively affect the Company's business. Disruption of critical cybersecurity controls, whether caused by obsolescence, technical failures, negligence, accident or cyber-attacks, could harm the Company's reputation and have a significant adverse effect on its operational performance, income and financial condition.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations relating to data protection and privacy, including, among others, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Brazil's General Data Protection Act (LGPD), as well as the Personal Information Protection Act (PIPL) of China. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations related to the protection of personal data may result in lawsuits or actions against the Company, imposition of fines or penalties or damage to reputation, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company and its business, reputation and operational results.

The Company's performance and its ability to achieve its ambitions and maintain its competitive position depend on the Company's culture and capacity to attract, develop and retain qualified and experienced personnel. Since 2019, Vale has been promoting a cultural transformation, which it believes is fundamental to the implementation of its business strategy and ambitions. The Company's capacity to attract, develop and retain experienced and talented professionals also depends on the transformation of its corporate culture. If the Company fail to achieve its cultural transformation goals and to attract, develop and retain talents, its reputation, performance and competitive position may be adversely affected.

Labor disputes may eventually interrupt the Company's operations. A considerable number of the Company's employees and its contractors are represented by Unions and covered by collective bargaining agreements, subject to periodic negotiation. Strikes and other labor stoppages at any of its facilities are capable of negatively affecting operational efficiency, delaying the completion of projects and increasing the costs of the Company's projects. For more information about labor relations, see item 10.4 of this Reference Form. Additionally, the Company may be negatively affected by labor strikes involving third-party suppliers that provide essential goods or services.

The Company may not have adequate insurance coverage for some risks. The Company's business is, in general, subject to various risks and dangers, which can affect people, assets and the environment. The insurance that Vale maintains against typical risks in its business may not provide adequate coverage. Insurance against some risks (including liabilities for environmental damage, damage resulting from dam failures, spills or leaks of hazardous substances, and interruption of certain business activities) may not be available at a reasonable cost or not be available. Even when available, the Company may self-insure in cases where it determines that this will bring it a higher cost-benefit ratio. As a result, accidents or other negative events involving its mining, production or transportation facilities may not be covered by insurance and may have a material adverse effect on its operations.

The Company's investors may be located in jurisdictions outside Brazil and may file lawsuits against it or against the members of the Board of Directors or members of the Executive Committee in the Judiciary Branch of their home jurisdictions. Vale is a Brazilian company and the majority of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee members reside in Brazil. The vast majority of the assets of the Company, its Board of Directors and Executive Committee members are likely located in jurisdictions other than the jurisdictions of its foreign investors. It might not be possible for investors outside Brazil to serve process within their home jurisdictions upon the Company or members of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee who reside outside their home jurisdictions. Furthermore, a definitive foreign sentence can be executed in the Brazilian

judiciary without a new examination of the merits, only if previously approved by the Superior Court of Justice, and approval will only be granted if the foreign sentence: (i) meets all the formalities required for its unenforceability under the law of the country in which it was issued; (ii) was issued by a competent court after due summons to the defendant, as required by applicable law; (iii) is not subject to appeal; (iv) not conflict with a final and unappealable decision issued by a Brazilian court; (v) has been authenticated by a Brazilian consulate in the country where it was issued or is duly apostilled in accordance with the Convention for the Elimination of the Requirement for Legalization of Foreign Public Documents and accompanied by a sworn translation into Portuguese, unless this procedure has been exempted by an international treaty signed by Brazil; (vi) does not cover matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Brazilian judiciary; and (vii) is not contrary to Brazilian national sovereignty, public policies or good customs. Therefore, investors may not obtain a favorable ruling in legal proceedings against the Company or its members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee in judgments of courts in their jurisdictions of domicile, based on the laws of such jurisdictions.

b. its shareholders, especially the controlling shareholders

The Company is exposed to significant influence of shareholders or groups of shareholders. Since 2020, the Company does not have a control group with voting rights that could permanently ensure the majority of votes at the general shareholders' meeting or the power to elect the majority of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company. Nonetheless, the Company is exposed to significant influence of some shareholders or groups of shareholders. The company could also be exposed to other forms of shareholder activism, with shareholder groups seeking to make the Company take actions that may not be consistent with its business strategy. This may require the Company to incur significant expenses and require significant time and attention from the management and Board of Directors, which could interfere with the Company's ability to implement its business strategy and adversely affect its business and operating results.

The Brazilian Government has limited veto rights over certain Company resolutions. The Brazilian Government owns 12 of Vale's golden shares, granting it limited veto power over certain Company resolutions, such as changes to its corporate name, location of its headquarters and corporate purpose as it relates to mining activities.

c. its subsidiaries and affiliates

The Company's business may be adversely affected by the performance of its counterparties, contractors, joint venture partners or joint ventures that the Company does not control. Customers, vendors, contractors, financial institutions, joint venture partners and other third parties may fail to comply with existing agreements and obligations, which may negatively impact the Company's operations and financial results. The ability of these third parties to fulfill their obligations may be adversely affected in times of financial and economic crisis.

Important parts of Vale's iron ore, pelletizing, nickel, copper, energy and other businesses are operated through joint ventures. This may reduce the Company's degree of control, as well as its ability to identify and manage risks. Vale's forecasts and plans for these joint ventures and consortia assume that its partners will fulfill their obligations to make capital contributions, purchase products and, in some cases, provide qualified and competent management personnel. If any of its partners fail to meet their commitments, the joint venture affected or consortium may not be able to operate in accordance with its business plans, or it is possible that the Company will have to increase its investment to implement these plans.

Some of the Company's investments are controlled by partners or have a separate and independent management. These investments may not fully comply with the Company's standards, controls and procedures, including health, safety, environmental and human rights standards. Failure of any of the contractors, partners or joint ventures to implement appropriate standards, controls and procedures may lead to higher costs, reduced production, environmental and human rights litigation, health and safety incidents or accidents, which may adversely affect the Company's results and reputation.

d. its administrators

For information on the risks related to the Company's managers, see item (a) above: "*Legal proceedings and investigations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.*"; "*The Company's governance, internal controls and compliance processes may fail to prevent violations of legal, regulatory, accounting, ethical or governance standards.*" and "*The Company's performance and its capacity to achieve its goals and maintain its competitive position depend on the Company's culture and capacity to attract, develop and retain qualified and experienced personnel.*"

e. its suppliers

For information on the risks related to the Company's vendors, see item (c) above: "*The Company's business may be adversely affected by the performance of its counterparties, contractors, joint venture partners or joint ventures that the Company does not control.*;" and

Higher energy and freight costs or energy shortages may adversely affect the Company's business. Fuel oil, gas and electricity costs are a significant component of the Company's cost of production, representing 8.5% of its total cost of goods sold in 2024. To meet its demand for energy, the Company depends on the following resources: (i) petroleum by-product (represented 33.9% of total energy needs in 2024), (ii) electric power (30.3%), (iii) natural gas (19.0%), (iv) coal (12.1%), and (v) other energy sources (4.7%).

Electric power costs represented 2.7% of the total cost of goods sold in 2024. If the Company is unable to secure reliable access to electric power at acceptable prices, it may be forced to curtail production or may experience higher production costs, either of which would adversely affect its operating results. The Company faces the risk of energy shortages in the countries where it operates and projects, due to a lack of infrastructure, high demand or weather conditions, such as floods or droughts. Future shortages, and government efforts to respond to or prevent shortages, may adversely impact the cost or supply of electricity for the Company's operations.

Freight cost is a significant component of Vale's production cost, representing 19.6% of the total cost of goods sold in 2024. To meet its freight needs, Vale relies on a fleet of dedicated ships, which protect it from most freight market volatility, and on ships chartered in the spot market.

f. its customers

For information on risks related to the Company's customers, see item (c) above: "*The Company's business may be adversely affected by the performance of its counterparties, contractors, joint venture partners or joint ventures that the Company does not control.*;" and item (g) below: "*Adverse economic developments in China could have a negative impact on Vale's income, cash flow and profitability.*"

g. sectors of the economy in which the issuer operates

Adverse economic developments in China could have a negative impact on Vale's income, cash flow and profitability. China has been the main driver of global demand for minerals and metals in recent decades. In 2024, China's demand accounted for 75.8% of global demand for seaborne iron ore, 62% of global demand for nickel and 57% of global demand for copper. The percentage of the Company's net operating revenues attributable to sales to customers in China was 49% in 2024. Therefore, any retraction in the country's economic growth, or change in its economic profile, or changes in public policies or sanctions, globally, could result in lower demand for the Company's products, leading to lower income, cash flow and profitability. The poor performance in the real estate and infrastructure sectors in China, as well as the greater consumption of carbon steel, would also negatively affect the Company's results. Measures related to COVID-19 and other pandemic control measures, such as shutdowns resulting from localized outbreaks, may affect industrial activity and the supply chain.

The Company's businesses are exposed to the cyclicity of global economic activity and require significant capital investments. As a mining company, Vale is a supplier of raw material to industry. Industrial production is cyclical and volatile, which affects demand for minerals and metals. At the same time, investment in mining still mobilizes high capital intensity to expand and maintain production capacity, build infrastructure, preserve the environment, avoid fatalities and occupational risks and minimize social impacts. Sensitivity to industrial production, together with the need for significant long-term capital investments, are sources of risk to Vale's financial performance and growth prospects.

Vale may not be able to adjust the level of production in a timely or cost-efficient manner in response to changes in demand. The lower capacity utilization during periods of weak demand may expose the Company to higher production costs per unit, as a significant portion of its cost structure is fixed in the short term, due to the capital intensity of mining operations. Furthermore, efforts to reduce costs during periods of weak demand may be limited by labor regulations, collective bargaining agreements or prior agreements with the government. On the other hand, during periods of high demand, Vale's capacity to quickly increase its supply to the market is limited, which may prevent it from meeting demand for its products. The Company may have restrictions in completing expansions and new greenfield projects to increase supply in view of the growing

demand for iron ore, nickel or other products. When demand exceeds its market supply capacity, the Company can meet excess customer demand by purchasing iron ore fines, iron ore agglomerates or nickel from third parties that process and resell, which increases its costs and reduces its operating margins. Thus, Vale may lose customers if it is not able to meet excess demand from its customers. Furthermore, operating close to full capacity may expose the Company to higher costs, including demurrage fees due to restrictions on the capacity of its logistics systems.

Geopolitical tensions and military hostilities, including ongoing military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, and economic sanctions and/or disruptions to regional or global supply chains as a result of such conflicts, may adversely impact the Company's business. The Company's business is subject to external risk factors related to its global operations and the global profile of its customer base and supply chains. Global markets have been facing volatility and constraints following the escalation of geopolitical tensions and economic sanctions imposed by the United States, European Union, United Kingdom, and other countries as a direct consequence of the conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East. These factors may impact on the Company's production and sales, result in additional costs and expenses, and eventually adversely affect its financial condition or operating results.

Any further escalation in ongoing conflicts or new conflicts, sanctions, trade restrictions, diplomatic tensions, especially involving the countries where Vale operates, may lead to additional impacts that could negatively affect the Company's business. These impacts may include disruption of international trade flows, extreme market price volatility (with particular impact on the energy sector), and possible effects on regional and global shipping routes. Additionally, transportation and maritime insurance costs may be affected, as well as the Company may face regulatory and contractual uncertainties.

The development of low-carbon technologies that reduce or eliminate the use of high-quality ores may increase demand for low-grade iron ore, which may impact the value of the Company's iron ore products. Decarbonization requires reducing CO2 emissions. New technologies in the iron and steel industry are being developed to reduce and bring net carbon dioxide emissions to zero. Due to their characteristics, such technologies may require a variety of iron ore levels depending on each process. Technologies that enable the competitive use of low-grade iron ores may reduce the VIU (value-in-use) of the high-grade portfolio and have a negative impact on demand and premium for Vale's iron ore products. The Company monitors these disruptive technologies and market trends in order to provide appropriate supply responses.

h. regulation of the sectors in which the issuer operates

For information on the risks related to the regulation of the industries in which the Company operates, see the risk factor described in item (k): *"The Company's business may be adversely affected by social, cultural, environmental and health regulations and security, including climate change regulations."*

Political, economic and social conditions in the countries in which the Company has operational projects, customers or suppliers may adversely impact its business. Vale may have its financial performance negatively affected by regulatory, political, economic and social conditions in the countries where it has relevant operations or projects. In many of these jurisdictions, Vale is exposed to several risks, such as: political instability, political movements for protectionism or greater verticalization of value chains, bribes, cyber-attacks, extortion, corruption, theft, sabotage, kidnapping, civil conflicts, violation of human rights, acts of war, piracy on international maritime routes and terrorism. The existence of any of these factors may adversely affect the economic and other conditions under which the Company operates, which on the other hand may have a materially negative effect on Vale's business.

In Brazil, where a significant part of Vale's operations is concentrated, the economic policies of the Federal Government may have significant effects on Brazilian companies, including Vale, and on market conditions and the prices of securities of Brazilian companies. The financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected, for example, by the following factors and the Brazilian federal government's response thereto:

- exchange rate movements and volatility;
- inflation and high interest rates;
- financing of the checking account deficit;
- liquidity of internal capital and loan markets;
- tax policy;
- pension, tax and other reforms;

- political instability resulting from allegations of corruption involving political parties, elected officials and other public authorities; and
- other political, diplomatic, social and economic developments in or affecting Brazil.

Historically, Brazil's political situation has influenced the performance of the Brazilian economy and political crises have affected the confidence of investors and the general public, resulting in an economic slowdown, reduced credit ratings of the Brazilian government and Brazilian issuers, as well as greater volatility of securities issued abroad by Brazilian companies. Political instability may worsen economic uncertainties in Brazil and increase the volatility of securities issued by Brazilian issuers. Future economic, social and political events in Brazil may harm the business, financial condition or results of Company's operations, or cause the market value of its securities to decline.

The Company may be negatively affected by changes in public policy or by trends such as resource nationalism, including the imposition of new taxes or royalties on mining activities. Mining is subject to government regulation, including taxes and royalties, which may have an important financial impact on the Company's operations. In the countries where it operates, including Brazil, the Company is subject to potential renegotiation, cancellation or forced modification of existing agreements and licenses, changes in local laws, regulations and policies, as well as audits and reassessments. The Company may also face risks related to expropriation or nationalization of properties, exchange controls and capital ownership requirements related to mining activities. The Company is also exposed to new taxes or increases in existing tax and royalty rates, reductions in tax exemptions and benefits, renegotiation of tax stabilization agreements or changes in tax calculation bases in a manner unfavorable to the Company. Governments that have committed to establishing stable taxation or regulatory environment may alter or shorten the duration of those commitments. The Company also faces the risk of having to submit to the jurisdiction of a foreign forum or arbitration court, or having to enforce a court decision against a sovereign nation within its own territory. For more information, see item 1.6.c of this Reference Form.

The Company is also required to meet internal processing requirements in certain countries in which it operates, such as local processing standards, export taxes or restrictions, or charges on unprocessed ores. The imposition of or increase in such requirements, taxes or charges can significantly increase the risk profile and the operating costs in those jurisdictions. The Company and the mining sector are subject to a trend of increasing resource nationalism in certain countries where it operates, which may result in restrictions on its operations, increased taxation or even expropriations and nationalizations.

The imposition of tariffs by the United States government in 2025 and other events in international trade may also negatively affect the Company's business. As a supplier of iron ore, nickel, and other raw materials for the integrated global steel industry and other metal-consuming sectors, such as battery production and other specific industrial end uses, the Company is subject to additional risk from the imposition of duties, tariffs, export and import controls, and other trade barriers that affect the Company's products and the products that the Company's customers produce. Global trade is subject to a growing trend of increasing trade barriers, which could exacerbate commodity price volatility and, in turn, result in instability in the Company's product prices.

The Company's concessions, authorizations, licenses and permissions are subject to expiration, renewal limitations and various other risks and uncertainties. Vale's operations depend on authorizations, permits and licenses from government regulatory bodies and other authorities in the countries in which it operates. The Company is subject, in many jurisdictions, to laws and regulations that are subject to change at any time, and such changes in laws and regulations may require modifications to Vale's technologies and operations, resulting in unexpected capital expenditures. The Company is also exposed to political risks in its relationship with governmental and regulatory authorities that issue these authorizations, permits and licenses.

Some of Vale's mining concessions are subject to fixed expiration dates and might only be renewed a limited number of times for a limited period of time. Apart from mining concessions, the Company may be required to obtain several authorizations, licenses and permits from governmental bodies and regulatory agencies in connection with the planning, maintenance, operation and closure of its mines and related logistics infrastructure, which may be subject to fixed expiration dates or periodic review or renewal. There is no assurance that such renewals will be granted when requested, and there is no assurance that new conditions will not be imposed in connection with the renewal. Fees for mining concessions might increase substantially due to the passage of time from the original issuance of each individual exploration license. If it happens, the costs to acquire or renew the mining concessions may render the Company's business purposes unfeasible. Accordingly, the Company needs to continually assess the mineral potential of each mining concession,

particularly at the time of renewal, to determine if the costs of maintaining the concessions are justified by the results of operations to date, and thus it might elect to let some of its concessions lapse. There is no guarantee that such concessions will be obtained on terms favorable to the Company, or, generally, no guarantee for its desired exploration or mining goals.

In a number of jurisdictions where the Company has exploration projects, it may be required to return to the State a certain portion of the area covered by the exploration permit as a condition to renew the permit or obtain a mining concession. This obligation can lead to a substantial loss of part of the mineral deposit originally identified in the Company's feasibility studies.

The Company is also subject to laws, regulations and acts of authorities related to dams, caves, Indigenous peoples and traditional communities that may limit or modify its mining plans, impacting its production volumes, costs, resources and mineral reserves. For more information on mining concessions and other similar rights, see "Mining rights and regulation of mining activities" in item 1.6.a of this Reference Form.

Changes in Brazilian tax policies and tax laws may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results and investments in securities. The Brazilian government has frequently implemented and may continue to implement changes in its fiscal policies, including but not limited to rates, fees, sectoral charges, and occasionally the collection of temporary contributions. Changes in tax laws and the interpretation of tax laws by the Brazilian tax authorities may occur and may result in tax increases and the revocation of tax exemptions.

With the recent enactment of the Tax Reform, the new consumption tax model in Brazil will undergo a testing and transition period starting in 2026. The complete alteration of the national tax system will occur by 2033, when the current ICMS and ISS will be definitively abolished. During this period, the new taxes created by the tax reform will come into effect: the dual Value Added Tax (VAT) — which includes the federal Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS) and the Tax on Goods and Services (IBS), shared between states, the Federal District, and municipalities — and the Selective Tax (IS), which will be levied on products and services considered harmful to health and the environment, with iron ore included in this list of products. An ordinary law will define the rules and rate of the IS on iron ore.

In 2025, it is possible that the federal government will send the income tax reform to the National Congress, which may include taxation on profits and dividends, new restrictions related to interest on equity, as well as the increase of existing taxes. The approval of these legislative proposals or changes in fiscal policies, tax laws, and interpretations may impact the Company's tax obligations and may have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results, and on investments in the Company's securities.

i. foreign countries where the issuer operates

If ADR holders exchange the ADSs for underlying shares, they risk losing the capacity to remit foreign currency abroad. The custodian of the shares underlying the Company's ADSs maintains a registration with the Central Bank of Brazil, allowing the custodian to remit US dollars outside of Brazil for payments of dividends and other distributions related to the underlying shares relating to the ADSs or through disposal of the corresponding shares. If the ADR holder exchanges its ADSs for the underlying shares, it shall be entitled to rely on the custodian's registration for only five business days from the date of exchange. Subsequently, an ADR holder may not be able to get and remit foreign currency abroad upon the disposition of, or distribution relating to, the underlying shares, unless it obtains its own registration in accordance with the applicable regulation. See item 12.7 for further details on Vale's ADSs. If the ADR holder attempts to obtain its own registration, it may incur expenses or suffer delays in the application process, which could delay the receipt of dividends and other distributions relating to the underlying shares or the return of capital in a timely manner.

The custodian's registration or any registration obtained may be affected by future legislative changes, and additional restrictions applicable to ADR holders, the disposition of the underlying shares or the repatriation of disposition proceeds and taxation of dividends may be imposed in the future.

ADR holders may not have all the rights of Vale's shareholders and may not be able to exercise preemptive or voting rights related to the shares underlying their ADSs. ADR holders may not have the same rights that are assigned to the Company's shareholders under Brazilian legislation or under its Bylaws, and the rights of ADR holders may be subject to certain limitations provided for in the deposit agreement or by the intermediaries through which the ADR holders hold their securities.

ADR holders do not have the rights of shareholders. They have only the contractual rights set forth for their benefit under the deposit agreements. ADR holders are not permitted to attend shareholders' meetings, and they may only vote by giving voting instructions to the depository. In practice, the capacity of an ADR holder to instruct the depository as to vote will depend on the timing and procedures for giving instructions to the depository, either directly or through the holder's custody and clearing system. With respect to ADSs for which no instructions are received, the depository may, being subject to certain limitations, grant a proxy to someone designated by the Company.

The capacity of ADR holders to exercise their preemptive rights is not assured, particularly if the applicable law in the holder's jurisdiction (for example, the Securities Act in the United States) requires that either a registration statement be effective or an exemption from registration be available with respect to those rights. The Company is not obligated to extend the offer of preemptive rights to ADR holders, to file a registration statement in the United States, or to make any other registration in any other jurisdiction, relating to preemptive rights, or to undertake steps that may be needed to make exemptions from registration available, and it cannot assure holders that it will file any registration statement or take any steps.

The legal protections for holders of the Company's securities differ from one jurisdiction to another and may be inconsistent, uncertain or less effective than investors anticipate. Vale is a global company with securities traded in several different markets and with investors located in countless countries. The legal regime for the protection of investors varies around the world, sometimes in a substantial manner, and investors in the Company's securities should recognize that the protections and remedies available to them may be different from those used in their home markets. The Company is subject to securities legislation in several countries, which have several rules, supervision and enforcement practices. The only Business Corporation Law applicable to the Company is the Brazilian corporation law, with its specific and substantive rules and legal procedures. The Company is also subject to corporate governance standards in several jurisdictions where its securities are listed, but, as a foreign private issuer, the Company is not required to follow many of the corporate governance rules that apply to U.S. domestic issuers with securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and it is not subject to the U.S. proxy rules.

j. social issues

For information on risks related to social issues, see item (a) above: "*The failure of a dam or other geotechnical structure can cause serious damage, including personal, property and environmental damage.*"; item (k) below: "*The Company's business is subject to environmental, health and safety incidents.*"; "*The Company's business may be adversely affected by social, cultural, environmental and health and safety regulations, including regulations relating to climate change.*" and;

Issues with local communities can have a negative impact on the Company's business and reputation. Disputes with communities where the Company operates may arise from time to time. Incidents involving mines, industrial facilities and related infrastructure may impact on the communities where the Company operates. In some instances, the Company's operations and reserves and mineral resources are located in the area of influence of indigenous and traditional communities. Some of the Company's mining and other operations are located in areas where land title may be subject to disputes or uncertainties, or in areas claimed for other uses, such as farming and human occupation. In line with the commitment to meaningful engagement, the Company carries out consultations and negotiations with stakeholders as part of the process of obtaining the necessary licenses to operate and building relationships of trust with its neighbors, in order to minimize the impact on its operations or to have consensual access to lands and/or the implementation and operation of activities. Conflicts or disputes with local communities and groups, including Indigenous Peoples, quilombola communities, and other traditional communities, and social movements, must be managed to avoid delays in obtaining permits, budget increases, human rights violations and other negative impacts, and the failure or difficulties in effectively managing these issues may negatively affect the Company's business and operations. For more information, see items 4.4 to 4.7 of this Reference Form.

k. environmental issues

For information on risks related to environmental issues, see item (a) above: "*The failure of a dam or other geotechnical structure can cause serious damage, including personal, property and environmental damage.*"; item (j) above: "*Disagreements with local communities can have a negative impact on the Company's business and reputation.*" and;

The Company's business is subject to environmental, health and safety incidents. The viability of the Company's business is intrinsically linked to the integrity of the environment, the well-being of workers, and the communities neighboring Vale's activities and operations. The Company's activities involve the use, handling, storage, disposal, and disposition of non-hazardous and hazardous substances, as well as the use of natural resources and ecosystem services, resulting in risks and potential adverse impacts on people and the environment, such as fires, explosions, toxic gas leaks, spills or infiltrations of polluting substances, or other hazardous materials, rockslides, dam accidents, and failure of other operational structures. These events can cause direct and indirect changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Regarding occupational risks, the activities involve physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and accident risks. All interventions aim to implement measures for managing risks associated with exposure and individual and collective risk factors, for which health surveillance is in place. Accident risks include hazards associated with mobile equipment, vehicles, machinery, and other industrial equipment that can cause potentially fatal accidents. Such events can occur due to deficiencies in risk identification and assessment or in the implementation of operational controls. Once these risks materialize, they can result in environmental, social, and human rights impacts, damage or destruction of mines, production facilities, injuries, illnesses, and fatalities involving employees, contractors, or community members near Vale's operations. Additionally, these events can cause production delays, monetary losses, and potential legal liability. Furthermore, the Company's employees may be exposed to tropical and contagious diseases, which pose health and safety risks. To mitigate these risks, Vale follows strict corporate guidelines. However, even with internal monitoring standards, policies, controls, and procedures, operations remain vulnerable to incidents that can impact their business, stakeholders, and reputation, as well as cause human rights violations.

The Company's business may be adversely affected by social, cultural, environmental and health and safety regulations, including regulations relating to climate change. Nearly all aspects of the Company's activities, products and services associated with capital projects and operations, including mine closure activities, throughout the world, are subject to social, cultural, environmental, health and safety, which may expose it to increased responsibilities or costs. These regulations require Vale to have environmental licenses, permits and authorizations for its operations and projects and to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, including risk identification and analysis, in order to obtain approval for its projects and permission to begin construction and continue operating. Significant changes to existing operations are also subject to these requirements.

In connection with the Company's authorizations, licenses and permissions, it may be subject to restrictions related to the operation and maintenance of dams, protection of communities, including Indigenous peoples and traditional communities, protection of caves, protection of the biodiversity (fauna, flora and ecosystems), climate change, among others, which may require the limitation or modification of its mining plans, having an impact on its production volumes, costs, reserves and resources. Difficulties in obtaining or renewing licenses can lead to construction delays, cost increases, and may adversely impact Company's production volumes. Social, environmental and health and safety regulations also impose standards, procedures, monitoring and operational controls on activities related to mineral research, mining, beneficiation, pelletizing activities, railroad and maritime services, ports, de-characterization, decommissioning, mine closure activities, distribution and marketing of its products. Such regulation may give rise to significant costs and liabilities. Litigation and legal uncertainties regarding these or other related matters may adversely affect the Company's financial condition or otherwise harm its reputation.

Social, environmental and health and safety regulations in many countries in which Vale operates have become stricter in recent years, and it is possible that further regulations or stricter applications of existing regulations could negatively affect Vale by imposing restrictions on its activities, products and assets, creating new requirements for the issuance or renewal of environmental licenses and labor authorizations, resulting in delays in licensing and operation, increasing its costs or requiring Vale to participate in costly recovery and compensation efforts. All of these factors may affect the Company's practices and result in increased costs or expenses, require new capital expenditures, restrict or suspend operations, write off assets or reserves and resources.

Another aspect that may interfere with the Company's business, directly or indirectly, is the political and social scenario in the territories where it operates. For a discussion of the rules related to the licensing and operation of dams after the tailings dam rupture in Brumadinho, see item 1.6 of this Reference Form. For further information on the rules relating to cave protection in Brazil, which may require the Company to limit or modify its mining plans from time to time, see item 1.6 of this Reference Form. For a discussion of domestic policies and foreign regulations related to climate change, which may affect a number of the Company's businesses in

numerous countries, see item 1.6 of this Reference Form. For a discussion of the regulatory initiatives of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Standard banning high sulfur fuel oil, as well as IMO targets on reductions of greenhouse gases in industry, see item 1.6 of this Reference Form.

Natural disasters may cause severe damage to Company's operations and projects in the countries where it operates and may have negative impact on its sales to countries adversely affected by such disasters.

Natural disasters, such as windstorms, droughts, floods, earthquakes and tsunamis, can negatively affect operations, projects and people in the countries where Vale operates, and may cause a retraction in sales to countries adversely affected due to, among other factors, the lack of energy and destruction of industrial facilities and infrastructure.

Climate change can pose acute and chronic physical risks, including possible damage to the Company's assets, operational disruptions and supply chain disruptions. The Company continually assesses exposure to increased incidence and intensity of lightning, changes in rainfall patterns, increased temperatures, floods, droughts, water shortages, rising sea levels in assets such as ports, railroads, mining facilities, processing plants and neighboring communities. The Company continually evaluates the exposure of regions and communities where its future operations will be located. Due to the complexity and uncertainties of the physical risk assessment process, there may be additional risks that are not currently known or assessed, which could negatively affect Vale's operations. In recent years, force majeure events have occasionally been determined to occur due to severe weather conditions in the Company's mining and logistics activities. The areas with less integrity of nature are more susceptible to such risks due to the scarcity of ecosystem services related to resilience and protection against extreme climate conditions. The Company is constantly evaluating these conditions and also investing on the restoration and protection of the natural vegetation areas.

I. climate issues, including physical and transition risks

For information on the risks related to climate issues, see item (k) above: *"The Company's business is subject to environmental, health and safety incidents"; "The Company's business may be adversely affected by social, cultural, environmental and health and safety regulations, including regulations relating to climate change"; "Natural disasters may cause serious damage to the Company's operations and projects in the countries in which it operates and may have a negative impact on its sales to countries affected by such disasters"* and item (g): *"The development of low-carbon technologies that reduce or eliminate the use of high-quality ores may increase demand for low-grade iron ore, which may impact the value of the Company's iron ore products"*.

The transition to a low-carbon economy may entail broad political, legal, technological and market changes to meet mitigation and adjustment requirements related to climate change. As a global mining company, Vale is exposed to various risks in the transition to a lower-carbon economy across its operations, supply chain and downstream industries. These risks stem from its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the short, medium and long term which requires the Company to make significant investments and incur significant expenses, as well as its ability to adjust and prosper during the economic transition necessary to limit global warming.

As part of global value chains, and with evolving policy actions around climate change, the Company faces uncertainties and potential misalignments between national and regional governments and sectoral actions. The Company is exposed to significant financial burdens to comply with and adapt to new regulations and standards. Also, the Company have publicly shared multiple ESG initiatives and goals, which makes it subject to enhanced scrutiny from the investors, regulators and the public in general. A number of factors outside the Company's control that may prevent the Company from achieving these goals. Failure to make progress in these areas on a timely basis, or revisions of the Company's initiatives and goals, could adversely affect its businesses, its access to capital and reputation.

m. other issues not covered in the previous items

There are no other issues not covered in the previous items.

4.2. Indication of the five (5) main risk factors

The Company's five main risk factors are:

- i. *The rupture of a dam or other geotechnical structure can cause serious damage, including personal, property and environmental damage.*

- ii. *The failure of the Company's tailings dam in Brumadinho adversely affected its business, financial condition and reputation, and the full impact of the dam rupture is still uncertain.*
- iii. *Operational problems may materially and adversely affect the Company's business and financial performance.*
- iv. *The Company's business may be adversely affected by the failure or unavailability of specific critical assets or infrastructure.*
- v. *The Company's projects are subject to risks that may result in an increase in costs or a delay in its implementation.*

4.3. Description of the main market risks

Significant Market Risks Applicable to the Company

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

- Price of products and inputs;
- Foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

Part of these risks are mitigated through the use of derivative instruments for hedging purposes. The position of these derivatives, as well as the respective sensitivity analyses, can be found in explanatory note no. 21, on Financial and Capital Risk Management, in the Market Risk section of Vale's financial statements as of December 31, 2024

Price risk of products and inputs

The Company is exposed to market risks related to volatility in the prices of its production inputs and products, as follows:

Lower cash flows resulting from reduced prices of the Company's products may adversely affect the Company's credit ratings and the cost and availability of financing. Reductions in the prices of the Company's products may adversely affect its future cash flows, its credit ratings and its ability to secure financing at attractive rates. This may also negatively affect its capacity to finance its capital investments (including disbursements necessary to remediate and compensate for damages resulting from the Brumadinho dam rupture), provide financial guarantees necessary to obtain licenses in certain jurisdictions, pay dividends and comply with covenant clauses in some of its long-term debt instruments. For additional information, see item 2.1.f of this Reference Form.

Prices for the Company's products are subject to volatility, which may negatively affect its own business. Global prices for metals are subject to significant fluctuations and are affected by many factors, including current and expected global macroeconomic and political conditions, regional and sectorial factors, levels of supply and demand, the availability and cost of substitutes, inventory levels, technological developments, regulatory issues and foreign trade issues, investments by commodity funds, and actions of participants in the commodity markets. The persistent low market prices for products sold by the Company may result in the suspension of some of its projects and its operations, the reduction of its mineral reserves and resources, the loss of value of its assets, which may adversely affect its cash flows, financial status and results of its operations. Furthermore, prices may be subject to volatility in 2025 should Chinese economic growth be slower.

The demand for iron ore and nickel products depends on the global demand for steel. Iron ore and pellets, which together accounted for 80.7% of the Company's 2024 net operating income from continuing operations, are used for steel production. Nickel, which represented 9.6% of the Company's 2024 continuing operations net operating revenue, is primarily used to produce stainless steels and alloys. The prices of different steels and the performance of the global steel industry are highly cyclical and volatile, and these economic cycles in the steel industry affect demand and prices for the Company's products. In addition, vertical backward integration of the steel and stainless steel industries and the use of scrap could reduce the global seaborne trade of iron ore and primary nickel. The demand for copper is affected by the demand for copper wire, and a decline in the construction industry demand could have a negative impact on the Vale's copper business. Copper products represented 7.4% of the Company's 2024 net operating revenues from continuing operations.

The Company is mainly affected by movements in iron ore prices. For example, a price reduction of US\$1 per dry metric ton unit ("dmt") in the average iron ore price would have reduced operating revenue for the year

ended December 31, 2024, by approximately US\$284 million. Average iron ore prices have changed significantly over the past five years, from US\$108.9 per dmt in 2020, US\$159.5 per dmt in 2021, US\$120.1 per dmt in 2022, US\$119.7 per dmt in 2023, and US\$109.4 per dmt in 2024, according to the Platts IODEX average (62% Fe CFR China). As of January 31, 2025, the year-to-date average iron ore price of Platts IODEX was US\$101.59 per dmt.

For information on the risks related to inputs, see the risk factors described in item 4.1 above:

Foreign Exchange Risks

The Company's cash flow is subject to the volatility of several currencies, since the prices of its products are predominantly indexed to US Dollar, while a significant part of the costs, expenses and investments are indexed to other currencies, mainly Reais and Canadian Dollars, as highlighted in the risk below.

The Company also has debt instruments and other liabilities denominated in currencies other than US Dollar, mainly in Brazilian Reais.

Changes in the exchange rates of the currencies in which the Company conducts its operations may adversely affect its financial condition and the results of operations. A substantial portion of the Company's revenue, trade receivables, and debt is denominated in U.S. dollars, and considering that its functional currency is the Brazilian real, exchange rate variations may result in (i) losses or gains on its net debt denominated in U.S. dollars and on receivables, as well as (ii) losses or gains on the market value of its currency derivatives used to stabilize its U.S. dollar cash flow. In 2024, the Company had net exchange losses of US\$83 million, compared to net exchange losses of US\$324 million in 2023. Additionally, variations in the values of the Brazilian real, Canadian dollar, Indonesian rupiah, Chinese yuan, and other currencies against the U.S. dollar affect the Company's results, as most of its commodity costs are fixed in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, mainly the real (47.6% in 2024) and the Canadian dollar (4.3% in 2024), while its revenues are mostly fixed in U.S. dollars. Exchange rate fluctuations are expected to continue affecting the Company's financial results, expenses, and cash flow generation.

As of January 31, 2025, the commercial U.S. dollar selling rate published by the Central Bank was R\$5.8301 per US\$1.00, representing a 5.8% decrease compared to the selling rate of R\$6.1923 per US\$1.00 on December 31, 2024. Significant volatility in currency prices, among other factors, may also result in disruptions in foreign exchange markets and limit the Company's ability to transfer or convert certain currencies into U.S. dollars and other currencies to make interest and principal payments on its debt as they mature. Central banks and governments of the countries where Vale operates may institute restrictive exchange policies in the future and impose taxes on foreign exchange transactions.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is also exposed to interest rates on loans and financing. Debts with fluctuating interest rates in US Dollars consist mainly of loans, including export prepayment operations and loans from commercial banks and multilateral organizations. In general, these debts are indexed to the SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate).

4.4. Relevant non-confidential claims

Vale is a party involved in labor, civil, tax and other actions in the administrative and judicial spheres. The accruals for the losses arising out of these actions are estimated and updated by the Company, based on the opinion of legal advisors. For the purposes of this Reference Form, Proceedings are understood to be judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings, arbitration proceedings, inquiries, among other procedures.

For items 4.4 to 4.7 of this Reference Form, quantitative and qualitative materiality criteria were adopted to determine the individually relevant Proceedings. Relevant Proceedings were those that individually, regardless of the probability of loss (likely, possible or remote) and the stage in which they are, belong in any of the criteria below.

From a quantitative point of view, Proceedings that may significantly impact the Company's assets or business, involving an amount equivalent to or greater than two billion and three hundred million reais (BRL2,300,000,000.00) were considered relevant.

Additionally, from a qualitative point of view, Proceedings with a potential impact on investors' decision to acquire or dispose of securities issued by Vale, or which give rise to relevant risks to the Company's image, were considered relevant, such as: environmental matters; class actions and public-interest civil actions; requests for suspension of operations; criminal matters; themes that may generate other related proceedings in the future; potential violations of anti-corruption rules; potential violations of international sanctions; potential violations of capital market laws; legal risks related to the discussion of the validity of statutory clauses.

(1) Proceedings that are relevant to the business of the Company and/or its subsidiaries that do not involve the events in Brumadinho or Mariana

(1.1) Tax

1. Action for Relief from Judgment no. 2006.02.01001869-2 (0001869-93.2006.4.02.0000)
a) Court:
Regional Federal Court of the 2 nd Region (TRF-2)
b) Instance:
TRF-2 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
02/20/2006
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Overturing of Vale's right to deduct the values of the Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) from the Corporation Income Tax (IRPJ) calculation basis recognized in the case record of Ordinary Case No. 0010717-73.1998.4.02.5101, which granted Vale the right to deduct CSLL values from the IRPJ calculation basis.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2004, within the scope of process 0010717-73.1998.4.02.5101 (98.0010717-7), a final and unappealable decision of the TRF-2 granted Vale the right to deduct CSLL values from the IRPJ calculation basis, from 1998 onwards. - In 2006, the Federal Government filed an action for relief from judgment, for the purpose of revoking this decision and, thus, Vale's right to deduct CSLL values from the IRPJ calculation basis. - Administrative proceedings No. 16682.721.163/2020-90, 16682.721.410/2021-39, and 16682.721039/2024-58 described in items 2, 3 and 11 below, constitute assessments for the collection of IRPJ, as a result of disallowance of the deduction of CSLL values from the IRPJ calculation basis. - The overturning of res judicata in tax matters is being discussed within the scope of RE No. 955.227 and 949.297, Topics 881 and 885 of General Repercussion in the Supreme Federal Court (STF). - In February 2023, the STF decided that a final and unappealable decision in favor of the taxpayer may be overturned in case of a later decision by the STF applicable to all taxpayers in the opposite direction. - In May 2023, this decision was appealed to modulate its effects, so that it would only be valid from the decision itself, rendered on 02/08/2023. - In 2024, the STF judged the appeal, deciding that the taxpayer supported by a final and unappealable decision must pay the tax based on the STF's decision that disconstitutes the <i>res judicata</i>, without the application of punitive fines or late payment charges.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 05/15/2008, the TRF-2 deemed the Action for Relief from Judgment invalid. The Federal Government filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) against the decision. - On 09/05/2014, the STJ annulled the decision of the TRF-2 and ordered a new trial of the case by the TRF-2. - On 11/14/2019, in a new appeal by the Federal Government, the TRF-2 changed its understanding and upheld the Action for Relief from Judgment, annulling the decision favorable to Vale handed down in 2004. Vale appealed to the STJ against the decision. - On 06/28/2021, the STJ annulled the decision of the TRF-2 and determined a new trial of the Action for Relief from Judgment by the TRF-2. The Federal Government appealed to the STJ against the ruling. - On 04/03/2025, the STJ judged the appeal filed by the Federal Government, maintaining the annulment of the TRF-2's decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A new trial by the TRF-2 is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is relevant because it aims at overturning a final and unappealable decision in favor of Vale, which authorizes the deductibility of CSLL from the IRPJ calculation basis. In case of loss, Vale will sustain material financial impacts.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The unfavorable closure of Vale could justify an attempt by the Federal Revenue Service to release the amount of IRPJ not collected by the Company during the term of the final and unappealable decision in the record of case No. 0010717-73.1998.4.02.5101, which could result in a relevant financial impact for the Company. The possible financial impacts of

infraction notices already issued are reported in proceedings 16682.721.163/2020-90, 16682.721.410/2021-39 and 16682.721039/2024-58, described in items 2, 3 and 11, respectively.

2. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721.163/2020-90
a) Court: Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance: Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) - 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on: 11/24/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings: Plaintiff(s): Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved: Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and related fines in the amount of BRL3.1 billion.
f) Main facts: - In 2020, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) issued a tax assessment against Vale, charging values referring to IRPJ and related fines for the years 2016 and 2017, due to the disallowance of the deduction of Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL) amounts from the IRPJ tax rate. Vale understands that this charge is undue because the Company was supported by a final court decision that is the subject matter of Action for Relief from Judgment No. 2006.02.01001869-2. - In 2022, due to a decision by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) to the effect that a final and unappealable decision in favor of the taxpayer may be reversed if there is a subsequent decision to the contrary by the STF applicable to all taxpayers, Vale made a provision in the amount of BRL 885 million. This process is related to the discussion on the overturning of res judicata in tax matters within the scope of RE No. 955.227 and 949.297, Topics 881 and 885 of General Repercussion in the STF. - In 2023, this decision was appealed to modulate its effects, so that it would be valid only from the decision itself, rendered on 02/08/2023. - In 2024, the STF judged the appeal, deciding that the taxpayer supported by a final and unappealable decision must pay the tax based on the STF's decision that disconstitutes the <i>res judicata</i> , without the application of punitive fines or late payment charges.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered: - On 06/07/2021, the DRJ partially accepted Vale's defense, reducing the collection of the notice of violation to BRL885 million, due to error verified in the calculation of the tax assessment. Vale and the Federal Government filed appeals with the CARF against the decision. - On 04/10/2024, CARF judged the proceeding and maintained the understanding partially favorable to the Company, annulling BRL2 billion of the infraction notice due to the error in the calculation of the tax assessment, and maintaining the collection of BRL952 million. The Company filed an appeal with CARF itself against the decision. - On 07/31/2024, CARF rendered a decision partially admitting the appeal filed by Vale, only regarding the allegation of omission regarding the error in the quantification of the exonerated amounts.
h) Stage of the proceeding: The judgment of the appeal presented to the higher court of CARF by Vale in relation to the collection of BRL952 million is awaited. The part of CARF's decision of 04/10/2024 in favor of Vale annulling BRL2 billion has become final.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote) Discussion related to principal and interest on principal: likely; Respective fines and interest in fines: possible; Installment canceled by the DRJ: remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant: The proceeding is relevant because, in the event of a loss, Vale may have a relevant financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding: The unfavorable closure of the Company may lead to the payment of the provisioned amount of BRL 952 million, constituting a relevant financial impact.

3. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721.410/2021-39
a) Court: Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance: Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) - 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on: 11/24/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings: Plaintiff(s): Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved: Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and related fines in the amount of BRL 6.9 billion from the years 2011 to 2013.
f) Main facts:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2021, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) issued a tax assessment against Vale, charging values referring to IRPJ and related fines for the years 2011 and 2013, due to the disallowance of the deduction of Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL) amounts from the IRPJ calculation basis. Vale understands that this charge is undue because the Company was protected by a final court decision that is the subject matter of Action for Relief from Judgment No. 2006.02.01001869-2. - This proceeding is related to the discussion on the overturning of res judicata in tax matters within the scope of RE No. 955.227 and 949.297, Topics 881 and 885 of General Repercussion in the STF. In May 2023, this decision was appealed to modulate its effects, so that it would be valid only from the decision itself, rendered on 02/08/2023. - In 2024, the STF judged the appeal, deciding that the taxpayer supported by a final and unappealable decision must pay the tax based on the STF's decision that disconstitutes the <i>res judicata</i>, without the application of punitive fines or late payment charges.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 07/28/2022, the DRJ accepted Vale's defense, recognizing the loss of the Federal Government's right to levy the IRPJ (forfeiture), fully annulling the collection. The Federal Government filed an appeal with the CARF against the decision. - On 05/15/2024, CARF upheld the decision of the DRJ, recognizing the loss of the Federal Government's right to collection. CARF's decision has been published, but Vale has not yet been summoned.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The notification of the decision of 05/15/2024 of the CARF is awaited, and the parties may file appeals.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding is relevant because, in case of loss, it may result in a financial impact in the amount of BRL6.9 billion, and the impossibility of deductibility of CSLL in the IRPJ tax rate in the years 2011 to 2013.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The unfavorable closure to the Company may result in a material financial impact for the Company in the amount of BRL6.9 billion, in addition to a reduction of BRL3.2 billion in our tax losses with a tax impact of BRL802 million excluding fines and interest, totaling BRL 7.7 billion.

4. Tax Provisional Remedy no. 0021378-63.2018.4.01.3800
a) Court:
5th Federal Court of Tax and Extrajudicial Enforcement of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
06/05/2018
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government
Defendant(s): Vale S.A. and others.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Unavailability of assets and rights of Vale, as a shareholder holding 50% of the share capital of Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco) to guarantee Samarco's tax and social security debts in the amount of approximately BRL11 billion.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2018, the Federal Government requested the unavailability of Vale's assets and rights, to guarantee Samarco's alleged tax and social security debts in the approximate value of BRL11 billion, according to an evaluation carried out by the National Treasury Attorney's Office. - In 2022, due to the creation of the TRF-6, the case was reassigned, no longer being processed in the 27th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte (of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region, its original court) and starting to be processed in the 5th Federal Court of Tax and Extrajudicial Enforcement.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 07/03/2018, the 27th Federal Court granted an injunction partially granting the request of the Federal Government, which resulted in the determination of unavailability of assets and rights in the amount of supposedly chargeable tax liabilities, in the amount of BRL 9,939,258,899.14. - On 08/27/2018, the 27th Federal Court determined the postponement of compliance with the measures of unavailability of assets and rights not yet implemented and, on 08/29/2018, extended said decision to suspend the effects of the official letters of unavailability of assets and rights already issued, determining the unblocking of Vale's assets and rights. - On 05/06/2019, the 27th Federal Court handed down a ruling dismissing the process without prejudice, recognizing the lack of procedural interest of the Federal Government. The Federal Government filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the sentence.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed by the Federal Government.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The proceeding is relevant because, in the event of a loss, the Company will have a relevant financial impact resulting from the unavailability of Vale's assets and rights in the approximate amount of R\$11 billion, according to an assessment carried out by the National Treasury Attorney's Office itself.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

In the event of loss, Vale may suffer unavailability of assets and rights as a result of Samarco's debts, which may cause restrictions on Vale's activities, with a relevant operational and financial impact.

5. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682-900.154/2021-44
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
03/08/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Federal Government
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) in the amount of BRL2.6 billion for the year 2016
f) Main facts:
In 2021, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, only partially approving the offset of taxes paid abroad and used to deduct IRPJ in 2016. The tax authorities understand that the rules applicable to the offset of IRPJ paid abroad have not been complied with in Brazil.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 09/08/2021, the DRJ partially accepted Vale's defense and validated the payment of BRL 1.44 billion as income tax abroad that can be used by Vale, but applied, as a quantitative deduction limit, the amount of BRL 74.64 million, which refers only to the year 2016. Vale filed an appeal against the decision with CARF, regarding the partial use of the deduction.
- On 04/08/2024, CARF determined the transfer of the proceeding to the RFB for clarification on the proceeding documentation.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The result of the measure to be carried out by the RFB is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding is relevant because, in case of loss, Vale could have a financial impact in the amount of BRL2.6 billion.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The unfavorable closure of the Company may generate a financial impact on the Company in the amount of BRL2.6 billion.

6. Administrative Proceeding no. 13136-725.420/2021-41
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
12/13/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Federal Government
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) in the amount of BRL 149 million for the year 2016.
f) Main facts:
In 2021, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging IRPJ and CSLL values for the year 2016. The RFB understood that there was an undue deduction of expenses incurred by Vale with the Renova Foundation, created to promote civil and environmental remediations resulting from the accident that occurred in Mariana-MG in 2015.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 08/04/2022, the DRJ rejected Vale's defense and maintained the collection provided for in the notice of violation, understanding that the expenses with the Renova Foundation would no longer be necessary, normal and usual expenses for the development of Vale's corporate purpose and, consequently, could not be deducted from the IRPJ and CSLL calculation basis. Vale appealed to the CARF against the decision.
- On 08/13/2024, CARF judged the appeal filed by Vale in favor of the Federal Government, by casting vote. Vale filed an appeal with the CARF itself.
h) Stage of the proceeding:

Awaiting judgment by CARF of the appeal filed by Vale.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
It is possible that new similar assessments will be received in other years, due to expenses related to remediation obligations assumed by Vale, with potential financial impact for Vale. In addition, Vale may sustain damage to its image because it involves tax matters related to the collapse of the Mariana Dam.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
In case of loss, Vale may have damage to its image, as well as financial impacts in the amount of BRL 149 million, in addition to the reduction of tax losses and the negative basis of the CSLL for the year 2016 by BRL 71.6 million. Thus, the proceeding may result in a financial impact of BRL 220.6 million to Vale.

7. Action for Annulment no. 6100767-10.2015.8.13.0024
a) Court:
1st Tax Court of the State of Minas Gerais
b) Instance:
Federal Superior Court (STF) – Higher Court
c) Filed on:
10/07/2015
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Vale S.A. Defendant(s): State of Minas Gerais
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services (ICMS) and related fines in the amount of BRL1.2 billion for the years 2011 to 2013.
f) Main facts:
In 2015, Vale filed an Action for Annulment against a tax assessment by the Minas Gerais State Revenue Service, which charged ICMS and related fines on the transportation of iron ore between Vale's own establishments, for the years 2011 to 2013.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 08/14/2017, the 1st Court of Tax Acts handed down a ruling upholding Vale's request and dismissing the tax liability due to the absence of a taxable event on transportation carried out between establishments owned by Vale. The State of Minas Gerais filed an appeal with the Court of Appeals of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision of the 1st Court of Tax Acts. - On 11/05/2018, the TJMG upheld the judgment of the 1st Court of Tax Acts, in favor of Vale. The State of Minas Gerais filed appeals to the STJ and STF against the TJMG decision. - On 07/09/2020, the TJMG issued decisions of inadmissibility of the appeals filed by the State of Minas Gerais. The State of Minas Gerais filed appeals to the STJ (special appeal) and to the STF (extraordinary appeal) against the decisions of inadmissibility of the appeals. - On 02/19/2024, the STJ suspended the judgment of the special appeal filed by the State of Minas Gerais and sent the case to the STF for judgment of the extraordinary appeal, as the STF's decision has effects on the special appeal filed before the STJ. - On 11/25/2024, the STF issued a decision dismissing the appeal filed by the State of Minas Gerais.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The final decision rendered by the STF has already been issued, and it is now awaiting final and unappealable status, so that the record can be sent to the STJ for judgment of the special appeal filed by the State of Minas Gerais.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding is relevant, as it can result in a financial impact in the approximate amount of BRL1.2 billion. Furthermore, charging ICMS on ore transport between Vale's own establishments could have a significant impact on its operating costs.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a financial impact of BRL 1.2 billion, in addition to an increase in its operating costs related to the collection of ICMS on the transportation of ore between Vale's own establishments

8. Administrative Proceeding no. 13136-720547/2023-36
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
04/26/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A.

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) in the amount of BRL 568 million for the year 2018.
f) Main facts:
In 2023, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging IRPJ and CSLL values for the year 2018. The RFB understood that there was an undue deduction of expenses incurred by Vale with the Renova Foundation, created to promote civil and environmental remediations resulting from the accident that occurred in Mariana-MG in 2015.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 01/02/2024, the DRJ rejected Vale's defense and maintained the collection provided for in the notice of violation, understanding that the expenses with the Renova Foundation would no longer be necessary, normal and usual expenses for the development of Vale's corporate purpose and, consequently, could not be deducted from the IRPJ and CSLL calculation basis. Vale appealed to the CARF against the decision. - On 08/13/2024, CARF judged the appeal filed by Vale in favor of the Federal Government, by casting vote.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The summons of the decision rendered by the CARF is awaited, and may be appealed.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
It is possible that new similar assessments will be received in other years, due to expenses related to remediation obligations assumed by Vale. In addition, Vale may suffer damage to its image because it involves tax matters from the collapse of the Mariana Dam.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have damage to its image, as well as financial impacts, due to the collection of IRPJ and CSLL in the amount of 568 million in 2018, in addition to the reduction of tax losses and the negative basis of CSLL in 2018 by BRL314 million (with a tax effect of BRL107 million). Thus, the proceeding may result in a financial impact of BRL 675 million to Vale.

9. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721194/2023-93
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Administrative Council of Tax Appeals (CARF) - 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
10/02/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) in the amount of BRL 3.20 billion for 2018, in addition to a reduction in the tax loss and the negative basis of the CSLL also for 2018 in the amount of BRL 1.79 billion (with tax effect is BRL 608 million), totaling a potential financial impact of BRL 3.6 billion.
f) Main facts:
In 2023, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging IRPJ and CSLL values for the year 2018. When calculating the Company's Transfer Price on the export of iron ore, pellets, copper concentrate and manganese to its Subsidiary Abroad, the RFB understood that there was an undue reduction of intermediation costs for all operations and freight in the export of copper concentrate.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
On 06/03/2024, the DRJ dismissed Vale's challenge, considering undue certain adjustments made in the parameter price of exports to its related party, Vale International S.A., as intermediation costs (for all exports - iron, pellets, manganese and copper concentrate) and freight (in the export of copper concentrate). Vale filed an appeal with CARF against the DRJ's decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by CARF of the appeal filed by Vale.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Discussion on the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the year 2018: possible. Discussion on the reduction of the tax loss and the negative basis of the CSLL in the year 2018: possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding is relevant for Vale, given the amount involved of BRL 3.3 billion, in addition to the possible impact on the calculation of tax losses and negative tax rate. There are other transfer pricing proceedings reported in item 4.7.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have relevant financial impacts due to the collection of IRPJ and CSLL in the amount of BRL3.30 billion, in addition to the reduction of the tax loss and the negative basis of the CSLL, also in 2018 in the amount of BRL1.79 billion (with a tax effect of BRL608 million). Thus, the proceeding may result in a financial impact of BRL 3.9 billion to the Company.

10. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721039/2024-58

a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Regional Judgment Office – 1st Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
10/25/2024
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and related fines in the amount of BRL 1.7 billion from the years 2004 to 2008.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2024, the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging amounts related to IRPJ and related fines from the years 2004 to 2008, as a result of the disallowance of the deduction of the amounts of the Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) from the IRPJ tax rate. Vale understands that this charge is undue because the Company was supported by a final court decision that is the subject matter of Action for Relief from Judgment No. 2006.02.01001869-2. - This case is related to the discussion on the overturning of res judicata in tax matters within the scope of RE Nos. 955,227 and 949,297, Topics 881 and 885 of General Repercussion in the Federal Supreme Court (STF), judged in February 2023, unfavorably to taxpayers. - In May 2023, the decision rendered in February 2023 was appealed to modulate its effects, to take effect only from the decision itself, rendered on 02/08/2023. - In 2024, the STF judged the appeal, deciding that the effects of the decision were not modulated, and that the taxpayer supported by a final and unappealable decision should pay the tax from the STF's decision that overturns the res judicata, without the application of punitive fines or late payment charges.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There are no decisions on the merits rendered in this case.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment of Vale's challenge is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding is relevant because, in case of loss, it may result in a financial impact in the amount of BRL 1.7 billion and in the impossibility of deductibility of the CSLL in the IRPJ tax rate in the years 2004 to 2008.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The unfavorable closure of the Company may result in a material financial impact for the Company in the amount of BRL 1.7 billion.

11. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.720951/2024-92
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ) – 1st Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
12/13/2024
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) in the amount of BRL 4.1 billion for the year 2019.
f) Main facts:
- In 2024, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging IRPJ and CSLL values for the year 2019. The RFB understood that there was an undue deduction of expenses incurred by Vale with the Renova Foundation, created to promote civil and environmental remediations resulting from the accident that occurred in Mariana-MG, as well as those resulting from the collapse of the Feijão Mine (Brumadinho), in addition to a fine for offsetting estimates.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There are no decisions on the merits rendered in this case.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Vale presented a defense against the infraction notice. A decision by the DRJ is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Discussion on the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the year 2019 related to the expense with the Renova Foundation: possible. Discussion on the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the year 2019 related to the deduction of Brumadinho expenses: remote.

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
It is possible that new similar notices will be received in other years, due to expenses related to remediation obligations assumed by Vale, with potential relevant financial impact. In addition, Vale may suffer damage to its image because it involves tax matters related to the collapse of the Mariana and Brumadinho Dams.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
In the event of loss, Vale could suffer damage to its image, as well as financial impacts worth BRL4.1 billion.

12. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.721.246/2024-11
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ) – 1st Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
12/27/2024
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) in the amount of BRL 16 billion for 2019 and 2020.
f) Main facts:
– In 2024, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging IRPJ and CSLL values for the year 2019 and 2020. When calculating the Company's Transfer Price on the export of iron ore, pellets, copper concentrate and manganese to its Subsidiary Abroad, the RFB understood that there was an undue reduction of intermediation costs for all operations and freight in the export of copper concentrate, in addition to an alleged improper calculation of the parameter price based on weighted averages for the quality of the product sold, considering the iron and moisture content, as well as to calculate the value of the bags practiced by Corex and Global Ore.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There are no decisions on the merits rendered in this case.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Vale presented a defense against the infraction notice. A decision by the DRJ is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Discussion on the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the years 2019 and 2020 regarding the cost of intermediation and freight: possible.
Discussion on the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the years 2019 and 2020 regarding averages: remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding is relevant for Vale, as in case of loss, Vale could sustain material financial impacts.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain material financial impacts, due to the collection of IRPJ and CSLL in the amount of BRL 16 billion.

13. Administrative Proceeding no. 16682.720994/2024-78
a) Court:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ)
b) Instance:
Regional Judgment Office (DRJ) – 1st Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/07/2024
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Government
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL), fines and interest, in the amount of BRL 2.3 billion for the year 2019.
f) Main facts:
In 2024, the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB) filed a tax assessment against Vale, charging IRPJ and CSLL values for the year 2019. The RFB understood that there was an undue deduction of interest expenses and passive exchange variation incurred by Vale in the export prepayment contracts signed with a subsidiary abroad.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There has been no decision rendered in the case so far.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Vale presented a defense against the infraction notice. A decision by the DRJ is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The proceeding is relevant for Vale, as in case of loss, Vale could sustain material financial impacts. In addition, it is possible that new similar assessments will be received in other years.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have financial impacts, due to the collection of IRPJ and CSLL, fines and interest in the amount of BRL 2,326,605,421.87 in 2019. In addition, Vale may suffer similar future fines.

(1.2.) Civil

14. Class Action no. 1003592-88.2019.4.01.3400
a) Court
5 th Federal Court of the Federal District Chapter
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
02/12/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Soraya Vieira Thronicke
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Administrative Council for Economic Defense (Cade), Vale S.A. and Ferrous Resources Limited (Ferrous)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
The class action aims at determining that CADE analyzes the administrative proceeding related to the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale within the legal deadlines, without extension.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In February 2019, the plaintiff filed the lawsuit seeking to prevent Cade from authorizing Vale to acquire the company Ferrous, which has iron ore assets in the city of Brumadinho/MG and surroundings. - Also in February 2019, the plaintiff filed an amendment to the complaint to request a court order for Cade to judge the merger related to the acquisition of Ferrous within the legal deadlines. - In May 2019, Cade approved the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale, in a decision confirmed by CADE's Administrative Tribunal on 07/08/2019. - The case was processed and judged together with Class Action 1015425-06.2019.4.01.3400 (case number 12 of the report).
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 03/22/2019, the 5th Federal Court partially accepted the preliminary injunction request, determining that the administrative proceeding of merger No. 08700.007101/2018-63 should be judged by Cade, within the deadlines provided for in Law 12.529/2011. In the same decision, the 5th Federal Court excluded Vale and Ferrous as defendants in the proceeding, considering that the request of the proceeding was, after the amendment of the complaint, directed only to Cade, not to the aforementioned companies. - On 12/17/2021, the 5th Federal Court upheld the action, as Cade issued a decision within the period set forth in the preliminary injunction approving the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale. The Cade appealed to the TRF-1 against the decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by the TRF-1 of the appeal filed by Cade.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
Whereas the lawsuit is being processed jointly with Class Action 1015425-06.2019.4.01.3400 (proceeding number 12 of the report), in case of loss, Vale may suffer a material operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Whereas the proceeding is being processed jointly with Class Action 1015425-06.2019.4.01.3400, the proceeding may result in the annulment of the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale, which may generate a material operational impact.

15. Class Action no. 1015425-06.2019.4.01.3400
a) Court
5 th Federal Court of the Federal District Chapter
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
06/07/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Soraya Vieira Thronicke
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A. (Vale), Ferrous Resources Limited (Ferrous) and the Administrative Council for Economic Defense (Cade)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
The purpose of the class action is to prevent CADE from authorizing Vale to acquire a specific company.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In June 2019, the plaintiff filed the lawsuit, seeking to prevent CADE from definitively authorizing Vale to acquire the company Ferrous, which has iron ore assets in the city of Brumadinho/MG and surroundings.

- In mid-2019, CADE approved the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale.
 - The case was processed and judged together with Class Action 1003592-88.2019.4.01.3400 (case number 11 of the report).

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 07/10/2019, the 5th Federal Court partially accepted the preliminary injunction request, determining that Vale present its environmental, indemnity and remediation Compliance structure (Compliance Structure), in the various public spheres related to the object of the lawsuit. In addition, it determined that until the date of the hearing, Cade's acts would remain valid, without suspension of the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale. However, if Vale failed to present the Compliance Framework or presented it in a precarious manner, the 5th Federal Court would analyze the preliminary request for suspension. Vale filed an appeal against the decision (Interlocutory Appeal no. 1025939-33.2019.4.01.0000).
 - On 11/06/2019, the 5th Federal Court confirmed the preliminary injunction of 07/10/2019 and conditioned the purchase of Ferrous by Vale to the presentation of the Compliance Framework by Vale and the approval of the acquisition by the Federal Government, with the Attorney General's Office (AGU) to lead the approval procedure. It was also determined that, until the approval of the Compliance Framework, Vale will not be able to carry out any measure to acquire Ferrous. It is also determined that Vale must present the documents proving the implementation of the Compliance Structure, under penalty of annulment of the acquisition. Vale (Interlocutory Appeal No. 1039887-42.2019.4.01.0000), Ferrous (Interlocutory Appeal No. 1040424-38.2019.4.01.0000), and Cade (Interlocutory Appeal No. 1003910-52.2020.4.01.0000) filed requests for supersedeas against the decision of the 5th Federal Court to the TRF-1.
 - On 12/05/2019, the TRF-1 suspended the effects of the decision rendered on 07/10/2019 by the 5th Federal Court.
 - On 12/17/2021, the 5th Federal Court partially upheld the plaintiff's requests, conditioning the approval of the purchase of Ferrous by Vale to the presentation of environmental compliance by Vale, which must be approved by the Federal Government. Vale, Ferrous and Cade filed appeals to the TRF-1 against the decision.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

Awaiting judgment by the TRF-1 of the appeals filed by Vale, Ferrous and CADE.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Possible.

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

In the event of loss, Vale could sustain a material operational impact.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

The proceeding may result in the annulment of the acquisition of Ferrous by Vale, which may generate a material operational impact.

16. Ordinary Action no. 0079940-46.2010.4.01.3800

a) Court

9th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte/MG

b) Instance:

9th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte/MG - Trial Court

c) Filed on:

02/18/2004

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Transger S/A (Transger)

Defendant(s): Ferrovia Centro Atlântica S/A (FCA), Mineração Tacumã Ltda. (Tacumã, currently VLI Multimodal S/A), KRJ Participações S/A (KRJ), CPP Participações S/A (CPP), Carmo Administração e Participações Ltda. (Carmo), Fundação Vale do Rio Doce de Seguridade Social - Valia (Valia) and Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (CSN)

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

Inestimable value as it deals with a discussion on the validity of the Special Shareholders' Meeting of FCA held on 05/14/2003 (AGE), which approved the increase of share capital of FCA.

f) Main facts:

In 2004, Transger, as a shareholder of FCA, filed an Ordinary Action against FCA, Tacumã (currently VLI Multimodal S/A), KRJ, CPP, Carmo, Valia and CSN, requesting the annulment of the EGM that authorized FCA's capital increase. Transger alleged that there was abuse by the controlling shareholders of FCA, which allegedly, through the capital increase, caused unjustified dilution of minority shareholders, to the detriment of Transger and other shareholders.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 06/06/2019, the 9th Federal Civil Court partially upheld the action to sentence the defendants: (i) to pay indemnity to Transger, in the historic amount of BRL 56,352,307.12, to be apportioned among the defendants in the "current proportion" of the share control in relation to former Rede Ferroviária Federal S.A. (RFFSA), without; however, clarifying the time frame of the equity interest to be considered for apportionment purposes; and (ii) to hold a new election to ensure the participation of former railroad workers on FCA's Board of Directors.
 - On 01/22/2024, the 9th Federal Civil Court determined the date of filing of the lawsuit (02/18/2004) as the time frame of the equity interest to be considered in the apportionment of the conviction. The FCA, VLI, KRJ, CPP, Carmo and Transger filed appeals to the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6).

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The deadline for replying to the appeals submitted by FCA, VLI, KRJ, CPP, Carmo and Transger is pending.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Possible

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process may result in the annulment of the AGE that authorized the FCA capital increase, leading to the holding of almost all of the shares by Tacumã (currently VLI). Whereas Tacumã was, at the time, controlled by Vale and, in light of the significant financial contribution then made by Vale, the cancellation of the EGM may result in an indirect financial impact for Vale, due to its equity interest in VLI. Furthermore, the process may result in damage to Vale's image, as a result of accusations made by Transger of alleged fraudulent management, which allegedly involved Vale directly.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
In the event of the annulment of the EGM that determined FCA's capital increase, Vale may indirectly sustain relevant corporate and reputational impacts.

17. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0009362-71.1997.4.02.5001
a) Court
5th Federal Civil Court of Vitória
b) Instance:
Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) – Higher Court
c) Filed on:
11/10/1997
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) and Federal Government Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Gerdau Açominas S.A., ArcelorMittal Tubarão Comercial S.A., Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. – USIMINAS, Odacir Klein, Luis Andre Rico Vicente, Jorge Eduardo Brada Donato, José Armando Figueiredo Campos, Rinaldo Campos Soares, João Jackson Amaral, Claudio José Anchieta de Carvalho Borges, Ivo Costa Serra and Companhia Docas do Espírito Santo – CODESA
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable amount – Request for annulment of the adhesion agreement (authorization) for port exploration of the Praia Mole private use terminal (TUP P. Mole) and the steel products terminal – TPS.
f) Main facts:
In 1997, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and others requesting the annulment of the adhesion agreement for port exploration of the Praia Mole private use terminal (TUP P. Mole) and the steel products terminal – TPS. The MPF claimed that such assets should have remained under the administration of the Government, so that the Defendants would be unduly benefiting from public assets.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
– On 11/09/2007, 5th Federal Civil Court dismissed the action and recognized the validity of the adhesion agreement that allows the exploitation of TUP P. Mole. MPF filed an appeal Regional Federal Court of the 2 nd Region (TRF-2) against the judgement. – On 07/03/2012, the TRF-2 upheld the judgement of the 5th Federal Civil Court, recognizing the validity of the adhesion agreement and the dismissal of the lawsuit. The MPF filed appeals to the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) and the Federal Supreme Court (STF) against the decision of the TRF2.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by the STJ of the appeal filed by the MPF, against the TRF-2 decision.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The annulment of the TUP P. Mole adhesion agreement would bring operational, economic and relevant image impacts to Vale. The operation as a private terminal has been consolidated since 1993.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain financial, reputational and, mainly, on its operation in the State of Espírito Santo since this process questions the validity of the concession agreement for the exploration of the Praia Mole Complex Terminals.

18. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1013658-23.2021.4.01.3800
a) Court
6 th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
03/23/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): State of Minas Gerais – Attorney General's Office of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais Defendant(s): Vale S.A, Federal Government and National Agency of Land Transport (ANTT)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable amounts as it is a matter of discussing the validity of the 3rd Amendment Award Report of the Concession Agreement for the Vitória to Minas Railroad (EFVM).
f) Main facts:

- On 2020, Vale and the Federal Government signed the 3rd Amendment Award Report to the EFVM Concession Agreement, extending the concession period until 2057, subject to new service, tariff and investment obligations.
 - In 2021, the State of Minas Gerais filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and ANTT, requesting the annulment of some provisions of the 3rd Amendment to the EFVM Concession Agreement, especially regarding the economic assumptions adopted by ANTT (on railway assets, studies of demand and insufficiency of investments in MG and ES), due to alleged irregularities in relation to the rules of railway concessions, as well as in the procedure prior to the signing of the Amendment.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 04/19/2021, the 6th Federal Civil Court rejected the complaint, having considered the Attorney General's Office of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais to be an illegitimate party to represent the State of Minas Gerais in court.

- On 11/05/2022, the 6th Federal Civil Court dismissed the action, recognizing that the suspension of the execution of the 3rd Amendment Award Report to the EFVM Concession Agreement would make investments of potential importance for the country's progress unfeasible, and have an impact on the creation of jobs, resulting in economic damage to the development of the State of Minas Gerais. The Attorney General's Office of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against judgment.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

Awaiting judgment of the appeal filed by the Attorney General's Office of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais by TRF-6.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

In the event of annulment of the 3rd Amendment to the EFVM Concession Agreement, Vale may have relevant financial and operational impacts, as Vale will have to adopt a contractual alternative for the flow of iron ore production.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may have material financial and operational impacts, and shall be subject to re-discussing the conditions for the ordinary extension of the EFVM Concession Agreement (in 2027), in addition to insecurity regarding the acts related to the concession performed since 2021.

19. Indemnity Action 5039002-15.2023.8.08.0024

a) Court

1st Civil Court of Vitória/ES

b) Instance:

1st Civil Court of Vitória/ES - Trial Court

c) Filed on:

11/22/2023

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): José Carlos Olindino

Defendant(s): Vale S.A.

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

The plaintiff's claim is to have recognized its right over an invention, being entitled to receive the amount of BRL 14,794,729,346.68.

f) Main facts:

- In 2023, a former employee filed a lawsuit against Vale, seeking compensation, based on the allegation that Vale would have used and unfairly benefited from a technology patent that he would have created while working at the Tubarão Complex, in the State of Espírito Santo. The amount indicated by the plaintiff was determined from an expert opinion carried out in an injunction relief of anticipated discovery, in which the report produced, not approved by the 1st Civil Court, would indicate a gain for Vale in the amount of USD 5.5 billion, rational in which the plaintiff is based to request half of this amount in the action.

- In 2025, an agreement was formalized between the parties, which resulted in the closure of the lawsuits filed by the plaintiff (early production of evidence and indemnification).

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 05/12/2025, the 1st Civil Court issued a judgment approving the transaction, with the parties' total waiver of the rights on which the actions are based (advance production of evidence and compensation) and with the termination of the proceedings.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

Final dismissal of the case is awaited.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The process is considered relevant due to the financial impact it may generate for the Company.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

With the approval of the agreement, there will be no financial impact.

20. Class Action 1058949-14.2023.4.01.3400

Court
17th Federal Civil Court of the Federal District Chapter (SJDF)
b) Instance:
17th Federal Civil Court of the SJDF – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
06/15/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s):</u> Girolamo Bevilaqua Neto
<u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A., Federal Government, Sidero Mines Mineração e Participações S.A. (Sidero), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), National Mining Agency (ANM), Ministry of Finance and Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
The plaintiff's intention is to annul the acts of the Mining Administrative Proceeding No. 832,942/2007, specifically, the administrative decision of the ANM that determined the exclusion of Sidero's mining right in relation to the areas of the Forquilha I, Forquilha II dams, Forquilha III and Grupo, as well as the ANM's decision that rejected the Final Research Report (RFP) presented by VGX, in addition to recovering alleged damages allegedly caused by Vale and requesting, in limine, that Vale deposit BRL 2,500,000,000.00, related to taxes not collected by the company.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2013, the company Vgx Contact Center Norte Mg S.A. (VGX) was a shareholder of Sidero, which, in turn, holds a mining right whose polygonal (perimeter of the area in which there is the right of a party to develop mining activities) is located at Vale's Factory Mine, in Ouro Preto/MG. - In 2016, VGX, in turn, alleged, in a series of lawsuits filed against Vale and ANM, that it had incurred losses resulting from non-compliance with agreements and lack of fairness in the conduct of mining proceedings, fault of which is attributed to Vale. - In 2017, when presenting the RFP, Sidero included the areas related to the aforementioned dams, indicating indirect methods for qualifying the existing reserve there. The National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM), then, issued an opinion attesting that Vale, in relation to the dams it operates — has the right to the ore, as well as to the waste resulting from its activity, such as tailings, even if these are not within their original polygon. Thus, the ANM determined that Sidero should adjust the RFP, excluding Sidero's right to ores and waste in relation to the areas of the Forquilha I, Forquilha II, Forquilha III and Grupo dams. Sidero did not protest against this decision. - In 2021, within the scope of Mining Administrative Proceeding No. 832,942/2007, Sidero requested a research permit for the polygonal to the ANM, which granted the Sidero request on 01/28/2011, allowing drilling exclusively in the area of the polygonal. Considering the granting of the research permit, a Term of Agreement for mineral research was signed between Vale and Sidero, followed by two amendments for conducting mineral research by the holder of the mining right, <u>excluding the areas of the Forquilha I, Forquilha II, Forquilha III and Grupo dams from the research.</u> - In 2023, the plaintiff filed this Class Action, with arguments similar to those contained in the lawsuits filed by VGX against Vale and ANM, claiming harm to public property and requesting the annulment of the acts performed by the ANM, with resulting approval of the RFP, which includes Sidero's right to the ore tailings contained in the dams, as well as that Vale be obliged to collect from the public treasury the amounts related to the taxes not collected due to the accounting omission regarding the non-accounting of the iron ore tailings in the financial statements, including the tailings from the Forquilhas I, II, III, IV and Grupo dams, which were used by Vale to value the price paid for the acquisition of the company New Steel.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- No decisions on the merits have yet been issued. Vale was summoned and intends to file a defense in a timely manner.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The Vale's defense submission is still being awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is considered relevant due to the financial, operational, legal and reputational impacts it may generate for the Company.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
In case of loss, the conviction may imply a relevant financial impact on Vale's assets. Financially, the class action may result in the obligation to pay unaccounted taxes, in addition to a guarantee of BRL 2.5 billion, affecting Vale's liquidity and investment capacity. Operationally, the suspension of administrative proceedings related to mining law may delay or interrupt important operations. Legally, the annulment of administrative acts practiced by the ANM may require significant changes in the management of mining rights and in the company's governance practices. Reputationally, allegations of accounting fraud and administrative irregularities can damage Vale's public image, affecting its relationship with investors, partners and the community.

(1.3.) Environmental

21. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0027542-58.2019.8.08.0024
a) Court
2 nd Municipal, State Public Finance Court, Public Registers, Environment and Health of Vitória/ES
b) Instance:
2 nd Municipal, State Public Finance Court, Public Registers, Environment and Health of Vitória/ES – Trial Court

c) Filed on:
09/23/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Associação Juntos SOS ES Ambiental Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Suspension of the environmental license of Vale's Tubarão Pelletizing Unit (Tubarão Unit) and collective moral damages, with the amounts involved in the process totaling BRL 40,341,613.05.
f) Main facts:
In 2019, Associação Juntos SOS ES Ambiental filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, questioning the licensing of the expansion of Vale's Tubarão Pelletizing Unit and non-compliance with the Nox gas (nitrogen oxide) emission parameter outside supposedly applicable administrative rules. The Association requested the suspension of Vale's environmental licensing and resulting shutdown of activities at the Tubarão Unit.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 10/19/2020, the 2nd Municipal, State Public Finance Court rejected an injunction for the suspension of the environmental license of the Tubarão Pelletizing Unit. - On 01/23/2025, the 2nd Municipal, State Public Finance Court issued a judgement declaring itself not having the jurisdiction to judge the case and determining the redistribution of the case to one of the civil courts of the District of the Capital of Espírito Santo.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The redistribution of the case to one of the civil courts of the District of the Capital of Espírito Santo is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process could result in the shutdown of the Tubarão Pelletizing Unit if the environmental license is invalidated, with a relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant operational impact.

22. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0013741-46.2017.8.08.0024
a) Court
5 th Municipal, State Public Finance Court, Public Registers, Environment and Health of Vitória/ES
b) Instance:
5 th Municipal, State Public Finance Court, Public Registers, Environment and Health of Vitória/ES - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
05/25/2017
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Associação Juntos SOS ES Ambiental Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Suspension of groundwater withdrawal from existing wells at the Tubarão/ES Operating Unit, with the potential to interrupt operations and collective moral damages, with the amounts involved in the process totaling BRL 15,839,001.58.
f) Main facts:
In 2017, Associação Juntos SOS ES Ambiental filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, in order to prevent the Company from continuing to explore groundwater, without first eliminating contamination allegedly existing in the artesian wells located in Tubarão/ES. In addition to requesting the suspension of exploration of artesian wells, the Association also requested that Vale present new analyses of the quality of water and carry out improvements in the treatment system.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
On 09/22/2017, the 5th Municipal, State Public Finance Court rejected a request for an injunction to suspend the exploration of artesian wells located in Tubarão/ES.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Evidence production is awaited for the trial of the case.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process may result in the shutdown of the Tubarão/ES Pelletizing Unit if exploration of the artesian wells becomes unfeasible, with a relevant operational impact. Additionally, the process may result in damage to Vale's image, due to possible correlation between the company's activities and damage to the health of people and communities.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant operational and image impact.

23. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0070320-92.2002.8.13.0317
a) Court

1 st Civil Court of Itabira/MG
b) Instance:
1 st Civil Court of Itabira/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
08/22/1996
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Municipality of Itabira/MG. Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity for environmental and social damage in the amount of BRL 13,043,067,050.05.
f) Main facts:
<p>– In 1996, the Municipality of Itabira/MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, claiming that the operations of the iron mines in Itabira allegedly caused environmental and social damage. In the action, the Municipality filed an adverse judgment against Vale, ordering it to pay indemnity for environmental and social damages for the replenishment of the ecological, history, cultural and landscape complex, in particular that of Morro Cauê.</p> <p>– In the process, there is controversy between the parties over the use of a technical report prepared by company Velloso & Gontijo Consultoria Empresarial S/C at the request of the City Government of the Municipality of Itabira for purposes of any quantification of the alleged damage. Based on the technical report, Vale understands that the loss analysis should be broken down, as indicated in item (i) below.</p>
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<p>– On 08/06/2021, within the scope of case No. 0317.02.002977-1 (referring to the lawsuit in which the agreement where Vale committed to rehabilitate the degraded environment is discussed), the 2nd Civil Court of Itabira decided that the technical report should not be used for evidentiary purposes in this case, due to its nullity for alleged favoring of Vale. Vale filed an appeal with the Court of Appeals of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision.</p> <p>– On 09/23/2022, the TJMG judged the appeal filed by Vale, reversing the decision of the 2nd Civil Court, declaring that the report can be used for the purpose of evidence in the action</p>
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The process was suspended by the 1st Civil Court until the report is added to the case file No. 0317.02.002977-1 (borrowed evidence), in view of the judgement of the TJMG rendered on 09/23/2022.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
For indemnity of environmental and social damages, according to the technical opinion report presented by the Municipality of Itabira in the amount of BRL 857,336,606.80: Possible For indemnity of environmental and social damages, according to the technical opinion report presented by the Municipality of Itabira in the amount of BRL 12,185,730,443.25: Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is relevant, as it involves claiming indemnity for environmental and social damages in the amount of BRL 13,043,067,050.05.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant financial impact.

24. Indemnity Action No. 0029748-94.2002.8.13.0317
a) Court
2 nd Civil Court of Itabira/MG
b) Instance:
Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) – Higher Court
c) Filed on:
09/26/1996
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Municipality of Itabira/MG Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity for environmental damage in the amount of BRL 13,070,134,959.80.
f) Main facts:
<p>– In 1996, the Municipality of Itabira/MG filed a Indemnification Claim against Vale, claiming that Vale had caused property damage to the Municipality due to the exploitation and subsequent closure of the exploitation of mineral resources. According to the Municipality, with the closure of Vale's activities, the Municipality bore the costs of infrastructure, services, health, education and housing for the people who had settled in the region on account of Vale, and that the mineral exploration charge paid by Vale had not properly reimbursed the Municipality's investments. The Municipality requested an adverse judgment against Vale, ordering it to pay the indemnity of civil damages in the amount of BRL 11,638,094,620.69.</p> <p>– In the process, there is controversy between the parties over the use of a technician report prepared by company Velloso & Gontijo Consultoria Empresarial S/C at the request of the Municipality for purposes of any quantification of the alleged damage. Based on the technical report, Vale understands that the loss analysis should be broken down, as indicated in item (i) below.</p>
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

<p>- On 06/22/2021, the 2nd Civil Court decided on the impossibility of precluding the production of expert evidence by the Municipality. Vale filed an appeal with the Court of Appeals of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision.</p> <p>- On 12/16/2021, the TJMG dismissed Vale's appeal, upholding the decision of the 2nd Court. Vale filed an appeal with the STJ against the decision of the TJMG.</p>
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by the STJ of the appeal filed by Vale against the TJMG's decision.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
For indemnity of environmental damage in the amount of BRL 1,993,210,555.58: Possible For indemnity of environmental damage in the amount of BRL 11,076,924,404.22: Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is relevant as it involves claiming indemnities in the amount of BRL 13,070,134,959.80.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant financial impact.
25. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5154226-70.2017.8.13.0024
a) Court
1 st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
1 st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities of Belo Horizonte/MG - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
10/01/2017
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) <u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A. and State of Minas Gerais
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Rights involving the implementation of the Dam Maravilhas III of the Vargem Grande Mine Complex ("Dam Maravilhas III), located in the Municipality of Nova Lima/MG.
f) Main facts:
In 2017, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and the State of Minas Gerais, claiming that the environmental licensing of the Dam Maravilhas III, as well as the regularity and safety of its structure, did not comply with the technical assumptions. Furthermore, it requested that the State of Minas Gerais did not grant environmental licenses for the construction and implementation of the Dam Maravilhas III, and that Vale be prohibited from performing any act related to the implementation of the Dam Maravilhas III.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<p>- On 11/10/2017, the 1st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities granted an injunction, determining that Vale refrained from deploying the Dam Maravilhas III.</p> <p>- On 11/29/2017, the 1st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities repealed the injunction, allowing Vale to continue the implementation of the Dam Maravilhas III. The MP-MG appealed to the Court of Appeals of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision of the 1st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities.</p> <p>- On 02/22/2022, the TJMG upheld the decision of the 1st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities, allowing the implementation of the Dam Maravilhas III.</p>
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The production of expert evidence is awaited for subsequent judgment of the case by the 1 st State Public Finance Court and Instrumentalities.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of shutdown of activities at the Dam Maravilhas III, which is essential for the continuity of operations at the Vargem Grande Mine Complex, Vale could sustain a significant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant operational impact.

26. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0119078-42.2018.8.13.0188 (5021728-34.2022.8.13.0024 new number)
a) Court
2nd Civil Court of Nova Lima/MG
b) Instance:
1 st Court of the Public Treasury and Government Agencies of the Court District of Belo Horizonte - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
10/20/2018
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG). <u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A. and State of Minas Gerais
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
- Rights involving the implementation and operation of the Dams Maravilhas II and III of the Vargem Grande Mine Complex (Dams Maravilhas II and III), located in the Municipality of Nova Lima/MG.

- Obligation to take structural safety measures.
f) Main facts:
- In 2018, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and the State of Minas Gerais, requesting that the State of Minas Gerais did not grant environmental licenses for the construction of the Dam Maravilhas III, and operation of the Dams Maravilhas II and III, and that Vale be prohibited from taking safety measures in the structures. - In 2021, the Court of Appeals of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) determined the meeting in connection with the Public-Interest Civil Action of this item with Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5154226-70.2017.8.13.0024 (process indicated in item 25), and determined the adoption of the new numbering of the Judicial District of BH: 5021728-34.2022.8.13.0024.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 10/08/2018, the 2nd Civil Court granted an injunction, determining that several measures should be taken by Vale, such as refraining from releasing tailings into the dams and the preparation of an emergency and safety action plan. Vale filed an appeal with the TJMG against the decision of the 2nd Civil Court. - On 10/11/2018, the TJMG partially suspended the injunction, establishing that the effects of the TJMG's decision must be in force until the res judicata of the final decision of the process. - On 02/22/2020, the TJMG determined the meeting of this process with ACP 5154226-70.2017.8.13.0024 (process listed in item 25 above) by connection, receiving the new numbering referring to the Judicial District of BH, namely: 5021728-34.2022.8.13.0024.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
After the production of evidence, the process is expected to be tried by the 1 st Court of the Public Treasury and Government Agencies.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of shutdown of activities at the Dam Maravilhas II and III, which is essential for the continuity of operations at the Vargem Grande Mine Complex, Vale could sustain a significant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant operational impact.

27. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000818-88.2020.8.13.0239
a) Court
Single Court of Entre-Rios de Minas/MG
b) Instance:
Single Court of Entre-Rios de Minas/MG - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
09/22/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Municipality of Jeceaba Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Suspension of the operation of Dam 7 at the Viga Mine, located in the Municipalities of Jeceaba/MG and Entre Rios de Minas/MG. Indemnity for collective moral damages in the amount of BRL822,278,690.19.
f) Main facts:
- In 2020, the Municipality of Jeceaba filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting an adverse judgment against the Company, ordering it to: (i) stop discharging tailings at Dam 7, belonging to the Viga Mine, without the issuance of the respective Location and Operating Permit; and (ii) not carry out works on Dam 7 without the issuance of the relevant Construction Permit. Additionally, it required the suspension of Vale's activities, until safety measures are taken to protect human lives and the environment. - In 2021, Vale signed a partial agreement with the Municipality of Jeceaba, committing to taking various safety measures at Dam 7, with the Municipality issuing a construction permit in return for the performance of such interventions in the structure. The process continues in relation to the Operating Permit and other requests from the City Government. - In 2023, Vale and the Municipality of Jeceaba entered into a new agreement to close the lawsuit upon payment of the amount of BRL 30 million, which has already been approved by the Single Court.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 09/24/2020, the Single Court granted an injunction, determining the shutdown of Vale's activities at Dam 7. - On 11/26/2021, the Single Court ratified the partial agreement entered into by and between Vale and the Municipality of Jeceaba regarding the works to increase the structure and issuance of the respective Construction Permit, remaining the judicial dispute in relation to the other requests of the Municipality of Jeceaba contained in item f. - On 07/18/2024, the Single Court ratified the agreement entered into in 2023 between Vale and the Municipality of Jeceaba, providing for the closure of the lawsuit upon payment of BRL 30 million by Vale.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Full compliance with the agreement is awaited for dismissal of the lawsuit.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of shutdown of operations in the Viga Mine, Vale could sustain a material operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale could sustain material operational impact as a result of the shutdown of operations in the Viga Mine. Furthermore, Vale may incur financial costs arising from the payment of collective moral damages.

28. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0026295-47.2012.4.01.3700
a) Court:
8 th Federal Court of São Luís/MA
b) Instance:
8 th Federal Court of São Luís/MA – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
7/22/2012
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos (SMDH), Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI), Centro de Cultura Negra do Maranhão (CNN)
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A. and Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Shutdown of the operation of Expansion of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), and the resulting impact on the outflow of ore production from the S11D Project, located in Pará, with an inestimable financial impact
f) Main facts:
– In 2012, SMDH, CIMI and CNN filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting the suspension of the licensing process for the EFC Expansion. The plaintiffs claimed that the environmental licenses granted by IBAMA were based on an environmental study that did not sufficiently analyze the global impacts generated by the work, with the environmental licenses having been unduly fragmented, in order to distort Vale's obligation to promote proper environmental compensation and proportional to the project. – In 2017, the EFC expansion works were completed.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
– On 07/26/2012, the 8 th Federal Court granted an injunction, by determining the suspension of all the works and activities related to the expansion of the Vale EFC. Vale and IBAMA filed an appeal with the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) against the decision. – On 09/13/2012, the TRF-1 decided to suspend the injunction. – On 09/15/2014, the 8 th Federal Court rejected the request for injunction for IBAMA and Vale to submit organizational documents for the licensing process for the EFC expansion.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
After the production of evidence phase, the process is expected to be tried by the 8 th Federal Court.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of suspension of the EFC Expansion operation, Vale could sustain relevant operational impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain material operational impact, resulting in difficulty in the outflow of production from the Carajás Project and S11D, in addition to difficulty in providing passenger train services, general cargo transport and integrated operation with the North-South Railway.

29. Notice of Violation No. 02001.019819/2020-18 (2T2HCA83)
a) Court
Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA)
b) Instance:
Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) – 1st Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
08/13/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : IBAMA
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL 1.500.000,00, for alleged environmental damage caused by a shipwreck.
f) Main facts:
– In 2020, IBAMA issued a notice of violation against Vale, applying a fine for alleged environmental damage caused by a shipwreck, which occurred in June 2020, off the coast of Maranhão, of the iron ore carrier MV Stellar Banner, flying the flag of the Marshall Islands, chartered by Vale from Polaris Shipping Co. Ltda. (Polaris), which had departed from the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal bound for Qingdao, China, loaded with approximately 295 Mt of iron ore produced by Vale.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

There are no relevant decisions on the merits.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment of the case by IBAMA is awaited, given that Vale filed its defense in April 2021.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain a material operational impact. In addition, Vale may sustain reputational damage, as the notice of violation relates to an accident with major environmental proportions that received widespread national and international media coverage.

30. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1059046-89.2020.4.01.3700
a) Court:
8th Federal Court of São Luís – Judicial District of Maranhão
b) Instance:
8th Federal Court of São Luís – Judicial District of Maranhão – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
12/14/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity for alleged environmental damage caused by the sinking of a ship chartered by Vale to transport ore, to be determined in liquidation, in addition to reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Government.
f) Main facts:
- In 2020, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting an adverse judgment against Vale, ordering it to pay indemnity for alleged environmental damage caused by the sinking, which occurred in June 2020 off the coast of Maranhão, of the iron ore carrier MV Stellar Banner, flying the flag of the Marshall Islands, chartered by Vale to Polaris Shipping Co. Ltda. (Polaris), which had departed from the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal bound for Qingdao, China, loaded with approximately 295 Mt of iron ore produced by Vale. Additionally, the MPF requested the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Government with the ship's salvage operation.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 08/16/2024, the 8th Federal Court denied the MPF's request to hold a hearing, determining that it should be held only after the conclusion of the judicial expertise. In the same decision, the 8th Federal Court ordered the summons of the expert to designate a date for the start of the expert examination to be carried out to investigate the alleged environmental damage caused by the sinking of a ship chartered by Vale to Polaris.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The process is in the procedural evidentiary phase, awaiting the conclusion of judicial expertise.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Discussion on compensation for alleged environmental damage: Possible. Discussion on reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Government: Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process could result in damage to Vale's image, due to the possibility of linking Vale to the waste and oil leakage into the ocean, as well as unknown financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale could sustain relevant reputational impact, due to a possible correlation between Vale and the waste and oil leakage into the ocean. Moreover, Vale could sustain a financial impact, resulting from the payment of indemnity for environmental damages of inestimable value.

31. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0002383-85.2012.4.01.3905
a) Court:
Federal Single Court of Redenção/PA
b) Instance:
Federal Single Court of Redenção/PA – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
05/28/2012
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A., National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), and State of Pará
<u>Assistant Co-Parties</u> : Kakarekre Indigenous Association of Defense of the Xikrin People of the Djudjeko, Tuto Pombo Indigenous Association, Porekro Indigenous Association of Defense of the Xikrin People of the Cateté, Pore Kayapó Indigenous Association, Bayprã Indigenous Association of Defense of the Xikrin People of the Oodja
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
- Suspension of nickel extraction at the Onça Puma Mine, located in the Municipality of Ourilândia do Norte/PA - Indemnity for material and moral damages, of inestimable value.

f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2012, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, the State of Pará and FUNAI, seeking the suspension of nickel extraction operations at the Onça Puma Mine, due to the alleged impact on the indigenous communities of Xikrin do Cateté and Kayapó. - In 2021, Vale and the Xikrin Indigenous Community entered into a global agreement for the dismissal of all lawsuits to which they were party. - In 2022, Vale and the Kayapó Indigenous Community entered into a global agreement for the dismissal of all lawsuits to which they were party. With the signing of the agreements, two amounts of monthly allowance were established, namely: BRL BRL1,7 million for the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Cateté Indigenous Land, and BRL BRL1,5 million for the Kayapó Indigenous Community. - In 2022, Vale and the Public Prosecutor's Office in Redenção (PR-RDO), as a member of the MPF, resumed negotiations to build a possible conciliation on requests of an environmental nature. - In 2022, Vale requested the extension of the suspension of the process due to the negotiations with the MPF to conclude an agreement that ends the discussions involving the environmental aspects of the process.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 10/18/2012, the Federal Single Court rejected the request for an injunction claimed by the MPF, for the suspension of Nickel extraction activities at the Onça Puma Mine. The MPF filed an appeal with the Federal Regional Court of the First Region (TRF-1) against the decision. - On 06/02/015, after an appeal by the MPF, the Federal Single Court accepted the MPF's request, determining that Vale should deposit BRL417,229.50 per month, to be distributed proportionally among the villages that make up the Xikrin Indigenous Land. The MPF appealed to the TRF-1 against the decision. - On 07/14/2015, the TRF-1 granted an injunction, determining the increase in Vale's monthly deposit obligation to BRL 1,000,000.00 per village affected by the project, as well as the immediate shutdown of operations at the Onça Puma Mine. The parties filed appeals to the Federal Supreme Court (STF) against the decision. - On 09/16/2019, after appeals filed by the parties and decisions to suspend and release activities at the Onça Puma Mine, the President of the STF decided to fully release the operation of Vale's project at the Onça Puma Mine, as well as the survey by the Xikrin of the values deposited by Vale in a judicial account throughout the process. - On 03/04/2022, the Federal Single Court ratified in full the agreement entered into with the Xikrin, starting the implementation of the established actions. - On 10/10/2022, the Federal Single Court ratified in full the agreement entered into with the Kayapó, starting the implementation of the established actions. - On 07/16/2024, the Federal Single Court ordered the suspension of the proceedings until 01/31/2025, in view of the negotiations for a possible agreement between Vale and the MPF, which may end the proceedings.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The resumption of the progress of the proceeding is awaited, given that the deadline for suspension (01/31/2025) has elapsed.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
In relation to requests of an environmental nature: Possible Regarding requests of a socioeconomic nature: Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
If operations at the Onça Puma Mine are suspended, Vale could suffer a material operational impact. It may also be ordered to indemnify environmental damage, of inestimable value.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain material operational and financial impact.

32. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1000305-06.2018.4.01.3901
a) Court:
2 nd Federal Civil Court of the Judiciary Subsection of Marabá/PA
b) Instance:
2 nd Federal Civil Court of the Judiciary Subsection of Marabá/PA - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
07/10/2018
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Associação Indígena Bayaprá de Defesa do Povo Xikrin do O-Odjã, Associação Indígena Kakarekré de Defesa do Povo Xikrin do Djudjekô, Associação Indígena Porekrô de Defesa do Povo Xikrin do Cateté and Associação Bebô Xikrin do Bacajá <u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A., Salobo Metais S. A. (SALOBO), Federal Government, Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI), Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA), Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBIO), Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN), Agência Nacional de Mineração (ANM) and Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shutdown of the operations of the Salobo Mine, located in the Municipality of Marabá/PA - Indemnity in the amount equivalent to five (05) minimum wages per month, per indigenous member of the applicant indigenous community, by the end of the project. - Amount assigned to the case by the 2nd Federal Civil Court. BRL 2,000,000,000.00.
f) Main facts:

- In 2018, the Indigenous Associations filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and other defendants, requesting (i) the suspension of the Salobo Mine Operating License and the shutdown of the mine operations; (ii) that Vale should carry out an Indigenous Component Study (ECI) of the Salobo project; (iii) that Vale compensates the indigenous people in the allegedly affected areas.
- In 2020, the process was suspended for dialogue and discussions on an agreement between Vale and the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Cateté Indigenous Land that ended all actions in which Vale and the associations that represent this community are part of the process.
- In 2021, upon Vale's application, the 2nd Federal Civil Court suspended the proceeding due to negotiations of an agreement with the Public Prosecution Office (MPF) and Indigenous Associations within the scope of Public-Interest Civil Action 002383-85.2012.4.01.3905 (described in item 31).
- In 2021, Vale and the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Cateté Indigenous Land entered into a global agreement for the dismissal of all lawsuits to which they were party.
- In 2022, the 2nd Federal Civil Court ratified the agreement entered into, dismissed the lawsuit without prejudice in relation to the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Bacajá Indigenous Land, understanding that there would be no useful result of the process for this community. The Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Bacajá Indigenous Land filed an appeal against the decision that dismissed the proceeding.
- In 2023, Vale and Salobo presented a defense against the appeal filed by the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Bacajá Indigenous Land.
- In 2023, the case was referred to the Federal Regional Court of the First Region (TRF-1), for judgment on the appeal filed by the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Bacajá Indigenous Land.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 06/19/2019, the 2nd Federal Civil Court rejected requests for injunctions to suspend Vale's operations at the Salobo Mine and for Vale's obligation to pay the monthly amount, and decided that Salobo and Vale should carry out the Indigenous Component Study (ECI), to assess the existence or otherwise of the project's impacts on the Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous Land (IL).
- On 06/08/2022, the 2nd Federal Civil Court ratified the agreement entered into between the parties, and, consequently, dismissed the action with prejudice in relation to the Xikrin Indigenous Community of the Cateté Indigenous Land. In the same decision, the 2nd Federal Civil Court dismissed the proceeding without prejudice in relation to the Xikrin Indigenous Association of the Trinchira Bacajá Indigenous Land. The Bacajá Xikrin Indigenous Community filed an appeal against the decision with the TRF-1.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

Judgment is awaited by the TRF-1 of the appeal filed by the Xikrin Indigenous Association of the Trinchira Bacajá Indigenous Land, against the decision that dismissed the process without prejudice.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):

Possible

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

In the event of suspension of operations in the Salobo Mine, Vale could sustain a material operational impact. It may also be ordered to indemnify material and moral damages, of inestimable value.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may sustain material operational and financial impact.

33. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1001462-67.2025.4.01.3901

a) Court:

2nd Federal Civil and Criminal Court of the Judiciary Subsection of the City of Marabá/PA

b) Instance:

2nd Federal Civil and Criminal Court of the Judiciary Subsection of the City of Marabá/PA - Trial Court

c) Filed on:

02/21/2025

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)

Defendant(s): Vale S.A., State of Pará and Federal Government

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

- Amount assigned to the case by the MPF: BRL10,000,000.00, referring to Vale's alleged obligation to pay for medical treatment of the Xikrin indigenous people due to the contamination of the Cateté river.

f) Main facts:

- In February 2025, the MPF filed this Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP) against Vale, and other co-defendants, claiming that the contamination of the Cateté river, which would be Vale's responsibility, was causing the contamination of the Xikrin indigenous people with high levels of heavy metals, and, as a result, it requested that the company be obliged to pay for the treatment of the indigenous people. The case was assigned to the 1st Federal Civil and Criminal Court of the Judicial Subsection of Marabá/PA.

- In March 2025, Vale submitted its preliminary statement, claiming: (i) the existence of a report issued by experts linked to the Federal Single Court of Redenção/PA, which concluded that Vale is not the source of contamination of the Cateté River; (ii) that the matter discussed in this proceeding is related to the matters discussed in ACP No. 0002383-85.2012.4.01.3905; (iii) the natural presence of metals in parameters above those set forth by law on dates prior to the installation and operation of the Onça Puma mine projects and in locations upstream of this project; (iv) that Vale already transfers resources to the indigenous people to invest in actions to improve the quality of health of the Xikrin indigenous

people, and provides complementary health services provided by the Government, limited to the standards established by the National Agency for Complementary Health.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 02/25/2025, the 1st Federal Civil and Criminal Court of Marabá declared to have no jurisdiction to hear and judge this case, determining its referral to the 2nd Federal Civil and Criminal Court of Marabá. - On 03/27/2025, the 2nd Federal Civil and Criminal Court declared to have no jurisdiction to hear and judge the case, recognizing the relationship of the subject matter of the case with the subject matter of Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0002383-85.2012.4.01.3905, judged by the Single Federal Civil and Criminal Court of Redenção]. Therefore, it ordered that the case be referred for judgment by the Single Federal Court. - On April 10, 2025, the MPF filed an interlocutory appeal with the TRF1st Region, in Brasília, against the decision, seeking to maintain the judgment of the case by the 2nd Federal Civil and Criminal Court of Marabá.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The proceeding is at the evidentiary phase.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of loss, Vale may sustain reputational damage and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain reputational damage and damage to its image, as it is a matter related to the indigenous community. In addition, it may be required to pay for the long-term treatment of indigenous people and ancillary actions, such as travel, lodging and installation of health infrastructure. In addition, this proceeding may produce effects in ACP No. 0002383-85.2012.4.01.3905.

34. Class Action No. 0008974-12.2013.4.02.5001 (5036954-20.2022.8.08.0024)
a) Court
5 th Court of the State and Municipal Public Treasury, Public Records, Environment and Health of the Judicial District of Vitória/ES
b) Instance:
Court of Appeals of Espírito Santo (TJES)
c) Filed on:
09/19/2013
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Eraylton Moreschi Junior
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : ArcelorMittal Brasil S.A. and Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity to the Unified Health System (SUS) for excessive disbursements in the treatment of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases due to air pollution in Major Vitória/ES in the amount of BRL BRL299,172,005.30.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2013, Mr. Eraylton Moreschi Junior filed a Class Action against Vale and ArcelorMittal, questioning the emission of particulates and industrial gases in the air in the region of Major Vitória/ES, allegedly generating excessive costs for SUS due to the treatment of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in the region's residents. - In 2023, Vale filed a response to the lawsuit before the 5th Court of the State and Municipal Public Treasury, Public Records, Environment and Health.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 01/13/2014, the 4th Federal Civil Court of Vitória/ES declared lack of jurisdiction of the Federal Court to judge the action, assigning the process to the State Court (5th Court of State and Municipal Public Treasury, Public Records, Environment and Health). Mr. Eraylton Moreschi Junior filed appeals with the Court of Appeals of Espírito Santo and the Federal Supreme Court (STF) against the decision. - On 01/16/2022, the STF decided the conflict of jurisdiction, confirming the decision of the 4th Federal Civil Court and referring the case for judgment by the 5th Court of the State and Municipal Public Treasury, Public Records, Environment and Health. - On 06/25/2024, the 5th Court of the State and Municipal Public Treasury, Public Records, Environment and Health issued a judgment of dismissal of the case without prejudice, considering that the plaintiff opted for an inappropriate route (Class Action) to plead his alleged right. The plaintiff filed an appeal with the TJES against the decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The appeal filed by the plaintiff is pending.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process could result in damage to Vale's image, due to the possibility of linking Vale's operation in Tubarão to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases of inhabitants of the region. Additionally, it can result in invaluable financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a relevant reputational and financial impact.

35. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0006596-30.2006.4.02.5001
a) Court
4th Federal Civil Court of Vitória/ES
b) Instance:
4th Federal Civil Court of Vitória/ES – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
07/07/2006
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): ANAMA – National Association of Friends of the Environment Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), Municipality of Vitória, State of Espírito Santo, State Secretariat for the Environment and Water Resources (IEMA), Federal Government, and Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Compensation to the Espírito Santo community, as a result of the pollution allegedly caused by Vale in the Greater Vitória region. Individual compensation to the residents of Greater Vitória, due to the alleged damage to physical and mental health, real estate devaluation, among other related damages.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2014, the expert opinion produced in the proceeding concluded that Vale implemented the best practices for reducing emissions and particulates, but suggested the implementation of improvements in the proceedings involving water resources. Regarding the emission of particulates, they pointed out that they did not have sufficient tools for expert analysis, concluding that it was necessary to carry out a complementary expert opinion. - In 2018, the MPF, the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Espírito Santo (MPES), IEMA and Vale signed an Environmental Engagement Agreement (TCA), which established obligations for large investments in improvements related to the increase in the control of atmospheric emissions at the Port of Tubarão and in the pelletizing plants. The parties requested the judicial approval of the TCA, with the resulting dismissal of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 11/14/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court ordered the preparation of a complementary technical test to assess Vale's contribution to the air quality of the Metropolitan Region. Vale filed an appeal Regional Federal Court of the 2nd Region (TRF-2) against the judgement. - On 04/14/2024, due to the filing of Vale's appeal to the TRF-2, the 4th Civil Court suspended the proceeding until the appeal is adjudicated. - On 09/11/2024, the TRF-2 decided to uphold the decision that determined the holding of the complementary technical test.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The complementary technical test determined by the TRF-2 is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer a significant financial impact. Furthermore, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer inestimable financial impact. In addition, it may suffer reputational damage, in view of the link of Vale's image to the pollution of Greater Vitória and alleged damage to the health of the surrounding community.
36. Notice of Violation No. AI 7915B
a) Court
State Department of the Environment of Maranhão (SEMA)
b) Instance:
SEMA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/22/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): SEMA Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL4,531,380.00, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In November 2023, SEMA issued a Notice of Violation (AI) attributing to Vale responsibility for the destruction of natural vegetation in an area considered to be of permanent preservation (84 hectares), due to the fire resulting from the overturning of 20 TCT wagons at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the Municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré, according to Technical Report 70/23 (supervision of environmental emergencies). - In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to SEMA.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 01/30/2025, SEMA issued a decision maintaining the AI and the fine applied. Vale filed an administrative appeal with the higher court of SEMA.
h) Stage of the proceeding:

Judgment by SEMA on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

37. Notice of Violation No. AI 7918B
a) Court
State Department of the Environment of Maranhão (SEMA)
b) Instance:
SEMA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/22/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): SEMA Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL54,350,000.00, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
- In November 2023, SEMA issued a Notice of Violation (AI) attributing to Vale the release of oil or oily substances (2,360,000 liters of fuel) due to the overturning of 20 TCT wagons at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the Municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré, according to Technical Report 70/23 (supervision of environmental emergencies). - In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to SEMA.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 01/30/2025, SEMA issued a decision maintaining the AI and the fine applied. Vale filed an administrative appeal with the higher court of SEMA.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Judgment by SEMA on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

38. Notice of Violation No. AI 7920B
a) Court
State Department of the Environment of Maranhão (SEMA)
b) Instance:
SEMA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/22/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): SEMA Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL 54,350,000.00, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
- In November 2023, SEMA issued a Notice of Violation (AI) attributing to Vale the non-compliance with the Emergency Response Plan – PAE, with regard to the availability and mobilization of materials at the emergency response bases (failure in the availability of LGE product for use by the emergency brigades to fight the fire that occurred in the state of São Paulo). the overturning of 20 wagons (2,360,000 liters of fuel) at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the Municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré, according to Technical Report 70/23. - In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to SEMA.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 01/30/2025, SEMA issued a decision maintaining the AI and the fine applied. Vale filed an administrative appeal with the higher court of SEMA.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Judgment by SEMA on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

39. Notice of Violation No. AI 7923B
a) Court
State Department of the Environment of Maranhão (SEMA)
b) Instance:
SEMA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/22/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): SEMA Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL54,350,000.00, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
- In November 2023, SEMA issued a Notice of Violation (AI) attributing to Vale the conduct of causing soil pollution due to the overturning of 20 wagons, spillage and burning of 2,360,000 liters of fuel at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the Municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré, according to Technical Report 70/23 (Supervision of Environmental Emergencies). - In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to SEMA.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 01/30/2025, SEMA issued a decision maintaining the AI and the fine applied. Vale filed an administrative appeal with the higher court of SEMA.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Judgment by SEMA on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

40. Notice of Violation No. AI 7924B
a) Court
State Department of the Environment of Maranhão (SEMA)
b) Instance:
SEMA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/22/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): SEMA Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL 8,000,000.00, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
- In November 2023, SEMA issued a Notice of Violation (AI) attributing water pollution to Vale due to the overturning of 20 wagons, spillage and burning of 2,360,000 liters of fuel at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré, according to Technical Report 70/23 (supervision of environmental emergencies). - In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to SEMA.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 01/30/2025, SEMA issued a decision maintaining the AI and reducing the fine applied from BRL 54,350,000.00 to BRL 8,000,000.00. Vale filed an administrative appeal with the higher court of SEMA.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Judgment by SEMA on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

41. Notice of Violation No. AI 7925B
a) Court
State Department of the Environment of Maranhão (SEMA)
b) Instance:
SEMA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/22/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : SEMA
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine in the amount of BRL 5,000,000.00, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
- In November 2023, SEMA issued a Notice of Violation (AI) attributing to Vale the air pollution due to the overturning of 20 wagons, spillage and burning of 2,360,000 liters of fuel at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the Municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré, according to Technical Report 70/23 (supervision of environmental emergencies).
- In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to SEMA.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 01/30/2025, SEMA issued a decision maintaining the AI and reducing the fine applied from BRL 54,350,000.00 to BRL 5,000,000.00. Vale filed an administrative appeal with the higher court of SEMA.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Judgment by SEMA on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

42. Notice of Violation No. AI 024/2023
a) Court
Municipal Department of the Environment of Alto Alegre do Pindaré/MA
b) Instance:
Municipal Department of the Environment of Alto Alegre do Pindaré/MA – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
11/27/2023
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Municipal Department of the Environment of Alto Alegre do Pindaré/MA
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Administrative fine, in the amount of BRL 27,882,637.36, for alleged environmental damage.
f) Main facts:
- In November 2023, the Municipal Department of the Environment issued a Notice of Violation (AI), attributing to Vale various environmental damages (atmospheric, soil, water pollution, in app), in addition to embarrassing the inspection of the environmental agency, due to the fire resulting from the overturning of 20 TCT wagons at km 244 of the Carajás Railroad (EFC), in the municipality of Alto Alegre do Pindaré.

- In December 2023, Vale submitted an administrative defense to the Municipal Department of the Environment.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 04/04/2024, the Municipal Department of the Environment of Alto Alegre do Pindaré summoned Vale to pay the amount of the environmental fine or file a final appeal, even though there was no administrative decision of the trial court. Vale filed an appeal with the Appellate court of the Municipal Secretariat for the Environment against the decision.
- On 02/25/2025, the Appellate court of the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment upheld the decision rendered by the trial court of the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment on 04/04/2024.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Dismissal of the case is awaited. Vale is analyzing the possibility of filing an annulment action.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The AI was issued due to an accident of major environmental proportions at the EFC in recent years, in which there was great publicity in the media at the national and international level, so that it may result in reputational damage to the Company. In addition, Vale may suffer material operational impact. The sum of the notices of violation drawn up against Vale that investigate the facts related to the aforementioned accident totals more than BRL150 million.

43. Legal Transaction Annulment Action No. 1050306-06.2024.4.01.3700
a) Court:
3 rd Federal Court of the Judiciary Chapter of Maranhão
b) Instance:
3 rd Federal Court of the Judiciary Chapter of Maranhão - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
06/18/2024
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Vale S/A Defendant(s): WT Participações Ltda. (WT Participações), BrInfra Terminais Ltda. (Br Infra) and State of Maranhão
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Annulment of the real estate purchase and sale agreement entered into by the State of Maranhão with WT Participações and BR Infra, suspension of the installation of the port terminal and protection of Vale's possession rights over the property.
f) Main facts:
- In 2024, Vale filed a lawsuit seeking to cancel a property purchase and sale agreement entered into in 2019 by the State of Maranhão with WT Participações and BR Infra. The property is the domain of the Federal Government, which had entered into an agreement with Vale, in 1979, for the assignment of the property for the implementation of the Carajás project. In addition, Vale requested the suspension of activities in the port terminal that WT Participações and BR Infra intend to implement in the acquired property and/or to protect the possession of Vale's possession rights over the property.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 06/20/2024, the 3 rd Federal Court declined to consider the injunction, stating that it would analyze it only after the defendants presented their defense. - Vale submitted a request for reconsideration.
- On 07/24/2024, when judging Vale's request for reconsideration, the 3 rd Federal Court maintained its position, noting that the execution of any physical works in the area in dispute, if granted, should be suspended until a subsequent conciliation hearing, which will be designated for a time after the deadline for the presentation of a defense by the defendants.
- On 02/21/2025, the 3 rd Federal Court rejected the preliminary injunction request. Vale filed an appeal with the Federal Regional Court of the 1 st Region (TRF-1) against this decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by TRF-1 of the appeal filed by Vale. Moreover, the beginning of the evidentiary phase within the scope of the 3 rd Federal Court is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer operational impacts at Porto Norte, located in São Luís/MA.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer operational impacts, since the area subject to the assignment agreement entered into in 1979 between the Federal Government and Vale, which is of interest to Vale for future expansions and mitigation of possible operational impacts on Porto Norte, is overlapped by the area subject to the litigation.

(1.4.) Labor

44. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0001143-70.2024.5.17.0006

a) Court:
6 th Labor Court of Vitória/ES
b) Instance:
6 th Labor Court of Vitória/ES – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
08/09/2024
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Sindicato dos Trabalhadores em Empresas Ferroviárias do ES/MG (Sindfer)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Prohibition of the use of a single-drive system (one driver per locomotive). Compensation for labor amounts due as an intra-workday break, with no estimable amounts at the moment. Collective moral damages to train drivers in the amount of 2% of Vale's annual revenue. Individual moral damages in the amount of BRL100,000.00 to be paid to the train drivers. Payment of loneliness allowance for all train drivers, with no estimable values at the moment.
f) Main facts:
- In 2024, Sindfer filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to immediately refrain from using the single-driver system (one driver per locomotive) in the rail transport of ore and to replace the single-driver system with the dual-drive system (two drivers per locomotive) in the rail transport of ore. In addition, it requested that Vale be ordered to provide the drivers in charge of this transport with better working conditions, payment of intra-workday breaks, loneliness allowance and individual moral damages, in addition to collective moral damages.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 08/19/2024, the 6th Labor Court rejected Sindfer's request for urgency to immediately abstain from using the single-way system, and to use the double drive system in the transport of ore by Vale, as it considered that Sindfer's request requires evidentiary delay, and it is reckless to grant the injunction without the production of evidence.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Proceeding at the evidentiary phase.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Request for replacement of the single-drive system with the dual-drive system: Possible Request for payment of the intra-workday break: Possible Request for payment of loneliness allowance: Possible Claims for indemnity for individual moral damages: Possible Claims for indemnity for collective moral damages: Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain a material operational impact. Furthermore, Vale may suffer inestimable financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may be required to use the dual driving system in the transportation of ore, with a relevant operational impact, in addition to suffering an inestimable financial impact.

45. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0000184-50.2022.5.08.0126
a) Court:
2nd Labor Court of Parauapebas/PA
b) Instance:
2nd Labor Court of Parauapebas/PA – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
03/10/2022
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Labor Prosecution Office of the State of Pará (MPT-PA)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Collective moral damages in the amount of BRL 323,906,434.99 as a result of the exposure of workers in the High Rescue Zone of the Carajás project. Obligation to take various safety measures to protect the life and physical integrity of workers in the Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS) of the Pera Jusante Dam.
f) Main facts:
- In 2022, as a result of an administrative proceeding (IC No. 000022.2019.08.002/7), the MPT-PA filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, with the aim of preventing workers from remaining in the ZAS of the Pera Jusante Dam, at the Serra Norte Mine, in Pará, in addition to the implementation of safety measures and compensation for collective moral damages in the amount of BRL 293,500,000.00. - In June 2022, Vale and the MPT-PA signed the first partial agreement, which was ratified before the 2nd Labor Court, through which Vale committed to comply with several do's and don'ts obligations, including: (i) safety training for workers; (ii) compliance with obligations provided for in the Regular Inspection and Safety Report (RISR) on the execution of works and services; (iii) installation of an alarm system, sirens and other warning mechanisms, ensuring immediate awareness by workers in case of emergency; (iv) maintenance and updating of the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM), in addition to ensuring its dissemination to workers and others involved and verifying its compliance; (v)

<p>monitoring compliance with the Security Plan; (vi) preparation and dissemination of a rotogram; (vii) access control to the Self-Rescue Zone; (viii) provision of transportation, including in emergency situations; (ix) monitoring of the Dam structures; (x) adoption of several other control and safety measures for the Pera Jusante Dam and the workers.</p> <p>- In September 2022, the parties signed a new partial agreement, which was ratified before the 2nd Labor Court, through which Vale undertook to: (i) prevent workers from remaining in the ZAS of the Pera Jusante Dam, except for those necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Dam and its structures; (ii) install a deflector barrier that will exclude certain structures from the ZAS. In the event of non-compliance with any of these obligations, Vale will also be subject to the payment of a fine of BRL 50,000.00 per obligation not complied with.</p> <p>- In February 2023, the parties entered into agreements on the adoption of safety measures to protect the life and physical integrity of workers working within the ZAS areas of the Pera Jusante Dam, as well as on collective moral damage in the amount of BRL 5,000,000.00, without such payment constituting the recognition of collective moral damage. Also, under the aforementioned agreement, the parties defined a deadline for the construction of the deflector barrier, to be delivered in September 2023. After a judicial inspection carried out, the MPT-PA issued an opinion, attesting to the fulfillment of part of the obligations assumed. After the deadline for delivery of the deflector barrier, Vale presented a report demonstrating compliance with the obligations, as well as the study of the new slick, already filed with the ANM, via SIGBM. The MPT-PA, after analyzing the material and the opinion of its technical expert, attested that there was no evidence of non-compliance with the obligations.</p>
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 06/29/2022, the 2nd Labor Court ratified the first partial agreement entered into between Vale and the MPT-PA.</p> <p>- On 09/21/2022, the 2nd Labor Court ratified a new partial agreement entered into between the parties.</p> <p>- On 02/09/2023, the 2nd Labor Court ratified an agreement with the extension of the delivery of the deflector barrier and payment by Vale of BRL 5 million, without entailing the recognition of the origin of the collective moral damages.</p> <p>- On 02/29/2024, the 2nd Labor Court certified the fulfillment of all obligations provided for in the agreements by Vale, and there were no pending issues by the company.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The case was filed on 06/19/2024.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Fine due to possible non-compliance with the obligation to do provided for in the agreement: Possible. Collective moral damages BRL5,000,000.00: Likely. Collective moral damages BRL363,372,230.80: Remote.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:</p> <p>The lawsuit addresses the safety of workers in dams. Failure to comply with obligations assumed by Vale may result in damage to its image and operation.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>If non-compliance with the ratified agreement is identified, Vale may still be required to pay the fines provided for in the transaction, and shut down the activities allocated at Downstream Pera.</p>

<p>46. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0000080-85.2022.5.08.0117</p>
<p>a) Court:</p> <p>2nd Labor Court of Marabá/PA</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>2nd Labor Court of Marabá/PA - Trial Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>03/04/2022</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceedings:</p> <p><u>Plaintiff(s)</u>: Labor Prosecution Office of the State of Pará (MPT-PA) <u>Defendant(s)</u>: Salobo Metais and Vale S.A.</p>
<p>e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>Collective moral damages in the amount of BRL323,906,434.99. Obligation to take various safety measures to protect the life and physical integrity of workers in the Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS) of the Mirim Dam of Salobo Mine, in Pará.</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <p>- In 2022, as a result of an administrative procedure (IC No. 000022.2019.08.002/7), the MPT-PA filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and Salobo Metais, aimed at preventing workers from staying in the ZAS of Mirim Dam of Salobo Mine, in Pará.</p> <p>- In June 2022, the parties held a conciliation hearing at the 2nd Labor Court, in which a partial agreement was signed between Vale and MPT-PA, through which Vale undertook to comply with part of the obligations to do listed, among them: (i) preparation of reports and technical studies on the Mirim Dam; (ii) carrying out safety training for workers; (iii) maintenance and dissemination among workers of the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM); (iv) adoption of various control and safety measures for the Mirim Dam and workers. The parties were unable to reach an agreement on the fine in the event of non-compliance with Vale's obligations, and therefore it was not possible to ratify the agreement on the actual day.</p> <p>- In July 2022, the parties complemented the agreement and ratified it before the 2nd Labor Court, under which Salobo Metais assumed other obligations to do, such as (i) compliance with obligations set forth in the Regular Inspection and Safety Report (RISR) on the execution of works and services; (ii) the installation of an alarm system, sirens and other warning mechanisms, ensuring immediate awareness by workers in case of emergency; (iii) the establishment of a communication and approach procedure for removing unauthorized workers; (iv) the provision of transportation,</p>

<p>including in emergencies; (v) monitoring of the Dam structures; (vi) adoption of several other control and safety measures for the Mirim Dam and workers. In the event of non-compliance by the defendants with any of the obligations provided for in the agreement, the companies will be subject to the payment of a fine of BRL 50,000.00 per obligation not complied with.</p> <p>- In September 2022, the parties signed a new agreement, duly ratified before the 2nd Labor Court, through which Salobo Metais assumed other obligations, including: (i) prohibition of workers from staying in the ZAS of the Mirim Dam, except for those strictly necessary for its operation and maintenance and that of its structures; and (ii) demobilization or isolation of certain structures. In the event of non-compliance with any of these obligations, the defendants will also be subject to the payment of a fine of BRL 50,000.00 per item not complied with.</p> <p>- In 2023, in parties entered into an agreement on the taking of safety measures to protect the life and physical integrity of workers that work in the ZAS of the Mirim Dam, and collective moral damages amounting to five million reais (BRL 5,000,000.00), without such payment constituting the recognition of collective moral damage. On that occasion, the parties agreed on a new deadline for the delivery of the workshop outside the ZAS and the demobilization of employees for this new office. After a judicial inspection and documentary analysis, the MPT-PA presented a report listing all obligations and their compliance.</p>
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 07/05/2022, the 2nd Labor Court ratified an agreement entered into between the parties, encompassing obligations to do, such as installation of an alarm system (sirens or other warning mechanisms), implementation of communication procedures and approach for the removal of workers, issuance of work permits (PTS) to workers who access ZAS, among others.</p> <p>- On 09/20/2022, the 2nd Labor Court ratified a new agreement entered into between the parties, encompassing other obligations to do, such as preventing workers who are not necessary to perform activities at the Mirim Dam from staying in the ZAS, providing and demobilizing structures that are within the ZAS (sewage treatment plant (ETE), centralized workshop, warehouse, Salobo III carriers, among others), with the judgment of collective moral damages pending.</p> <p>- On 02/08/2023, the 2nd Labor Court ratified an agreement regarding the extension of the completion of the new workshop in ZAS and the payment by Vale of BRL5 million, without entailing the recognition of the origin of the collective moral damages.</p> <p>- On 10/07/2023, the 2nd Labor Court issued an order considering all the obligations assumed by Salobo to have been fulfilled.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The case was filed on 01/30/2024</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Fine due to possible non-compliance with the obligation to do provided for in the agreement: Possible. Collective moral damages BRL5,000,000.00: Likely. Collective moral damages BRL363,372,230.80: Remote.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:</p> <p>Any failure to comply with obligations assumed by Vale may result in damage to its image and operation.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>Vale may suffer damage to its image since the process addresses the safety of workers in dams. Furthermore, Vale's operation may suffer damage due to the stoppage of the operation. In addition, the Company may suffer a financial impact, resulting from fines provided for in the transaction, in addition to the stoppage of the operation.</p>

<p>47. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0016167-64.2017.5.16.0022</p>
<p>a) Court:</p> <p>7th Labor Court of São Luís/MA</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>Regional Labor Court – 16th Region (TRT-MA) – Appellate Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>02/02/2017</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceedings:</p> <p>Plaintiff(s): Union of Workers in Railway Companies of the States of Maranhão, Pará and Tocantins (STEFEM) Defendant(s): Vale S.A.</p>
<p>e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>Vale's right to use a single driver system (one train driver per locomotive). Compensation for labor funds in an inestimable amount, resulting from the lack of value attribution by STEFEM. Payment of individual and collective moral damages.</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <p>- In 2017, STEFEM filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting, in the context of an interlocutory relief, that Vale cease the use of the single-way system and grant intra-workday breaks to drivers. In addition, STEFEM requested that Vale be ordered to pay various labor fees in favor of the injured train drivers, as well as the payment of compensation for collective moral damages and individual moral damages.</p> <p>- This proceeding is being processed jointly with case No. 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001 (listed below in item 48 of this report on labor lawsuits), in which there are, in addition to the requests for termination of the railway single-conductor regime and concession of an intra-workday break, a request for the application of obligations related to health and safety on Vale (namely, ensuring access to restrooms and hygiene conditions in locomotives, supplying locomotive lavatories, promoting waste disposal and treatment, providing acoustic insulation in locomotive cabins, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) to drivers and maintaining air conditioning systems in locomotives).</p>

<p>- All procedural acts performed in this proceeding will be used for case No. 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001 (filed by the Labor Public Prosecutor's Office/MA), which has been suspended (since 2021), pending a final decision on this proceeding.</p>
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 05/04/2020, the 7th Labor Court rejected Vale's request for recognition of the statute of limitations of the claims presented in the records of this Public-Interest Civil Action. Vale filed an appeal (Writ of Mandamus No. 0016421-98.2020.5.16-0000 – procedural incident) against the decision of the 7th Labor Court.</p> <p>- On 11/24/2020, the Regional Labor Court of the 6th region (TRT-16) partially granted the injunction requested by Vale, not granting the recognition of the statute of limitations of the claims filed.</p> <p>- On 02/13/2023, the TRT-16 upheld the decision and did not grant the statute of limitations, which would put an end to actions 0016167-64.2017.5.16.0022 and 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001. Vale filed an appeal with the TST against the decision, reiterating the request for recognition of the statute of limitations.</p> <p>- On 04/30/2024, the 7th Labor Court issued a judgment applicable to cases No: 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001 and 0016167-64.2017.5.16.0022 for Vale to refrain from using the railway single-way system, and to grant an intra-workday break of 1 hour for train drivers, within 90 days (for both obligations), extendable for an equal period in case of justified need, in addition to adverse judgments, ordering payment related to intra-workday breaks, moral damage, collective moral damage, and social dumping. On the other hand, the aforementioned decision determined the dismissal of the requests of the Labor Public Prosecutor's Office related to Vale's alleged safety and health obligations (namely, guarantee access to bathrooms and hygiene conditions, to supply locomotive lavatories, promote the destination and treatment of waste, provide acoustic insulation in locomotive cabins, provide personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain air conditioning systems in locomotives). The parties filed appeals to the 7th Labor Court against the decision.</p> <p>- On 06/14/2024, the 7th Labor Court issued a decision, rejecting the requests for the appeals filed by the parties. Vale filed a request with the TRT-16 to suspend the effects of the decision rendered by the 7th Labor Court. In addition, both parties filed appeals to the TRT-16 against the decision.</p> <p>- On 07/24/2024, the TRT-16 issued a decision determining the suspension of the effects of the decision of the 7th Labor Court, emphasizing the fragility of the legal thesis on which the appealed decision is based.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The TRT-16 is awaiting judgment on the appeals filed by Vale and STEFEM.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Application for an obligation not to do in relation to the use of the single-conductor system: Possible. Request for obligation to do regarding the concession of intra-workday break: Possible. Request for compensation for labor funds: Possible. Claims for indemnity for Individual moral damages: Possible. Claim for indemnity for collective moral damages: Possible.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:</p> <p>In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational and financial impact.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>Vale may be required to adopt the dual-driver system for ore transport, with relevant operational impact. In addition, Vale may have financial impact arising from adverse judgments, ordering it to pay labor sums and individual and collective moral damages.</p>

<p>48. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001</p>
<p>a) Court:</p> <p>7th Labor Court of São Luís/MA</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>Regional Labor Court – 16th Region (TRT-MA) – Appellate Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>04/11/2017</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceedings:</p> <p><u>Plaintiff(s)</u>: Labor Federal Prosecution Office – MA (MPT-MA) <u>Defendant(s)</u>: Vale S.A.</p>
<p>e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>Vale's right to use a single driver system (one train driver per locomotive). Compensation for labor funds in an inestimable amount. Payment of Collective Moral Damage.</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <p>- In 2017, the MPT-MA, based on Public-Interest Civil Claims No. 000196.2011.16.000/7-105 and No. 000354.2013.16.000/7-105, requested, in the context of an interlocutory relief, that Vale cease the use of the single-way system and grant intra-workday breaks to drivers. In addition, the MPT-MA requested that Vale be ordered to pay compensation for collective moral damages and obligations related to health and safety (namely, ensuring access to bathrooms and hygiene conditions in locomotives, supplying locomotive lavatories, promote the disposal and treatment of waste, provide acoustic insulation in locomotive cabins, provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to drivers, and maintain air conditioning systems in locomotives).</p> <p>- All procedural acts performed in case No. 0016167-64.2017.5.16.0022 will be used for this proceeding.</p>
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 05/04/2020, the 7th Federal Labor Court rejected Vale's request for recognition of the statute of limitations of the claims presented in the record of this ACP. On 10/02/2020, Vale filed an appeal (Writ of Mandamus No. 0016421.2020.5.16.0000 – procedural incident) against the decision of the 7th Federal Labor Court.</p>

<p>- On 11/24/2020, the TRT-16 partially granted the injunction requested by Vale, not granting the recognition of the statute of limitations of the claims submitted.</p> <p>- On 02/13/2023, the TRT-16 upheld the decision and did not grant the statute of limitations, which would put an end to actions 0016167-64.2017.5.16.0022 (indicated above in item 47 of this report on labor lawsuits) and 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001.</p> <p>- On 03/02/2023, Vale appealed to the TST, reiterating the request for recognition of the statute of limitations, which is awaiting judgment.</p> <p>- On 04/30/2024, the 7th Labor Court issued a judgment applicable to cases No: 0016622-92.2017.5.16.0001 and 0016167-64.2017.5.16.0022 for Vale to refrain from using the railway single-way system, and to grant an intra-workday break of 1 hour for train drivers, within 90 days (for both obligations), extendable for an equal period in case of justified need, in addition to adverse judgments ordering the payment of intra-workday breaks, moral damage, collective moral damage, and social dumping. On the other hand, the aforementioned decision determined the dismissal of the requests of the Labor Public Prosecutor's Office related to Vale's alleged safety and health obligations (namely, to guarantee access to bathrooms and hygiene conditions of locomotives, supply locomotive lavatories, promote waste disposal and treatment, provide acoustic insulation in locomotive cabins, provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to drivers, maintain air conditioning systems in locomotives). Vale filed an appeal against the decision.</p> <p>- On 06/14/2024, the 7th Labor Court issued a decision rejecting the appeal filed by Vale. Vale filed a request with the TRT-16 to suspend the effects of the decision rendered by the 7th Labor Court. In addition, both parties filed appeals to the TRT-16 against the decision.</p> <p>- On 07/24/2024, the TRT-16 issued a decision, determining the suspension of the effects of the decision of the 7th Labor Court, emphasizing the fragility of the legal thesis on which the appealed decision is based.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>Appeals filed with the TRT-16 by the MPT-PA and Vale against the decision handed down by the 7th Labor Court are pending.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Request for an obligation not to do, regarding the use of the single-drive system: Possible. Request for an obligation to do, regarding the concession of intra-workday break: Possible. Claim for indemnity for collective moral damages: Possible. Requests relating to occupational health and safety obligations (ensuring access to restrooms and locomotive hygiene, supplying locomotive lavatories, promoting waste disposal and treatment, providing acoustic insulation in locomotive cabins, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) for drivers, maintaining air conditioning systems in locomotives): Remote.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:</p> <p>In the event of loss, Vale could sustain material operational and financial impact.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>Vale may be required to adopt the dual-driver system for ore transport, with relevant operational impact. In addition, Vale may have financial impact arising from adverse judgments, ordering it to pay labor sums and individual and collective moral damages.</p>

(1.5.) Criminal

<p>49. Criminal Action No. 0138811-17.2018.8.13.0245</p>
<p>a) Court</p> <p>1st Criminal Court of the Judicial District of Santa Luzia/MG</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>1st Criminal Court of the Judicial District of Santa Luzia/MG – Trial Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>05/04/2020</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceeding:</p> <p>Plaintiff(s): Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) Defendant(s): Vale S.A. and A. L. A.</p>
<p>e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>Discussion of an alleged environmental crime committed by a Vale employee. Incalculable value in case of enforcement of criminal sanctions.</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <p>In 2020, the MP-MG filed a Criminal Action against Vale and its employee A. L. A., alleging the practice of criminal offenses provided for in articles 38 (crimes against flora), 68 and 69 (both crimes against the environmental administration) of Law No. 9,605/98. The alleged crimes would have been committed as a result of the suppression of tree species in 2017 at the Mining Development Center, located in Santa Luzia/MG, carried out due to the risk of destabilization of the existing slope.</p>
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>On 05/23/2023, the 1st Criminal Court partially upheld the action, acquitting Vale of all the crimes charged and convicting the employee for violation of article 69-A, in the culpable modality.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The personal summons of A.L.A. is awaited for the possible filing of an appeal.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p>

Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of loss, Vale could sustain material reputational and financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain inestimable damage to its image and reputation, as a result of conviction in criminal proceedings for an environmental crime.

50. Criminal Action No. 0002261-08.2021.8.19.0030
a) Court:
Only Court of the County of Mangaratiba/RJ
b) Instance:
Single Court of the County of Mangaratiba/RJ - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
08/01/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Rio de Janeiro (MPRJ)
Defendant(s): Former officers of Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. (MBR), a company whose partial spun-off assets were absorbed by Vale.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Discussion on tax crime. The amount involved in the tax proceeding related to the criminal action is approximately BRL 925 million, fully guaranteed by an insurance policy.
f) Main facts:
In 2021, the MPRJ filed a complaint accusing former MBR officers of the conduct of alleged underbilling in the provision of port services at the Ilha Guaíba Terminal.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There are no relevant decisions on the merits.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A decision by the Single Court is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of loss, the proceeding could cause damage to Vale's image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The lawsuit may cause damage to Vale's image, given the claim of possible tax crime by former officers.

51. Criminal Action No. 1010588-07.2021.4.01.3700
a) Court:
Federal Court of São Luís/MA
b) Instance:
Federal Court of São Luís/MA - Trial Court
c) Filed on:
03/10/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A., SIM UNBO e Polaris Shipping Co. Ltda. (Polaris)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Discussion on environmental crime.
f) Main facts:
In 2021, the MPF charged Vale with the crime of intentional environmental pollution by dumping waste, due to the accident that occurred in June 2020, off the coast of Maranhão, involving the mining vessel MV Stellar Banner, flying the flag of the Marshall Islands, chartered by Vale for Polaris, which had departed from the Ponta da Madeira Maritime Terminal bound for Qingdao, China, loaded with approximately 295 Mt of iron ore produced by Vale. In addition, the MPF charged the ship's captain and Polaris.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There are no relevant decisions on the merits.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A decision by the Federal Court is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In case of loss, Vale may sustain material financial impact and reputational damage. In addition, Vale may sustain an operational impact and compliance costs.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

The proceeding may cause a significant financial impact on Vale, as it involves a substantial fine. In addition to reputational damage, given that it concerns a major environmental incident. Moreover, the case may set a precedent for future environmental crime cases, potentially affecting the company's future operations and Vale's compliance costs.

(2) Proceedings that are relevant to the business of the Company and/or its subsidiaries that involve the events in Brumadinho or Mariana

(2.1.) Processes involving the events in Mariana

Note: Actions 52 to 67 will be extinguished as a result of the signing of the renegotiation agreement, the description of which can be found in item 26 of Section 4.7.

52. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1024354-89.2019.4.01.3800 (former No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400)
a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:
TRF-6 – Appellate court
c) Filed on:
12/17/2015
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Federal Government, Brazilian Environmental Protection Agency (IBAMA), Chico Mendes Institute, National Water Agency (ANA), National Mineral Production Department (DNPM), State Government of Minas Gerais, State Forest Institute (IEF), Minas Gerais Water Management Institute (IGAM), State Environmental Foundation (FEAM), State Government of Espírito Santo, State Environment and Water Resources Institute (IEMA), and State Water Resources Agency (AGERH). <u>Defendant(s)</u> : Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco), Vale S.A. and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda (BHPB), and collectively (Companies).
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Indestimable amounts, as it aims to take measures for the environmental recovery of areas affected by the collapse of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the capital share, and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015. - In 2015, the Federal Government filed a Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP) against Samarco, Vale and BHPB, claiming compensation for the alleged social and environmental damage resulting from the breach of the Fundão Dam, as well as the taking of measures to prevent future damage. - In 2016, the Federal Government, the Government of the State of Minas Gerais, Vale and Samarco entered into a Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC), establishing obligations related to redressing damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão Dam. The TTAC provided for the establishment of the Renova Foundation and the implementation of 42 remediation programs. For more information on the TTAC, refer to item 4.7 (III B). - In 2017, the Parties entered into the Preliminary Consent Decree I (TAP), which established, in summary, the hiring of experts, as technical assistants of the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), in addition to the posting of guarantees by Samarco, Vale and BHPB. - In 2018, the Parties entered into the Amendment to the TAP and the Consent Decree ("Governance TAC"), which, in summary, established definitions related to the social and economic axis of the remediation, improved the effective participation process of those affected and governance, redefined the structure of the Renova Foundation and determined the process for renegotiating the programs provided for in the TTAC. For information regarding the Governance TAC, see item 4.7 (III B). - In 2019, in a court hearing, the Parties agreed to submit to the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 the thematic axes considered as priorities, in order to speed up the execution of remediation and indemnity programs. As of 2020, the priority thematic axes were established, which each gave rise to an independent process, although linked to the record of this Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP), which have their own progress and decisions: <p>Priority Axis No. 1: Extra and intra-river channel environmental recovery (case no. 1000242-22.2020.4.01.3800)</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 2: Risk to Human Health and Ecological Risk arising from the breach (case No. 1000260-43.2020.4.01.3800);</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 3: Resettlement of the District of Gesteira in Barra Longa (case No. 1000321-98.2020.4.01.3800);</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 4: Infrastructure and Development (case No. 1000398-10.2020.4.01.3800);</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 5: Operational resumption of the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Power Plant (case No. 1000406-84.2020.4.01.3800);</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 6: Performance measurement and monitoring (case No. 1000412-91.2020.4.01.3800). The axis has several subjects as themes, among them marine modeling of sediments, food security, among others;</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 7: Registration and Indemnification of those impacted by the breach (case No. 1000415-46.2020.4.01.3800);</p>

Priority Axis No. 8: Resumption of economic activities impacted by the breach (case No. 1000417-16.2020.4.01.3800);

Priority Axis No. 9: Water Supply for Human Consumption (case No. 1000462-20.2020.4.01.3800);

Priority Axis No. 10: Hiring of Technical Advisories in favor of those impacted by the collapse (case No. 1003050-97.2020.4.01.3800);

Priority Axis No. 11: Availability of a Fund in the amount of 150 million for use by the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo for investment in health actions (case No. 1021611-72.2020.4.01.3800);

Priority Axis No. 12: IEF Ordinance No. 40/2017 – Prohibition of fishing in the Rio Doce basin in Minas Gerais (case No. 1029406-32.2020.4.01.3800);

Priority Axis No. 13: Restructuring of the Renova Foundation's Internal Organizational Management System (case No. 1011729-52.2021.4.01.3800);

Priority Axis No. 14: Recognition of new locations as being impacted, such as: Santa Rita do Ituêto/MG, Alvinópolis/MG, Mathias Lobato/MG, Dom Silvério/MG, Frei Inocência/MG, São Geraldo da Piedade/MG, Acaiaca/MG, Sooretama/ES, Vila Velha/ES, Praia Grande/Fundão/Vitória/ES (case No. 1013996-85.2023.4.06.3800).

– In 2022, the case was transferred from the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 to the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6, due to the creation of the TRF-6 and resulting reassignment of cases.

– In view of the Renegotiation Agreement entered into between the Companies, together with the Federal Government, the Governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the State and Federal Public Prosecutors' Offices, the State and Federal Public Defender's Offices and other entities, and ratified on 11/06/2024 by the Federal Supreme Court (STF), which establishes the definitive bases for actions for redress and compensation for damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão dam, and in view of the fact that the Renegotiation Agreement established the dismissal of the lawsuits filed by the signatories with judgment on the merit, formalization of the necessary acts within the scope of the Federal Court is awaited for the aforementioned actions to be dismissed.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

– On 12/18/2015, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 granted the injunction requested by the plaintiffs, in order to (i) determine that Samarco prevented (or prove if it had already been remedied) the leakage of the volume of tailings that were still in the ruptured dam; (ii) determine that the Defendants hire companies to assess the contamination of fish by inorganic substances and the risk eventually caused to human consumption; (b) prepare studies and take measures aimed at preventing the volume of mud released into the Doce River from reaching the Rio Doce lagoon system and the protection of mineral water sources, (c) carry out studies of the impacted locations; (iii) that Samarco made an initial judicial deposit of BRL 2 billion; (iv) decree the unavailability of concession licenses for mining exploration existing on behalf of the Defendants; (v) submission of an overall social and environmental recovery plan for the Rio Doce Basin and the entire degraded area. Within the scope of the decision in question, a daily fine of BRL 150,000 was also established in the event of non-compliance with any of the measures imposed on the Defendants, and also a daily fine of BRL 1.5 million was established per day of delay in relation to the fulfillment of the initial judicial deposit obligation in the amount of BRL 2 billion.

– On 03/02/2016, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 approved the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC) between Companies, the Federal Government, the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, and several government authorities.

– On 11/04/2016, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 determined that Vale should submit studies of the environmental impacts and make a deposit in the total amount of BRL 1.2 billion to guarantee future remediation measures.

– On 03/16/2017, the 12th Federal Court partially ratified the TAP, determining the suspension of the case until further court decision and accepting the guarantees provided for in the TAP.

– On 08/08/2018, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 ratified the Governance TAC and the Amendment to the TAP, dismissing the phase of cognizance of ACP No. 0069758-61.2018.4.01.3400 with prejudice.

– On 01/07/2020, an order of the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 was published determining the opening of a specific procedure for each Priority Axis, as listed in the table on the Main Facts.

– On 01/20/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The priority axes are at the following stages:

Priority Axis No. 1: Extra and intra-channel environmental recovery (case No. 1000242-22.2020.4.01.3800) – On 04/07/2022, compliance with one of the items of this Axis was recognized, regarding the completion and presentation to the CIF of all stages of the term of reference of the complementary studies of the marginal lagoons to the Gualaxo and Carmo Rivers. On 03/01/2023, the Renova Foundation provided various information on the progress of the Axis and on measures that, in its understanding, should be taken for its continuation. In addition, it requested the ratification of some items of Priority Axis No. 1, suggesting that any developments related to them should be followed through administrative channels and as established in the TTAC. Finally, it sought to recognize the inclusion of the analysis of the new areas indicated in the Resolution of the Interfederative Committee (CIF) No. 58/2017 in the Tailings Management Plan; On 05/29/2023, Samarco, Vale and BHPB submitted a statement, sustaining compliance with all the obligations set forth in the items of Axis No. 1. On 04/24/2024, a judgment was issued, whereby the proceeding was dismissed, without prejudice, due to lack of interest in acting, on the grounds that the Judiciary is not the manager of the TTAC's actions, and should be sued by the parties only in the event of inertia in complying with the actions provided for in the Agreement. On 04/24/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region-6 issued a judgment, through which the case was dismissed, without prejudice. The Companies filed an appeal, whose judgment is pending. In any case, in view of the express inclusion of the case in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified

on 11/06/2024 by the STF, on 01/18/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a new decision to terminate the case without prejudice. Whereas previously, a decision had already been issued dismissing the lawsuit, also without prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/04/2025, pending judgment.

Priority Axis No. 2: Risk to Human Health and Ecological Risk arising from the collapse (case No. 1000260-43.2020.4.01.3800) – On 03/08/2023, Samarco, Vale, BHPB and the Renova Foundation presented technical assistants for the beginning of the expert examination to be carried out in the records of this Axis, regarding the assessment of the health risks of the population impacted by the collapse. On 04/23/2024, a decision was issued, through which the items pending approval were declared impaired and the determination to carry out an expert opinion was rendered ineffective; in addition, the disclosure of the Linhares studies was determined, as well as the beginning of the toxicological study. On 04/23/2024, the 4th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte issued a decision, in order to, mainly, present the referrals that will be followed by the subsequent dismissal of the proceeding, declaring some divergences on the methodology for assessing the risk to human health impaired. The companies filed an appeal with the TRF against the decision, whose judgment is pending. On 12/16/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the case, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/20/2025.

Priority Axis No. 3: Resettlement of the District of Gesteira in Barra Longa (case No. 1000321-98.2020.4.01.3800) – On 05/30/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 approved transactions signed between the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, the Federal Public Defender's Office, the Commission of Affected People of Barra Longa, the Municipality of Barra Longa, Samarco, Vale, BHPB and the Renova Foundation, in accordance with the "Collective Agreement of the Community of Gesteira" and the "Term of Commitment" and their exhibits. These agreements will entail the dismissal of Axis No. 3, with judgment on the merit, in relation to the Community of Gesteira. There is still a pending issue in Axis No. 3, referring to the payment of fees for part of the expert work carried out. In view of the express inclusion of the incident in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF, a decision on the dismissal of the case and its appeals is awaited. On 01/20/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/20/2025.

Priority Axis No. 4: Infrastructure and Development (case No. 1000398-10.2020.4.01.3800) – On 01/23/2024, a hearing was held, aimed at settling disputes that are making it impossible to resume the performance of the agreement signed in February 2023, for the payment of individual compensation related to the damage to infrastructure identified in the properties of the affected people, addressed by the expert opinion carried out in the records by the company AECOM. At the time, the Renova Foundation committed to presenting a more detailed service flow, with a protocol for serving those affected. In addition, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 declared the nullity of the clause that provides for the obligation to appoint a lawyer or legal representative to enter into a judicial agreement. A new hearing was held on 04/04/2024, in which, after extensive discussions, the parties reached a consensus on the wording of the discharge clause of the "Settlement Agreement". It was agreed that the discharge will be granted, by each affected party that enters into an individual agreement, in relation to the damage to infrastructure resulting from the collapse and/or remediation activities, by the date of ratification of the collective agreement entered into in Axis 4 (02/08/2023). In view of the express inclusion of the case in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, approved on 11/06/2024 by the STF, a decision is awaited to dismiss the case and its appeals. On 01/20/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/10/2025.

Priority Axis No. 5: Operational resumption of the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Power Plant (case No. 1000406-84.2020.4.01.3800) – On 10/19/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 issued a decision, through which it was determined (i) the summons of the Companies to make a statement on the appointment of AECOM requested by the Consortium, (ii) the summons from ANEEL, to comment on the technical feasibility of the Risoleta Neves HPP to continue operating, (iii) the summons from the Candonga Consortium to clarify whether it is interested in continuing to operate the Risoleta Neves HPP, and (iv) the summons from Samarco, Vale and BHPB to present an action plan for maintenance dredging within 45 days, under penalty of a daily fine of BRL 50,000. On 01/26/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 issued a decision, upholding the decision of 10/19/2023, which was appealed by the Candonga Consortium, as well as setting a conciliation hearing for 03/12/2024, at 2 pm. On 03/12/2024, at 2 pm, a conciliation hearing took place, in which there was a consensus between the Parties regarding the continuity of the operation of the Risoleta Neves HPP by the Consortium until October 2024, when Samarco shall complete the necessary studies to enable the preparation of a Risk Letter with the mediation of the company AECOM. Finally, a period of 30 working days was granted for the Candonga Consortium to express its interest in continuing to operate under the current conditions, considering that all tailings from the hydroelectric power plant in question have not been removed. The 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 granted the extension of the deadline for the Candonga Consortium's statement until 06/21/2024. The Candonga Consortium made a statement, requesting for the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 to determine that Samarco immediately resume dredging activities, until the elevation of 291.00m is reached, taking responsibility for its activities and ensuring the operational continuity of the Plant during the performance of the activities, under penalty of a daily fine of one million reais (BRL 1,000,000.00). On 07/25/2024, the Companies submitted a response to the Candonga Consortium's statement, showing that the requests made go beyond the object of the Axis, which was aimed at the resumption of operations at the Risoleta Neves HPP, and thus, requested the dismissal of the proceeding. On 12/17/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in

Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the extinction of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/07/2025.

Priority Axis No. 6: Performance measurement and monitoring (proceeding No. 1000412-91.2020.4.01.3800) - On 09/19/2022, the Companies were summoned to comment on Report No. 36 - Expert Report on Food Safety (Fish in the Doce River, mouth and marine region). In this regard, on 10/07/2022, the Companies expressed themselves on the need to make raw data available for analysis. On 03/13/2023, Samarco, Vale and BHPB requested the fulfillment of one of the obligations regarding the monitoring, in the field, of aquatic fauna in Minas Gerais, with a view to its implementation". On 09/28/2023, Samarco, Vale and BHPB added to the record the final version of the Hydrosedimentological Studies report and requested the recognition of compliance with items 1 and 2.1 of Axis 6. The investigation remains ongoing. On 12/12/2023, Expert Reports No. 58 and No. 59 were attached. Report No. 58 aims at presenting the final diagnosis of the area of interest in Stage 3. As a result, the report made it possible to identify the essential elements for calculating food safety. On the other hand, Report No. 59 aims at presenting the results of the food safety assessment, focused on agricultural products produced from irrigation or animal watering with water from the rivers affected by the Fundão Dam collapse. On 04/23/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision, through which the requests from Samarco, Vale and BHPB for the expert to provide additional data were partially accepted, and it was determined that, after the presentation of data by the expert, the parties will have a period of forty-five (45) days to comment on all the expert reports produced in the record. On 12/16/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the case, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/20/2025.

Priority Axis No. 7: Registration and Indemnities of those affected by the collapse (proceeding No. 1000415-46.2020.4.01.3800) - On 12/19/2023, Kearney presented the Final Report on the diagnosis of the process of reviewing the registrations and defining requirements (Stage 1). As for the second stage, Kearney clarified that it started from the completion of the technical connection, for the purpose of receiving registration data and data from those affected for review. On 03/15/2024, a decision was rendered, applying a fine on the Renova Foundation for an act that undermines the dignity of justice, in the amount of BRL50,000.00, on the understanding that there was non-compliance by the Foundation with a court order, "with the intention of concealing information from the court". In this regard, it was determined to carry out a judicial inspection at NOVEL with hearings on 04/23 and 04/25/2024, both from 2 pm to 5 pm, to expose the procedural and operational difficulties of NOVEL. In addition, it was determined to hold another hearing on 04/30/2024, at 2 pm, for the Renova Foundation to provide information. In addition, the Companies and the Renova Foundation were summoned to make a statement, within 48 hours, regarding the petition of the justice institutions, regarding alleged and possible abuses committed by the Renova Foundation in denying eligibility for the Emergency Financial Aid (AFE), based on the term of discharge of NOVEL. On 03/25/2024, a decision was issued, in which a fine of BRL250,000.00 was imposed on the Renova Foundation for allegedly acting contrary to its purpose of remediation. Furthermore, the Foundation was also ordered to refrain from denying the eligibility of the affected persons to the right to the AFE on the grounds that the payment of compensation and the signing of the term of discharge required of the affected persons who adhered to the NOVEL entails the exclusion of the right to the AFE, and to promote the immediate evaluation of the AFE request in favor of those affected who had such right denied on the basis of the payment of indemnity amounts and the signing of the term of discharge required of those affected who adhered to the NOVEL. Thus, it was decided to prohibit the Renova Foundation "a) from carrying out any unilateral suspension of the AFE, which will depend on authorization from the CIF or the court; b) implement a generic interpretation to refuse the evaluation of the benefit, so that every request must be evaluated individually and not linked to any analysis in relation to the past indemnity". Finally, it was determined that business companies and the Renova Foundation are prohibited from adopting any unilateral interpretation, in order to remove any state of emergency or unilaterally interpret the resumption of economic or productive conditions, which depend on authorization from the CIF or the courts. On 05/15/2024, a decision was handed down partially granting the requests made by MP and DP, within the scope of the Mediated Indemnity Program (PIM), to order the Renova Foundation to definitively implement the PIM in the territories covered by Resolution No. 58/CIF, and to pay the annual loss of profits to the affected people included in the PIM, while there is no safe resumption of affected productive activities, in line with the TTAC and the resolutions. In addition, it was determined that retroactive payments of PIM funds should be made to all affected people harmed by undue cancellations, with interest and adjustment for inflation. On 08/06/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 issued a decision that recognized the pending issues of matters related to the discussion of compensation, to be discussed within the scope of Axis 7. On 08/14/2024, it also rendered a decision indicating that the attempt to subvert the interpretation of the court order will result in a fine for bad faith litigation. Thus, it was warned that any new statement by the Renova Foundation without the presentation of documentary evidence will result in a fine for an act that violates the dignity of justice. On 08/25/2024, a new decision was issued by the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6, which determined the summons of the Renova Foundation, for payment of a fine within 5 days, without prejudice to the application of the daily fine for non-compliance, while it has not been demonstrated that the Foundation has complied with the obligation to conclude some cases within the scope of the NOVEL. On 10/17/2024, a decision was issued with the following main resolutions: i) on the form of documentary proof of residence, stable union, etc.; ii) confirmation that the interpretation adopted by Renova for the reclassification of the professional fisherman and its regularity are in accordance with previous court decisions; iii) Renova must guarantee re-entry, even after 09/29/2023, to those who had such a possibility, according to the current framework, and a fine for an act that undermines the dignity of justice, in the amount of one million reais (BRL 1,000,000.00) is also applied. On 12/16/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the case, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-g on 02/06/2025.

Priority Axis No. 8: Resumption of economic activities impacted by the collapse (case No. 1000417-16.2020.4.01.3800) – Kearney has been presenting, on a monthly basis, the development letters of the forensic activities. The latter, attached to the record of 05/20/2024, informed that the availability of documentation regarding the 105 cases of ineligibility for the supply of silage is pending. On 12/17/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 03/19/2025.

Priority Axis No. 9: Water supply for human consumption (process No. 1000462-20.2020.4.01.3800) – This Priority Axis is at the expert phase in several locations, with the monitoring of the technical assistants of the Companies. Methodological disputes between the expert and the Companies are mainly discussed regarding the improvements in the Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) of the locations impacted by the collapse and the need, method and scope of water quality monitoring to resume the withdrawal of the Doce River. Between 02/05/2024 and 02/07/2024, hearings were held in which the agreements signed between the parties were approved, with the object of the schedules presented by the Renova Foundation, with the exception of the municipalities of Tumiritinga and Itueta. In this case, compliance with the proposed schedule was determined, with the exception of the land issue, and agreement to make the documentation related to the project available to the CIF, simultaneously with the local water treatment service. On 04/01/2024, a new hearing was held in which there was consensus on the water treatability tests to be carried out. It was understood that the bench test would be carried out by the Renova Foundation, with AECOM's participation in all data collection, while the real test would be carried out by an accredited laboratory chosen by AECOM. On 05/21/2024, the 4th Civil Court of Belo Horizonte issued a decision determining the dismemberment of Axis 9, based on criteria of geographical proximity between the affected locations. New procedural monitoring numbers were created for each dismemberment. Also, new conciliation hearings were designated, which ended on 10/02/2024. On 12/16/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the case, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 03/12/2025.

Priority Axis No. 10: Contracting of Technical Advisories (ATI) in favor of those impacted by the Collapse (case No. 1003050-97.2020.4.01.3800) – On 01/22/2024, the MPF attached a statement requesting the collection of the amounts of the administration fee corresponding to 50% of the funds related to the second installment intended for the activities of the Independent Technical Advisories (ATIs), and the transfer of amounts to the specific accounts of each ATI. Thus, in a decision rendered on 02/09/2024 by the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6, the request for withdrawal was granted. Subsequently, on 02/23/2024, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office filed a new statement in the records, requesting, this time, the full advance transfer of the "administration fee" to the technical advisors. Against the decision, Vale, Samarco and BHPB filed an appeal, so that the Judge would consider the procedural history regarding the management of the amounts, and determine that any transfer of the amounts only occurs through an authorized survey and conditioned to the application with a specific purpose to be later audited. On 05/15/2024, a decision was issued ordering the Renova Foundation to deposit, within 5 days, the amount corresponding to the second financial contribution destined to the ATIs Interstate Agricultural Development Association – ADAI (Baixo Guandu, Colatina and Marilândia, Regência, Povoação, Linhares and North Coast Macro-region), Cáritas Diocesana de Itabira (Rio Casca and Adjacencies, Rio Doce State Park and its Buffer Zone), Cáritas Diocesana de Governador Valadares (Governador Valadares and Alpercata) and Centro Agroecológico Tamanduá – CAT (Tumiritinga and Galiléia), with the appropriate adjustment for inflation. On 07/30/2024, the 4th Civil Court of Belo Horizonte issued a decision authorizing the withdrawal of the total amount (BRL 17,447,302.22) of the administration fee deposited in the record 1305662865, and determining the issuance of an official letter to Caixa Econômica Federal, so that the banking institution conducts the transfer of the total amount directly to the specific accounts of each ATI, and the full amount of BRL 986,899.78 and BRL 1,084,326.81 must be transferred to Cáritas Diocesana de Itabira; – BRL 533,583.49, BRL 759,542.55, BRL 460,410.06, BRL 460,485.41, BRL 664,921.42, and BRL 754,431.92 for the Interstate Agricultural Development Association (ADAI);- BRL 2,262,335.82 and BRL 1,748,447.49 for the State Association for Environmental and Social Defense (Aedas). On 08/21/2024, the Justice Institutions filed appeals against the decision rendered on 07/30/2024. On 08/06/2024, the 4th Civil Court of Belo Horizonte issued a decision determining that the withdrawal of the amounts be made from the account with a current balance of BRL 13,893,636.04. On 09/09/2024, the Companies attached responses to the appeals (Motion for Clarification) filed by the Justice Institutions against the decision rendered on 07/30/2024. On 09/12/2024, the Justice Institutions requested a new attempt to deposit the amount corresponding to the administrative fee in the bank account of the Interstate Agricultural Development Association. On 12/17/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/11/2025.

Priority Axis No. 11: Availability of a Fund in the amount of 150 million for use by the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo for investment in health actions (case No. 1021611-72.2020.4.01.3800); This Priority Axis is at an advanced stage regarding the transfer of the amounts of the fund created in favor of the Unified Health System of the municipalities of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. On 12/05/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 issued a decision, issuing an official letter to Caixa Econômica Federal, in order to promote the transfer of two hundred thousand reais (BRL 200,000.00) in favor of the municipalities of Aimorés, Fernandes Tourinho, Ponte Nova and Raul Soares, making it possible for the amount to be used exclusively in favor of the Municipal SUS. On 01/11/2023, a decision was issued that determined that a new letter was issued in favor of the municipality of Aimorés to include the correct bank details informed by the municipality in a petition. On 05/10/2024, a decision was issued that recognized that all 36 municipalities related to this proceeding have already received their deposits. On this occasion, it was determined that an official letter was sent to Caixa Econômica Federal to conduct the transfer of the full amount remaining in account

<p>0621/005/86425057-3 to the States of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais, so that the amounts can be applied in regional hospitals. After the completion of the payments due, the record was archived on 06/11/2024.</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 12: IEF Ordinance No. 40/2017 – Prohibition of fishing in the Rio Doce basin in Minas Gerais (case No. 1029406-32.2020.4.01.3800). – This Priority Axis is at the expert phase, in which the responsible team is developing Stages 3 and 4 of the Work Plan, referring to fishing and biodiversity activities. On 07/10/2024, the 4th Civil Court of Belo Horizonte issued a judgment, determining the dismissal of the lawsuit, without prejudice, due to the State's lack of interest in suing. On 08/01/2024, the Companies filed an appeal (motion for clarification), which was rejected. On 12/16/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the case, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 02/25/2025.</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 13: Restructuring of the Renova Foundation's Internal Organizational Management System (case No. 1011729-52.2021.4.01.3800) – On 01/23/23 and Companies presented a new and relevant fact, consistent with CIF Resolution No. 628/2022, which approves the judicialization of the Annual Planning of Programs provided for in the TTAC. In addition, they reiterated the request for the immediate inclusion of the CIF in the scope of the expert evidence in progress. The proceeding is at the expert phase, and the expert has already presented reports on the organizational system of the Renova Foundation. On 11/09/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 found it unfeasible to change the structure of the Renova Foundation or the CIF, through a court decision. In addition, the pending fees to be allocated to Kearney were considered, determining the summons for manifestation of interest and proposal, in a consensual manner. On 02/09/2024, a decision was issued that upheld the previous appealed decision, on its own grounds. Also, the expert was summoned to express their interest and the proposal of fees to solve the pending issue in a consensual manner, with subsequent summons to the Companies. On 05/02/2024, a hearing was held in which the parties reached an agreement regarding the expert fees, establishing a credit of the Companies, in relation to the expert, of BRL2,500,000.00, to be repaid in five months, starting in June 2024. On 07/29/2024, the 4th Civil Court of Belo Horizonte issued a decision, determining the suspension of the proceeding until the judgment of the appeals on the rejection of the inclusion of the CIF within the scope of the expert opinion. The appeal was filed by the Companies, considering the understanding that it is not possible to address Renova's organizational structure, without also evaluating the CIF. On 12/16/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a judgment that dismissed the lawsuit, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the extinction of the proceeding with resolution of the merits, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/20/2025.</p> <p>Priority Axis No. 14: Recognition of new areas as impacted (case No. 1013996-85.2023.4.06.3800) – On 09/04/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 issued a judgment that dismissed the lawsuit, without analyzing the merits, on the grounds that the Judiciary cannot expand the agreement based on the provocation of third parties, it is incumbent upon the public authorities, including Public Prosecutor's and Public Defender's Officer, to take the appropriate measures. After the filing of appeals for declaration by the justice institutions, on 10/09/2023, a new judgment was handed down, indicating the absence of defects, given that the previous decision was duly grounded. Thus, a new appeal was filed, with the intention that the Judge's understanding be reviewed by the TRF-6. The companies presented a defense to the appeal presented and the records were sent and distributed in the TRF-6. On 04/14/2024, in view of the express inclusion of the case in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024, by the STF, a decision on the filing of the case is awaited.</p>
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The proceeding (ACP) and the resulting proceedings (Priority Axes) are considered relevant (i) because they involve socioeconomic and social and environmental obligations in excess of R\$20 billion (historical value of the case) for compliance with the Settlement and Consent Decree Agreement, and (ii) because they could cause damage to Vale's image. The Renegotiation Agreement ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF provided for the dismissal of the proceeding.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may have a material financial impact, as well as reputational damage.

53. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5023635-78.2021.8.13.0024
a) Court:
5 th State Civil of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
5 th State Civil Court of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
02/24/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s):</u> Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).
<u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale, Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco), BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) and Renova Foundation.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:

- The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015.
- In 2021, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action, requesting an appointment of an interventor to the Renova Foundation with a mandate to manage the remediation activities carried out by the Foundation. The MP-MG also requested the end of the Renova Foundation, and its replacement with another structure on the grounds that another structure would have greater autonomy and independence in relation to Vale, Samarco and BHP, in addition to ordering Samarco, Vale and BHP to redress the material and moral damages caused by the alleged misuse of purpose and illicit acts committed at Renova Foundation, in the amount of BRL 10 billion. The MP-MG claimed that the remediation of damage caused by the breach of the Fundão dam, as has been carried out by the Renova Foundation, would supposedly be inefficient due to management failures attributable to the Renova Foundation itself.
- In November 2024, the Federal Supreme Court ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, which was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 05/25/2021, after the Federal Government raised a positive conflict of jurisdiction (Conflict of Jurisdiction No. 179,834) between the State and Federal Courts, the Superior Court of Justice provisionally determined the jurisdiction of the 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1), current 4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6), for consideration of urgent matters.
- On 08/10/2021, the 5th State Civil Court determined that the case be suspended until the final determination on the competent court to prosecute and adjudicate the case.
- On 08/10/2021, the 5th State Civil Court determined that urgent requests from the MP-MG should be considered, despite the order to suspend the process.
- On 12/19/2024, after the Renegotiation Agreement was added to the record, the MP-MG was summoned to express its opinion on the possible loss of subject matter of the action.
- On 02/03/2025, the MP-MG requested the suspension of the process until the final liquidation of the Renova Foundation, with the drafting and registration of the public deed of its dismissal in the Civil Registry of Legal Entities of Belo Horizonte/MG, pursuant to clause 113 of the agreement.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

A decision is awaited by the 5th State Civil Court on the suspension of the proceeding until the final liquidation of the Renova Foundation.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Possible.

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The case is considered relevant as it involves amounts in excess of BRL10 billion.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may have a financial impact of more than BRL10 billion. In addition, the Renova Foundation may have an impact on its governance and on the measures taken to compensate people affected by the breach of the Fundão Dam.

54. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0028358-94.2016.4.01.3800 (formerly case No. 0426085-72.2015.8.13.0105)

a) Court:

4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))

b) Instance:

TRF-6 – Appellate Court

c) Filed on:

12/14/2015

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).

Defendant(s): Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco) and Vale.

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

Inestimable amounts, as it aims at the obligation of remediation of environmental and social damages due to the collapse of the Fundão dam (Fundão dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the capital stock and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.

f) Main facts:

- The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015.
- In November 2015, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Samarco and Vale, requesting the taking of measures to mitigate the impacts of the breach of the Fundão Dam, such as: (i) the preparation and execution of the preliminary design for the construction of stations for harvesting, pumping and supplying water from the Suaçuí Pequeno and Grande River to the stations of the Autonomous Water and Sewer Service (SAAE); (ii) the supply to SAAE of the polymers needed to treat the Rio Doce water; (iii) monitoring the quality of the water in the Rio Doce and the drinking water served to the population of Governador Valadares, as well as the freezing of Vale and Samarco accounts and the payment of compensation for collective moral damages.
- In December 2015, Samarco filed a positive conflict of jurisdiction, with the aim of determining the jurisdiction of the Federal or State Courts (2nd Federal Court of Governador Valadares/MG and 7th Civil Court of Governador Valadares/MG) to adjudicate matters related to the supply of water to the city of Governador Valadares.

- Due to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) in Conflict of Jurisdiction No. 144.922/MG - the jurisdiction of the 12th Federal Civil Court of Minas Gerais to process and judge all claims related to the Mariana disaster was established.

- In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 12/17/2015, the 12th Federal Civil Court partially granted the preliminary injunction filed by the MP-MG, ordering Samarco and Vale to pay for monitoring the quality of the water in the Doce River and the drinking water served to the population of Governador Valadares, under penalty of a daily fine of BRL2 million. In addition, it determined the delivery of drinking water to the residences of Governador Valadares, pursuant to decision under case No. 0395595-67.2015.8.13.0105, as well as the submission of a logistics plan regarding the delivery of water to the residences.

- On 12/27/2015, the 12th Federal Civil Court ordered the suspension of compliance with the injunction, partially granting the request to suspend the determination of the daily supply of mineral water by Samarco to the population of Governador Valadares, as well as the determination for the Federal Government to make military personnel available for distribution. It was also determined that (i) Samarco must proceed with the new collection of samples of the water distributed by SAAE-GV; and (ii) the other procedures agreed upon in the previous settlement are complied with. Finally, the decision defined that, after compliance with the agreed measures, the records must be concluded for examination of the definitive revocation of the injunction and possible dismissal of the action due to loss of subject matter.

- On 03/29/2017, the 12th Federal Civil Court suspended the proceeding, as a result of the decision approving the Preliminary Amendment (TAP), issued in the context of proceedings No. 69758-61.2015.4.01.3400 (item 52 of this report) and No. 23863-07.2016.4.01.3800 (item 59 of this report), as well as recognizing the connection between them and the action addressed.

- On 04/28/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court ordered the suspension of the proceeding, considering the connection with the main actions, the system of the priority axes, and the risk of conflicting decisions.

- On 12/17/2024, the 4th Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the defendants filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 02/04/2025.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The TRF-6 is awaiting judgment on the appeal filed by the defendants on 02/04/2025.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The case is considered relevant because it involves the payment of indemnities that exceed the amount of BRL 5 billion, in addition to being able to damage Vale's reputation.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale could sustain material financial impacts. Furthermore, Vale may suffer damage to its image.

55. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0043356-50.2015.8.13.0400 (former no. 1102520-58.2023.4.06.3800)

a) Court:

2nd Civil Court of the Judicial District of Mariana/MG

b) Instance:

2nd Civil Court of the Judicial District of Mariana/MG – Trial Court

c) Filed on:

12/10/2015

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).

Defendant(s): Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco), Vale and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda (BHPB) (collectively, Companies).

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

Inestimable amounts, as it is an obligation of remediation of damages due to the collapse of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.

f) Main facts:

- The case stems from the collapse of the Fundão Dam, which took place on November 05, 2015.

- In November 2015, MP-MG filed an Action for Provisional Remedy No. 0039891-33.2015.8.13.0400, requesting the freezing of assets of Samarco, Vale and BHPB. The 2nd Court granted the freezing of BRL 300,000,000.00 from Samarco's accounts.

- In December 2015, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Samarco, Vale and BHPB, requesting: (i) adoption of measures aimed at mitigating the impacts resulting from the breach of the Fundão Dam, seeking to minimize the impact, damage or losses; (ii) implementation of a social communication program on the activities carried out; (iii) provision of health care and education for those impacted; (iv) provision of support in the rescue of goods, animals, tombstones and mortal remains in the affected locations, among others; (v) resettlement and economic and social restructuring of impacted families; and (vi) upholding of the freeze of assets subject matter of the Action for a Provisional Remedy No. 0039891-33.2015.8.13.0400.

- In December 2015, at a court hearing, the Parties agreed upon: (i) criteria for allocation of affected families; (ii) payment, by Samarco, of emergency aid to affected people; (iii) payment of indemnities, by Samarco, to families that lost family

members due to the Fundão Dam breach; (iv) payment of indemnities, by Samarco, to families that were physically displaced.

- In 2016, a new court hearing was held among the Parties, agreeing to accelerate the payment of compensation to affected people.
- In 2018, a conciliation hearing was held among the Parties, in which the guidelines for restoring the right to housing for those affected by the breach of the Fundão Dam were agreed. In subsequent years, new conciliatory hearings were held, seeking remediation for those affected, especially regarding the right to housing (resettlements) and compensation.
- In 2023, as a result of Conflict of Jurisdiction No. 195396/MG (Conflict of Jurisdiction) between the Federal and State Courts, the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) issued a decision in which it determined the referral of the case for judgment by the Federal Court.
- The Public-Interest Civil Action gave rise to Enforcements of Judgment that address compliance with the agreements ratified in the record of this action, namely: (i) Enforcement of Judgment III (No. 0041497-28.2017.8.13.0400) - Delivery of resettlements; (ii) Enforcement of Judgment Compensation (No. 5001070-93.2020.8.13.0400) - Compensation within the scope of resettlements; (iii) Enforcement of the New Hubs Judgment (No. 5002815-45.2019.8.13.0400): Framework for the formation of new nuclei to be contemplated by the resettlement; (iv) Compliance with the Águas de Juliana Judgment (No. 5003441-93.2021.8.13.0400) - Water availability in collective resettlements and springs (Águas de Juliana); (v) Compliance with the Judgment on the Supply of Animal Feed (No. 5004748-48.2022.8.13.0400).
- In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 12/23/2015, the 2nd Civil Court ratified the agreement formalized by the Parties.
- On 01/20/2016, the 2nd Civil Court ratified the agreement formalized by the Parties at the hearing held on the same date.
- On 02/06/2018, the 2nd Civil Court ratified the agreement formalized by the Parties at the hearing, in which the guidelines for remediation of the right to housing of those affected by the collapse were agreed.
- On 09/13/2018, the 2nd Civil Court ratified a new agreement formalized by the Parties at the hearing, in which new guidelines for remediation of the right to housing of those affected by the collapse were agreed and added.
- On 02/19/2019, the 2nd Civil Court ratified the Settlement Agreement entered into by the Parties, related to the payment of indemnities regarding the relocation of those affected by damages caused as a result of the breach of the Fundão Dam.
- On 03/15/2023, the 2nd Civil Court suspended the proceeding, in view of the Conflict of Jurisdiction between the judges of the 4th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte and the 2nd Civil Court.
- On 02/01/2024, after the arrival of the record in the Federal Court, the 4th Federal Court issued a decision determining the presentation of a Work Plan by Caritas Brasileira by 02/23/2024 with specifications and clarifications on the possible need/relevance of the proposed measures, as well as any need to subcontract services with a breakdown of the estimated number of services and a proposal for a suitable work team. In the decision, the 4th Federal Court also scheduled a conciliation hearing for 03/15/2024, to attempt composition, waiving the participation of the Renova Foundation. By the date of the hearing, Vale, Samarco and BHPB must comment on the Work Plan and clarifications to be presented by Caritas Brasileira, without prejudice to any oral complementation in the act.
- On 03/22/2024, in view of the frustrated conciliation in a hearing held on 03/19/2024, the 4th Civil Court of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) issued a decision partially granting the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Minas Gerais to determine the continuity of the work of the Independent Technical Advisory in the period of 2024 and 2025, with the consequent release of amounts for the payroll of Caritas employees until December/2024.
- On 04/08/2024, on the occasion of a decision rendered in the Conflict of Jurisdiction between the Federal and State Courts, the immediate return of the case to the State Court, that is to say, the 2nd Civil Court declared to have jurisdiction.
- On 05/03/2024, with the return of the case to the 2nd Civil Court, the aforementioned body issued a decision that designated a conciliation hearing for 10/02/2024, in order to enable debate on issues related to the Caritas Work Plan.
- On 10/02/2024, a conciliation hearing was held between the parties before the 2nd Civil Court, in which the Caritas Work Plan and the continuity of the work of the technical advisory in the territory were discussed.
- On 12/06/2024, the 2nd Civil Court of Mariana issued a decision that dismissed the lawsuit, based on article 924, III, of the CPC, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The final and unappealable status of the decision that dismissed the case is awaited.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The proceeding is relevant and strategic for Vale, as it established, by consensus, compensation parameters for people affected by the breach of the Fundão Dam.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale could sustain material financial impacts. Furthermore, Vale may suffer damage to its image.

56. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1012518-22.2019.4.01.3800 (formerly case No. 0273073-38.2015.8.13.0105)

a) Court:

4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))

b) Instance:

4th Federal Civil Court of the TRF-6 – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
12/28/2015
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s):</u> Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).
<u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco) and Autonomous Water and Sewage Service (SAAE).
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015. - In 2015, MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Samarco, Vale and SAAE, requesting (i) the submission of a solid waste management plan for water treatment plants in the municipality of Governador Valadares, with proper final disposal of these solids; and (ii) the authors' abstention from allocating waste from water treatment into any body or in natura, until the implementation of the management plan. The MP-MG claimed that the breach of the Fundão Dam would have directly impacted the distribution of water in the municipality of Governador Valadares. - In 2022, the case was transferred from the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 to the 4th Federal Civil Court, due to the creation of the TRF-6 and resulting redistribution of cases. - In 2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court ordered the suspension of the proceeding, in view of its connection with the main public-interest civil actions in the Samarco case (case No. 1024354-89.2019.4.01.3800 and related). - In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and this proceeding was included in Chapter II of Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 12/25/2015, the 12th Court of the TRF-1 preliminarily determined that Samarco, Vale and SAAE submit a solid waste management plan at water treatment stations in the Municipality of Governador Valadares. Vale and Samarco filed an appeal with the TRF-1 against the decision. - On 01/29/2016, the TRF-1 suspended the effects of the injunction decision of the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1. - On 11/01/2016 and 03/27/2017, the TRF-1 decided that the 5th Civil Court of the TRF-1 would not have jurisdiction over the case, determining the remittance of the record to the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1. - On 10/03/2020, the 12th Court of the TRF-1 suspended the proceeding, as well as its attachment to the record of no. 69758-61.2015.4.01.3400 (case indicated in item 52). - On 04/28/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision reinforcing the suspension of the proceedings. - On 01/20/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas this case is a proceeding included in Chapter II of Exhibit 23, which provides that each of the signatory parties undertakes to petition in the contemplated proceedings requesting their dismissal to the extent that the judicial requests overlap with the one agreed under said agreement, the defendants did not file an appeal against the dismissing decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The final and unappealable status of the decision that dismissed the case is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of loss, Vale may sustain reputational damage resulting from non-compliance with the TTAC.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The case could result in damage to Vale's image, as it involves obligations related to alleged damage to the collective and individual water supply, resulting from the breach of the Fundão Dam.

57. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0073114-91.2016.4.01.3800 (formerly case No. 0000640-06.2016.8.08.0014)
a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:
TRF-6 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
01/15/2016
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s):</u> Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Espírito Santo (MP-ES).
<u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco) and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB).
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:

- The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015.
- In 2016, MP-ES filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Samarco, Vale and BHPB, ordering the payment of diffuse moral damages, resulting from the alleged constraints experienced by the population of the municipality of Colatina, due to the breach of the Fundão Dam. The MP-ES also requested the disregard of Samarco's corporate entity, due to its supposed risk of insolvency, in order to reach the equity of its shareholders (Vale and BHPB). The MP-ES, in a provisional remedy, requested: (i) freezing of the amount of BRL 2 billion in the accounts of Samarco, Vale and BHPB; (ii) removal of tax confidentiality for Samarco, Vale and BHPB.
- In 2022, the case was transferred from the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 to the 4th Federal Civil Court due to the creation of the TRF-6, and the resulting redistribution of cases.
- In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 02/11/2016, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 rejected the request of the MP-ES to freeze accounts of Samarco, Vale and BHPB in the amount of BRL 2 billion. The MP-ES appealed to the TRF-1 against the decision.
- On 03/23/2016, the TRF-1 upheld the decision of the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 that rejected the request by the MP-ES to freeze the accounts of Samarco, Vale and BHPB.
- On 03/29/2017, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 suspended the progress of the proceeding due to the decision approving the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC), issued with the scope of proceedings Nos. 69758-61.2015.4.01.3400 (proceeding indicated in item 52 of this Section/Proceedings involving the Mariana or Brumadinho accidents – Civil), and 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800 (proceeding indicated in item 59 of this Section/Proceedings involving the accidents in Mariana or Brumadinho – Civil).
- On 07/26/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision determining that the proceedings remain suspended, due to a previous decision that recognized the connection with the main Public-Interest Civil Actions in the Samarco Case and the risk of conflicting decisions.
- On 12/17/2024, the 4th Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the defendants filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 02/10/2025.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

Judgment of the appeal by the Supreme Court of Justice is pending.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The lawsuit involves payment of compensation resulting from diffuse damages allegedly caused by the collapse of the Fundão Dam. In case of loss, Vale may sustain damage to its image, as it is a process related to the collapse of the Fundão Dam.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

In the event of loss, Vale could sustain a financial impact of BRL 2,343,560,742.81 and damage to its image. Vale may also be affected by non-compliance with the TTAC.

58. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0062888-27.2016.4.01.3800 (former No. 0016395-63.2016.8.13.0521)

a) Court:

4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))

b) Instance:

TRF-6 – Appellate Court

c) Filed on:

02/18/2016

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)

Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A. and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB)

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

Inestimable amounts, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.

f) Main facts:

- The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015.
- In 2016, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP), requesting that Vale, Samarco and BHPB take measures aimed at recovering damages allegedly caused to the urban environmental heritage of the Municipality of Barra Longa, Gesteira District and the village of Barretos, and demanding that Samarco, Vale and BHPB were ordered to prepare and execute: (i) basic, structural and executive projects for the full reconstruction, recovery and remediation of all public assets and infrastructure that were affected in the localities; (ii) containment works of the entire bed of the Carmo River in the stretch where it crosses the seat of the city of Barra Longa; (iii) containment works capable of making the city of Barra Longa and the community of Gesteira resilient to possible dam failures; (iv) project for the implementation of a complete and appropriate sewage treatment system, and project for the implementation of an adequate system for the final disposal of urban and industrial solid waste, as compensation for the damages caused to the urban environment. In addition, it requested: (i) payment of indemnity in an amount to be set by the Court, for the taking of measures to

recover the environment, to be deposited in a specific fund to be created by the municipality of Barra Longa; (ii) payment of collective moral damages in the minimum amount of BRL 300,000,000.00, in addition to freezing the minimum amount of BRL 500,000,000.00 from Samarco, Vale and BHPB.

- In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 02/19/2016, the 2nd Civil Court of the District of Ponte Nova partially granted the injunction requested by the MP-MG, determining the performance of the following obligations, under penalty of a daily fine of BRL500,000.00: (i) carrying out basic, structural and executive projects for the full recovery of the affected public assets; and (ii) carrying out containment works on the entire bed of the Carmo River in the necessary sections, and determining the blocking of BRL500 million and the presentation of a proposal for an agreement.

- On 03/29/2017, after recognizing the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, through Conflict of Jurisdiction No. 185203/MG, which recognized the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 as a Universal Court to address the causes related to the collapse of the Fundão dam, with the referral of the case to the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1, considering the decision approving the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC), issued in the context of proceedings No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400 (proceeding indicated in item 52 of this Section/Proceedings involving the Mariana or Brumadinho accidents – Civil), and 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800 (proceeding indicated in item 59 of this Section/Proceedings involving the Mariana or Brumadinho accidents – Civil), suspended the proceeding.

- On 11/09/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court suspended the proceeding, due to its subject matter being covered by the main ACPs (cases No. 1024354-89.2019.4.01.3800 and No. 1016756-84.2019.4.01.3800).

- On 04/19/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court recognized the need to end the suspension of the proceeding, determining the transfer of blocked amounts to the defendants (approximately BRL 13,000,000.00 to Vale), who have already indicated the bank details to receive the blocked amounts.

- On 12/17/2024, the 4th Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the lawsuit, without prejudice. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the defendants filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 03/18/2025.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The transfer of amounts that were blocked to the defendants is awaited, as well as the judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed by the defendants on 03/18/2025.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

The lawsuit is considered relevant because it involves potential reputational damage to Vale, as it is related to the collapse of the Fundão Dam.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may sustain damage to its image, and non-compliance with the TTAC may be alleged.

59. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1016756-84.2019.4.01.3800 (former No. 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800)

a) Court:

4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))

b) Instance:

TRF-6 – Appellate Court

c) Filed on:

05/03/2016

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Federal Prosecution Office (MPF).

Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco) and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB), Federal Government, States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, National Water Agency (ANA), Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM), Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity (ICMBio), National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage (IFAN), National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), State Institute of Forests (IEF), Minas Gerais Institute of Water Management (IGAM), the State Foundation for the Environment (FEAM), State Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage of Minas Gerais (IEPHA), State Institute of Environment and Water Resources (IEMA), Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Defense of Espírito Santo (IDAF), and State Agency of Water Resources (AGERH).

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

Inestimable amounts, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão dam in the Industrial Complex of Germano in Mariana/MG (Fundão Dam), owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the capital stock and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.

f) Main facts:

- The lawsuit derives from the collapse of the Fundão Dam, which occurred on November 05, 2015.

- In April 2016, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and others, requesting (i) the adoption of measures aimed at mitigating and repairing social, economic, environmental, cultural and immaterial impacts resulting from the breach of the Fundão Dam; (ii) payment of indemnity for moral damages to the community for the time it would have been unable to enjoy a balanced environment; (iii) ordering to pay collective moral damages; (iv) the financial

security for the execution of reasonable measures; and (v) freezing of amounts received by Vale, Samarco and BHPB by way of dividends.

- In March 2016, the parties entered into the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC) within the scope of cases No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400 (case indicated in item 52 of this Section/Proceedings involving the accidents of Mariana or Brumadinho - Civil) and this proceeding, and subsequently the Governance Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC), as described in item 4.7, remaining agreed upon to carry out the necessary programs for the environmental and social recovery in the areas affected by the accident. For more information about the TTAC, see item 4.7 of this Reference Form. Furthermore, the parties entered into the Preliminary Adjustment Agreement I (TAP), the purpose of which was to adapt the provisions contained in the TAP regarding activities related to the social and economic axis, allowing the socioeconomic survey and the hiring of technical advisory services to the affected people, in relation to the guarantees and the Governance TAC, which dismissed this action.

- In 2019, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 issued a decision that granted the request made by Samarco, so that the topic "Registration", one of the programs of the Renova Foundation, be treated as a priority, leaving the issue of "Indemnity" for the subsequent moment, with all the legal consequences arising therefrom.

- In 2022, the case was transferred from the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 to the 4th Federal Civil Court, due to the creation of the Regional Federal Court of the Sixth Region and the resulting reassignment of cases.

- In 2023, the MPF, the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Espírito Santo, the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, the Public Defender's Office of the State of Espírito Santo, and the Federal Public Defender's Office submitted a request for judgment of the case. In general terms, the petition presents a historical retrospective of the main actions of the Samarco Case, as well as the main agreements approved and the diagnoses by the experts regarding the diagnoses of socio-environmental and socioeconomic damages. The plaintiffs understand that the aforementioned damages are indisputable and resulting from the pollution caused by the collapse of the Fundão Dam, identified in the approved judicial agreements and documented by experts. In addition, they argue for the need for judicial protection, considering that the collapse of the dam occurred more than 8 years ago. Thus, they argue for the payment, jointly and severally by the companies Samarco, Vale and BHP, of compensation for collective moral damages; social damage; and homogeneous individual material damages - emerging and loss of profits - corresponding to uncontested individual rights.

- In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 03/16/2017, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 partially ratified the Preliminary Adjustment Agreements I and II entered into by and between Samarco, Vale, BHPB and MPF, and determined the dismissal of the proceeding.

- On 09/20/2017, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 ratified a partial amendment to the Preliminary Adjustment Agreement.

- On 08/31/2018, the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 decided (i) to dismiss, with prejudice, the cognizance phase of ACP No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400; (ii) suspend this ACP (ACP No. 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800) in relation to requests not contemplated in the Governance TAC and TAP; (iii) immediately suspend ACP No. 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800. Vale filed an appeal against the decision with the TRF-6.

- On 02/28/2023, the TRF-6 granted suspensive effect to the appeal filed by Vale, suspended the decision that determined the start of studies by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV) on the health of those affected and the object of the expert opinion, and the deposit of BRL 16 million, due to the discussions already existing in Axis 2 (as described in process 52 of this report). The appeal is still awaiting analysis of the merits.

- On 01/25/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision: (a) dismissing the claim for compensation for homogeneous individual damages, given its excessive generality; (b) ordering Vale, BHP and Samarco, jointly and severally, to pay compensation in the amount of BRL 47,600,000,000.00, for collective moral damages; and (c) dismissing the claim for compensation for social damages, considering it covered by the adverse judgment of collective moral damages. Vale filed an appeal with the 4th Federal Civil Court against the decision, to clarify its content.

- On 03/20/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision correcting the material error, to state that the correct amount of compensation for collective moral damage is BRL 46,700,000,000.00, and to establish that, since the event originating the damage, SELIC is levied. In addition, it clarified that the adverse judgment ordering the payment of compensation for collective moral damage is directed jointly and exclusively to the defendant business companies. Vale filed an appeal with the TRF-6 for a review of the merits of the decision.

- On 06/27/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court declared the case dismissed, without prejudice, as to the claims recognized as obligations under the TTAC, as well as the continuity of the proceeding as to the remaining claims. The MPF filed an appeal against this decision, claiming that the aforementioned decision would suffer from omission and obscurity in relation to the dismissal of the claims deemed moot (whose merits were not analyzed, as they allegedly lost their subject matter), given that (i) it failed to demonstrate the correspondence between the claims made in the initial petition of the ACP and the obligations provided for in the TTAC; and (ii) it was not clear in indicating the reasons why each of the requests should be dismissed.

- On 11/18/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the defendants filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 03/20/2025.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed by Vale against the decision of the 4th Federal Civil Court, which dismissed the proceeding as a result of the Renegotiation Agreement is awaited.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

In the event of a loss, Vale may be required to bear financial obligations in excess of BRL215 billion, which represents a relevant financial impact. In addition, it may sustain damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer an impact of BRL215 billion and damage to its image, considering that the proceeding is related to the collapse of the Fundão Dam.

60. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1002605-16.2019.4.01.3800 (former no. 0033942-91.2016.8.13.0400)
a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:
TRF-6 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
05/03/2016
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG). <u>Defendant(s)</u> : Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco), Vale S.A. and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) (collectively, Companies)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015. - In 2016, MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP) against Samarco, Vale and BHPB, preliminarily requesting the monthly payment of BRL 1,394,308.39 to the Local Government of Mariana, corresponding, according to MP-MG's allegation, to the monthly average of the Municipality's collection with the payment of the Financial Compensation for Exploitation of Mineral Resources – (CEFEM), collected by Samarco as a result of its activities. - In 2022, the case was transferred from the 12th Federal Court of the TRF-1 to the 4th Federal Civil Court, due to the creation of the TRF-6 and the resulting reassignment of cases. - In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 09/12/2017, the 12th Federal Court of TRF-1 denied the claim for interlocutory relief filed by the MP-MG, which on the other hand, filed an appeal to TRF-1 against the judgement. - On 03/25/2021, the 12th Federal Court of TRF-1 decided that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate the case, determining its suspension, due to the ongoing agreements and discussions within the scope of the main ACPs related to the breach of the Fundão Dam, to which this lawsuit is related (case No. 1024354-89.2019.4.01.3800 indicated in item 52 "ACP 20 BI" and case No. 1016756-84.2019.4.01.3800 indicated in item 59 "ACP 155 BI"). - On 04/15/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court rendered a judgement that established as a controversial point the existence or not of payments made or services directly provided by Renova, as an obligation to do. The Companies filed an appeal with the 4th Federal Civil Court against this ruling. - On 01/20/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/17/2025.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgement on the appeal filed by the Companies is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is considered relevant because it involves the potential creation of a precedent in the discussion of the Rio Doce, as well as reputational damage to Vale, as it is related to the collapse of the Fundão Dam.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain damage to its image, as the lawsuit is related to the collapse of the Fundão Dam.

61. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1023835-46.2021.4.01.3800
a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:
TRF-6 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
05/11/2021
d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG), Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU), Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DP-MG) and Public Defender's Office of the State of Espírito Santo (DP-ES).
Defendant(s): Samarco, Vale, BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) and Renova Foundation.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam, in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG (Fundão Dam), owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2021, the plaintiffs filed a Public-Interest Civil Action, alleging the illegitimacy of advertisements for activities to redress damage resulting from the collapse of the Fundão Dam, requesting: (i) the immediate suspension of advertising by Renova Foundation; (ii) refraining from incurring new expenses related to advertisements and publicity campaigns; (iii) the release of an official notice stating that the campaigns already broadcast would be based on partial technical and scientific conclusions; and (iv) the broadcasting of a new campaign informing that there is persistent doubt about the current conditions of water quality and toxicity of the waste, in order to prevent contamination and exposure of the affected population to risks. - In December 2023, in compliance with the court ruling of October 2023 (mentioned below), Renova Foundation filed a new internal policy for the dissemination of advertisements in the case records. - On November 6th, 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 08/19/2021, the 4th Federal Civil Court suspended the proceeding, in view of the Letter of Assumptions of the Renegotiation, which consolidated the assumptions that would delimit the negotiations of the renegotiation, signed within the scope of the National Council of Justice. - On 10/05/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court ordered Renova Foundation to cease any type of disclosure, refraining from using financial resources to carry out advertising and to submit an internal advertising policy. Renova Foundation filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the judgement of the 4th Federal Civil Court. - On 07/22/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court (i) confirmed the provisional injunction granted in a decision of 10/05/2023, the orders of which to (a) cease the dissemination of any and all advertising broadcast/sponsored by the Renova Foundation, and (b) refrain from passing on or making new disbursements or expenses with advertising, and broadcast/sponsor advertising; (ii) determined the performance of counter-propaganda in relation to topics a-k of the sentence, whose data and information disclosed was considered incorrect, with the exception of the information disclosed regarding "water quality", after the establishment of a new information policy to be evaluated by the court; (iii) sentenced the Renova Foundation and the defendant companies, jointly and severally, to pay compensation for material damages, in the historical amount of BRL 28,151,282.30, with the reversal of the same amount spent on advertising in finalistic activities, to be duly updated and adjusted for inflation according to the Federal Court Calculation Manual; (iv) sentenced the Renova Foundation and the defendant companies to compensation for collective moral damage, corresponding to the same amount of compensation for material damage, duly updated and adjusted for inflation according to the Federal Court Calculation Manual. The defendant companies filed an appeal and request for supersedeas of this ruling to the TRF-6. - On 12/17/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that dismissed the proceeding, without prejudice, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. Whereas the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the dismissal of the proceeding with prejudice, the defendant companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 03/19/2025.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed on 03/19/2025 by the defendant companies against the judgement that dismissed the proceeding as a result of the Renegotiation Agreement is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The lawsuit is relevant because it involves potential damage to Vale's image, due to the questioning about the legitimacy of the Renova Foundation's communication documents.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain damage to its image, as the lawsuit has as its subject matter the veracity and legitimacy of releases published by Renova Foundation concerning the remediation of the damage caused by the collapse of the Fundão Dam.

62. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1000504-03.2020.4.01.3822
a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte/MG of the Regional Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:
TRF-6 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
03/12/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Prosecution Office (MPF).

Defendant(s): Samarco Mineração S.A., Vale, BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) (together, Companies) and Renova Foundation.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 2020, the Renova Foundation, Samarco, Vale, BHPB and the Municipality of Barra Longa/MG entered into an agreement establishing the obligation of the Renova Foundation to provide technical and financial support to assist the Municipality of Barra Longa in the execution of health action plans or health actions already agreed upon, due to the effects resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam. - In 2020, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action requesting full funding for the implementation of the Barra Longa Health Action Plan, in favor of the Unified Health System - SUS, including through transfers that may be necessary to the Municipality of Barra Longa. - In 2020, Renova Foundation, Samarco, Vale, BHPB and the Municipality of Barra Longa/MG entered into an agreement regarding the implementation of a definitive solution on the transshipment and final disposal of solid waste, establishing the Renova Foundation's obligation to carry out works and pay for operations. - In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 04/16/2020, the Judicial Subsection of Ponte Nova denied the requests for granting an injunction and ordered the remittance of the case to the 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte. - On 07/29/2020, the 12th Federal Court dismissed the case, as it understood that the MPF did not have legitimacy to file the action. The MPF appealed to the Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision. - On 09/08/2022, the Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) granted the appeal filed by the MPF, recognizing the MPF's legitimacy to file the action, reversing the effects of the decision of the 12th Federal Court of 07/29/2020. Samarco, Vale, BHPB and Renova Foundation filed an appeal with the TRF-1 against its judgement. - On 07/01/2024, the TRF-1 rejected the appeal filed by Samarco, Vale, BHPB and Renova Foundation, understanding that the MPF has legitimacy. Samarco, Vale, BHPB filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) against the decision rendered by the TRF-1.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
There has not yet been an analysis of the admissibility of the appeals filed by the companies. In any case, in view of the express inclusion of the process in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, a decision on the dismissal and archiving of the process is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is considered relevant, as it may result in reputational damage to Vale.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain damage to its image since the lawsuit is related to the collapse of the Fundão Dam.

63. Public Interest Civil Action No.1035519-02.2020.4.01.3800
a) Court:
14 th Federal Civil Court of Minas Gerais
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 6 th Region (TRF-6) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
08/31/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) and National Mining Agency (ANM)
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Rights related to the appointment of an intervening manager at Vale.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2020, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, CVM and ANM, requesting judicial intervention in Vale's management, for the appointment of an interventor by the 14th Civil Federal Court, with a mandate to restructure the Company's safety and disaster prevention policies, in addition to hiring an independent audit at Vale's expense. In addition, it requested the prohibition of the payment of dividends or interest on equity. - In 2024, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present case was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. Vale manifested itself to request the dismissal of the lawsuit, due to the ratification of the "Judicial Agreement for Full and Definitive Remediation to the Collapse of the Fundão Dam" by the STF, which provided for its dismissal.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 03/05/2021, the 14th Federal Civil Court held the action invalid. The MPF filed an appeal to the TRF-6 against the decision.

- On 03/26/2025, the TRF-6 issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding with prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The final and unappealable status of the decision on the dismissal and archiving of the proceeding is awaited, in view of the express inclusion of the proceeding in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. Although the case is not directly related to the collapse of the Fundão dam, its inclusion in the list of actions dismissed due to the entering into of the Renegotiation Agreement was addressed in the negotiations with the entities and authorities involved, especially the MPF, which is the plaintiff in this lawsuit.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The case is considered relevant as it may result in significant operational, reputational and image impacts, and it involves changes in Vale's corporate governance, as well as the risk of appointing an intervening administrator.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain judicial intervention in its governance and administration system, through judicial intervention with regard to the corporate functions in charge of the preparation and implementation of internal security plans and policies, as well as the preparation of a work plan for internal governance restructuring, impacting its autonomy.

64. Enforcement of Judgment No. 5002387-92.2021.8.13.0400
a) Court:
2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Enforcement Court of Mariana/MG
b) Instance:
Court of Appeals of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
08/31/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG). Defendant(s): Vale, Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco) and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) (together, Companies).
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable amounts, as it involves obligations related to the demands for remediation of damages resulting from the collapse of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Industrial Complex of Germano, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital and are secondarily liable to Samarco within the limit of said shareholdings. - Moral and immaterial damages in the amount of BRL 2,450,770,051.25.
f) Main facts:
- The case stems from the breach of the Fundão dam, which took place on November 05, 2015. - In 2020, MP-MG filed a Judgment Enforcement against Vale, Samarco and BHPB, requesting compliance with judgments under Public-Interest Civil Actions in which Vale had entered into agreements, alleging non-remediation of people affected by the breach of the Fundão dam in Mariana, which took place on 11/05/2015. - In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 07/11/2022, the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Enforcement Court declared the active illegitimacy of the MP-MG to enforce the judgment and, thus, dismissed the enforcement. The MP-MG filed an appeal to TJMG against the decision. - On 09/26/2024, the TJMG issued a ruling determining the suspension of the judgment of the appeal filed by the MP-MG, in view of the negotiations of the Renegotiation Agreement. - On 01/21/2025, the TJMG did not hear the appeal due to the supervening loss of its subject matter, in view of the pleading by the MP-MG informing that the original records are in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. - On 02/13/2025, the case files returned to their origin and the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Enforcement Court issued a judgement dismissing the case, prejudiced the appeal and there was no burden of loss, with the subject matter of the case being exhausted.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Dismissal of the case is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The lawsuit is considered relevant because it involves potential damage to Vale's image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain damage to its image, as a result of alleged non-compliance with agreements and indemnity payments to those affected by the breach of the Fundão Dam. In addition, it may sustain a financial impact of more than BRL 2,450,770,051.25.

65. Divergence Incident No. 1040611-58.2020.4.01.3800
a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Federal Court of the Sixth Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:

TRF-6 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
08/30/2020
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A., BHP Billiton Brasil LTDA (BHPB) (together, Companies) and Fundação Renova. Defendant(s): Federal Government and Brazil's environmental regulator (IBAMA).
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
To date, the judicial deposit in the value of BRL10,340,000,000.00 has been determined with the aim of promoting the reparation process in the State of Espírito Santo. This deposit, however, was suspended by means of a decision rendered on 04/28/2023 by the TRF-6. In addition, any adverse judgment would involve inestimable values related to the reparation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), owned by Samarco, a company whose partners are Vale and BHPB.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2020, Samarco, Vale and BHPB sought, based on Clause 258 of the Framework Agreement in Clause 103, sole paragraph, of the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) Governance, the establishment of the divergence incident, with the purpose of resolving the controversy between the framework agreement and the understanding issued by the Interfederative Committee (CIF) in Resolution No. 58, regarding the inclusion of new locations (New Areas) in the concept of "affected municipalities" listed in the framework agreement. Thus, they sought a statement of nullity of said statement and its derived acts. - In 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 09/01/2021, the 4th Federal Civil Court determined the consolidation of the case records with those of proceedings No. 1038680-20.2020.4.01.3800 and No. 1035848-77.2021.4.01.3800, so that they can be resolved jointly, since the subject matter of case No. 1040611-58.2020.4.01.3800 includes the subject matter of the other proceedings. - On 09/21/2022, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision in which the request for advance effects of the appeal protection presented by the Companies was denied. Thus, the 4th Federal Civil Court determined compliance with the CIF Resolutions. - On 03/30/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that determined that the Companies make a judicial deposit in the value of BRL10,340,000,000.00 with the purpose of promoting the reparation process of the State of Espírito Santo, also pointing out that the value could only be moved at the request of Fundação Renova, the Prosecution Office, the Public Defender's Office, the State of Espírito Santo or the CIF to execute actions in the Municipalities subject to the Resolution. Vale filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against this decision. - On 04/28/2023, the TRF-6 issued a decision in favor of Vale, through which it determined the suspension of the decision that had determined the deposit of BRL10,340,000,000.00. - On 08/10/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision, through which the request for statement of nullity of CIF Resolution No. 58, filed by the Defendants, was dismissed. Thus, the aforementioned Resolution was declared valid and able to produce all its effects immediately. Samarco, Vale, BHP and Fundação Renova filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision. - On 10/11/2023, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision in which, considering the recognition of the validity of Res. 58 of the CIF, partially judged the merits of Res. 390/2020 of the CIF, to recognize the validity of the inclusion of the municipalities territorially covered in the area of Resolution 58 also within the scope of the Integrated Agenda, under the terms of Technical Notes No. 19/2018/CT-ECLET and No. 32/2020/CT-ECLET. The Companies and Fundação Renova filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision. - On 10/27/2023, in the appeal filed by the Companies against the decision rendered on 08/10/2023, TRF-6 suspended the decision that had recognized the validity of CIF Resolution 58, having also determined the performance of the expert evidence requested by the defendants. - On 04/24/2024, the TRF-6 issued a decision dismissing the appeals filed by the Companies and Fundação Renova against the decision of the 4th Federal Civil Court that recognized the validity of the inclusion of the municipalities territorially covered in the area of Resolution 58 also within the scope of the Integrated Agenda, of 10/11/2023. - On 12/17/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that extinguished the proceeding, in view of its inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. Considering that the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the extinction of the proceeding with resolution of the merits, the Companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 02/04/2025.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Awaiting judgment by the TRF-6 on the merits of the appeal filed by the Companies against the decision that extinguished the proceeding without resolution of the merits, as a result of the signing of the Renegotiation Agreement.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
The proceeding is considered significant, as Vale may suffer damage to its image and reputation, in addition to financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image and reputation, in addition to financial impact, as the proceeding involves values exceeding BRL10 billion.

a) Court:
4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) (former 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1))
b) Instance:
TRF-6 – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
05/07/2024
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Federal Government
Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A. and BHP Billiton Brasil LTDA. (Companies)
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
The present compliance with the provisional judgment involves the execution of the value of BRL46,700,000,000.00, with correction by the SELIC as of 11/05/2015.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding is related to the breach of the Fundão Dam, which occurred on November 05, 2015. - In May 2024, the Federal Government filed a provisional judgment against the decision rendered by the 4th Federal Civil Court on 01/25/2024 in the case record of Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1016756-84.2019.4.01.3800, which condemned Vale, BHP and Samarco, jointly and severally, to the payment of indemnity for collective moral damages arbitrated in the value of BRL46,700,000,000.00, a value arbitrated after a clarification decision, with correction by the SELIC as of 11/05/2015. The Companies have already presented their defenses. - In July 2024, the trial of the proceeding was suspended. - In September 2024, the trial of the proceeding resumed. - In November 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 05/08/2024, the 4th Federal Civil Court dismissed the Federal Government's claim for provisional compliance with the judgment, since the execution should only occur after the final and unappealable judgment of Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1016756-84.2019.4.01.3800, as previously decided in the context of the aforementioned Public-Interest Civil Action. The Federal Government filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision. - On 05/20/2024, the TRF-6 rejected the claim for provisional compliance with the Federal Government's judgment. - On 02/04/2025, the 4th Federal Civil Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Considering that the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the extinction of the proceeding with prejudice, the Companies filed an appeal to the TRF-6 on 02/20/2025.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed by the Companies against the decision that extinguished the proceeding as a result of the execution of the Renegotiation Agreement is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In the event of loss, Vale may suffer significant financial impact and to its image and reputation.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer a significant financial impact, as the proceeding involves the payment of collective moral damages in the value of BRL47,600,000,000.00, with correction by the SELIC as of 11/05/2015, as well as impacts on its reputation, given that it is an unfolding of the reparation process for the breach of the Fundão Dam, with repercussions in the media.

67. Public-Interest Civil Action 6029634-39.2024.4.06.3800
a) Court:
4th Civil and Agrarian Court of the Judicial Subsection of Belo Horizonte
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) – Appellate Court
c) Date of Establishment:
06/21/2024
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Federal Prosecution Office, Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais, Prosecution Office of the State of Espírito Santo, Federal Public Defender's Office, Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Public Defender's Office of the State of Espírito Santo
Defendant(s): Samarco Mineração S.A. – Under Judicial Reorganization (Samarco), BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHP), Vale S.A. (Vale) and Fundação Renova
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Payment of (i) individual property damages; (ii) individual moral damages; (iii) collective moral damages; and (iv) social damages, in addition to (v) funding and execution of gender affirmative actions in the 42 programs provided for in the framework agreement. The value of the case is BRL10,000,000,000.00.
f) Main facts:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The action requires the accountability of the companies Samarco, BHP and Vale, as well Fundação Renova, for alleged violations of women's rights during the process of registration and reparation of individual damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam. - In September 2024, the parties jointly requested the suspension of the proceeding, due to the negotiations they were carrying out. As a result of the parties' claim, the 4th Civil and Agrarian Court suspended the proceeding. - In September 2024, the defendant companies and Fundação Renova presented their defenses. - In November 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) ratified the Renegotiation Agreement, and the present proceeding was included in Exhibit 23 of said agreement. The Renegotiation Agreement provided for the termination of the proceeding.
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 08/14/2024, the 4th Civil and Agrarian Court partially granted the plaintiffs' claim, ordering Fundação Renova to take the following measures: (i) compliance with clause 28 of the framework agreement for the effective updating, review, and correction of the registration of all women registered or with pending registration requests, based on individualized requests already submitted and/or to be submitted by the affected women; (ii) immediate access to Emergency Financial Aid (AFE), Mediated Compensation Programme (PIM), and Simplified Compensation System (NOVEL) for women registered in the first stage of Fundação Renova's registration, as a priority; (iii) the prohibition of discriminatory behaviour against women; and (iv) the end of discrimination between holders and dependents of the registration. The defendant companies and Fundação Renova filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision. - On 12/19/2024, the 4th Civil and Agrarian Court issued a decision to dismiss the proceeding without prejudice, in view of its express inclusion in Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, ratified on 11/06/2024 by the STF. Considering that the Renegotiation Agreement provides for the extinction of the proceeding with prejudice, the defendant companies filed an appeal with the TRF-6 on 02/07/2025.
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed by the defendant companies against the decision that extinguished the proceeding without resolution of the merits is awaited.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Remote</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:</p> <p>In the event of a loss, Vale may suffer significant financial impact, in addition to damage to its image.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>Vale may suffer a financial impact of BRL10,000,000,000.00. In addition, it may suffer damage to its image, given that the proceeding stems from the allegation of alleged discriminatory behaviour on the basis of gender.</p>

<p>68. Criminal Action No. 0002725-15.2016.4.01.3822</p>
<p>a) Court:</p> <p>Federal Single Court of Ponte Nova/MG</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) – Appellate Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>10/20/2016</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceeding:</p> <p>Plaintiff: Federal Prosecution Office (MPF). Defendant(s): Samarco Mineração S.A., Vale S.A., BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB), VogBr Recursos Hídricos e Geotecnia Ltda. and certain individuals.</p>
<p>e) Values, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>For now, the values involved are invaluable. Vale can be charged with pecuniary and restrictive penalties.</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding stems from the breach of the Fundão dam (Barragem do Fundão), in the Germano Industrial Complex, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG, owned by Samarco, a company in which Vale and BHPB each hold 50% of the share capital. - In 2016, the MPF filed a complaint against Vale, Samarco, BHPB and VogBr for alleged crimes against the environment and crimes against the environmental administration. In relation to individuals, in addition to the crimes highlighted above, the MPF alleged the practice of crimes of (i) triple qualified homicide; (ii) serious bodily injury; and (iii) flooding and landslides or breaking. - In 2016, the MPF's complaint was received by the Federal Single Court. - In 2023, the hearing of witnesses were completed and the defendants were interrogated. - In August 2024, Vale made a statement, pleading for his acquittal (final allegations) to the Federal Single Court. - In January 2025, a certificate was issued attesting that the decision acquitting the Vale former employee became final, as the MPF did not appeal the decision. - In March 2025, the case records were distributed to the TRF-6.
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 05/03/2019, the Regional Federal Court 1st Region (TRF-1) judged three Habeas Corpus filed by individuals accused in the proceeding and granted an order to determine the suspension of the criminal action at the origin, specifically with regard to the imputation of homicide, for all individuals. - On 09/20/2019, after the judgment of the aforementioned Habeas Corpus by the TRF-1, the Single Court determined the change of the procedural class from jury rite to ordinary common rite.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 05/02/2019, the Single Court rejected Vale's request for the limitation period of the complaint in relation to the legal entity. Vale filed an appeal with the STJ against the decision. - On 06/30/2022, the STJ upheld the decision of the Single Court that rejected the statute of limitations on the complaint. Vale filed an appeal with the STJ against the decision. - On 06/06/2023, the STJ rejected Vale's appeal, upholding the decision rendered on 05/02/2019 by the Single Court regarding the non-consummation of the statute of limitations. - On 11/15/2024, the Federal Single Court issued a decision acquitting all defendants in the lawsuit, including Vale and its former employee, considering the lack of sufficient evidence to impute criminal liability to Vale for the dam breach. The MPF appealed to the Federal Single Court against the decision. The records were sent to the TRF-6 for judgment of the appeal.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment by the TRF-6 of the appeal filed by the MPF is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer relevant financial impacts, damage to its image, in addition to restrictive penalties of law.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The proceeding is criminal in nature and stems from the breach of the Fundão Dam, which may result in significant financial impacts and damage to Vale's image. In addition, Vale may suffer restrictive penalties.

69. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 6008609-67.2024.4.06.3800
a) Court:
4 th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
02/23/2024
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A., Samarco Mineração S.A., BHP Billiton Brasil LTDA (Companies) and Fundação Renova.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves allegations of nullity of the Terms of Engagement between Fundação Renova and the Tupiniquim Guarani, Mboapy Pindó and Comboio indigenous communities. The MPF requested the suspension of the effects of clauses referring to the payment of Emergency Subsistence Aid (ESA).
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2024, the MPF filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against the Companies and Fundação Renova, alleging that the agreements signed between Fundação Renova and the Tupiniquim Guarani, Mboapy Pindó and Comboios indigenous communities contain nullities related to the ESA. Thus, it requested the granting of an injunction to equate the values paid as ESA between the Tupiniquim Guarani and Comboios. As a final claim, the MPF seeks the declaration of nullity of the clauses referring to the ESA payments.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 03/04/2024, the 4th Federal Court granted the MPF's request for interlocutory relief, imposing on the defendants the obligation to pay the Tupiniquim the ESA in the value of three minimum wages as long as necessary to reestablish the conditions for economic recovery. The Companies and Fundação Renova filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision. - On 03/31/2024, the TRF-6 suspended the decision of the 4th Federal Court, releasing the equalization of the ESA and maintaining the values determined in the agreements. - On 09/18/2024, the 4th Federal Court issued a decision rejecting the claim to suspend the proceeding, establishing 10/25/2024 for the Companies as the deadline for submitting final arguments. - On 11/07/2024, the 4th Federal Court upheld the claims made in the action, declaring null and void the clauses that deal with the ESA of the agreements signed by Fundação Renova with the indigenous communities of the Tupiniquim and Guarani (TI), Caieiras Velhas II and Comboios (Communities) Indigenous Lands in 2021 (Terms of Agreement). The Companies appealed to the TRF-6 against the decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment of the appeals filed by the Companies against the decision to uphold the action is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In the event of loss, Vale may suffer a significant impact to its finances and on its image and reputation.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image, as well as an inestimable financial impact, as the proceeding involves allegations of nullity in the Terms of Engagement between Fundação Renova and the Tupiniquim Guarani, Mboapy Pindó and Comboios indigenous communities, especially with regard to the ESA. Thus, the eventual upholding of the lawsuit could result in the partial suspension of the effects of the agreements, with the consequent distribution of new shares.

70. Claim No. HT-2022-000304 Part 20 Additional Particulars of Claim
a) Court:
High Court of Justice Business and Property Courts in London Technology and Construction Court (Kbd)
b) Instance:
High Court of Justice Business and Property Courts in London Technology and Construction Court – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
12/02/2022
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: BHP Group (UK) LTD and BHP Group LTD (together, BHP) Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable, the value depends on the settlement in the main proceeding.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2022, BHP Group (UK) LTD and BHP Group LTD filed an <i>Additional Claim Against Third Party</i> (Part 20 Claim) against Vale, under the <i>Re-Amended Master Particulars of Claim</i> (RAMPOC) filed by the Municipality of Mariana and others, through which they request that Vale be ordered to contribute 50% or more of the possible adverse judgments against BHP Group (UK) LTD and BHP Group within the scope of RAMPOC. - In 2023, Vale filed a <i>Jurisdiction Application</i>, through which it requested recognition of the absence of jurisdiction of the English Court over the Part 20 Claim. - In 2023, Vale filed a defense. - In 2023, the High Court of Justice Business and Property Courts in London Technology and Construction Court rejected the <i>Jurisdiction Application</i> filed by Vale in 2023 on the Part 20 Claim. - In July 2024, a reciprocal <i>Liability Sharing Agreement</i> was signed between Vale and BHP, which provides for an equal division of any compensation that may be imposed in the context of this lawsuit, provided that such indemnification is not duplicative in relation to the paid in Brazil. As a result, BHP withdrew its Part 20 Claim against Vale. - Between October 2024 and March 2025, the oral statement phase of the first stage of the trial took place, in which the issues of liability of the BHP group companies were addressed. It is expected that the decision on this first stage will be handed down in 2025. If liability is confirmed, a second stage of the trial will be held, to discuss general issues about damages and <i>quantum</i>, scheduled to start in October 2026, with an estimated duration of 22 weeks.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
So far, there are no decisions on the merits.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A first-phase judgment is pending to determine whether BHP is liable to the plaintiffs.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image, as well as a significant financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer a financial impact of more than BRL10 billion, depending on the evidence produced and what will be calculated in the liquidation phase. In addition, it may suffer damage to its image.
71. Case number: C/13/764650 (former EXNBUI-2024-149)
a) Court:
Amsterdam District Court
b) Instance:
Amsterdam District Court – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
03/18/2024
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Stichting Rio Doce Claims, Municipality of Mucuri and Municipality of Sooretama Defendant(s): Vale S.A. and Samarco Iron Ore Europe BV
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves obligations related to the demands for reparation of damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam (Fundão Dam), in the Germano Industrial Complex, located in the Municipality of Mariana/MG.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In March 2024, a lawsuit was filed by certain Brazilian municipalities and a foundation representing individuals and entities, and who claim to have been affected by the breach of Fundão Dam in 2015. - In July 2024, a reciprocal Liability Sharing Agreement was signed between Vale and BHP, which provides for an equal division (50%/50%) of any indemnity eventually imposed in the context of this lawsuit, provided that such indemnities are not duplicative in relation to those already paid in Brazil. - In February 2025, the plaintiffs submitted the documents attached to the initial motion. The Dutch court, however, has not yet ruled on the procedural schedule, including the deadline for Vale to present its defense.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 03/19/2024, the Amsterdam District Court granted a Provisional Remedy to pledge the shares in Vale Holdings B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vale incorporated in the Netherlands, and the economic rights related to these shares, as a guarantee of an value of approximately €920 million.

h) Stage of the proceeding:
Vale's defense is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In the event of loss, Vale may suffer a significant financial impact and impact on its image and reputation.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer a significant financial impact, as the proceeding involves the payment of diffuse damages that may result in an impact of more than £3 billion (historical value of the case), in addition to damage to image, as the proceeding is related to the breach of the Fundão Dam.

(2.2.) Processes involving the events in Brumadinho

72. Public-Interest Civil Action – ACP No. 5010709–36.2019.8.13.0024 (ACP 5026408–67.2019.8.13.0024), 5044954–73.2019.8.13.0024 and 5087481–40.2019.8.13.0024
a) Court:
2 nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
2 nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
01/25/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : State of Minas Gerais, Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP–MG) and Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DP–MG). <u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable values, as it involves obligations related to claims for damages arising from the collapse of the B1 dam (Dam B1) at the Córrego do Feijão mine, in Brumadinho/MG.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The lawsuits arise from the collapse of Dam B1, which took place on 01/25/2019. – In 2019, the State of Minas Gerais, MP–MG and DP–MG filed Public-Interest Civil Actions requesting that Vale be ordered to pay indemnity for environmental and social and economic damage resulting from the breach of the Dam B1. The three actions are pending jointly. – In 2021, Vale, the State of Minas Gerais, DP–MG, MP–MG and MPF (as <i>amicus curiae</i>) entered into the Judicial Agreement for Integral Reparation (AJRI), which aims at fully redressing the collective environmental and social damages resulting from the collapse of Dam B1, in the estimated amount of BRL 37,689,767,329.00. The AJRI led to the dismissal of the vast majority of requests made in the ACPs. Claims for indemnity for homogeneous individual damages of a divisible nature were excepted, in whole or in part, from extinction, and the judicial technical inspection already underway for its eventual identification continued. – In 2024, a hearing was held to contextualize the court and the affected people present on the Human Health Risk and Ecological Risk Studies (ERSHRE). The parties were summoned to comment on any requests about the ERSHRE.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – On 02/04/2021, the AJRI was ratified by the Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais (TJMG). – On 05/13/2021, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision recognizing that the date of the final and unappealable decision of the AJRI was 03/30/2021. The State of Minas Gerais, the MP–MG and the DP–MG filed an appeal with the TJMG against the ruling, which was partially granted to recognize that the final and unappealable decision that ratified the AJRI occurred on 02/24/2021. Vale, MP–MG and DP–MG filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) against the aforementioned ruling. – On 11/24/2023, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision determining (i) the separation of the source of funding of the independent technical advisors (within and outside the financial ceiling of the AJRI), (ii) the maintenance of the final reports submitted by UFMG on the Calls dismissed and agglutinated by the AJRI in the respective proceedings and (iii) the disengagement of the Human Health Risk and Ecological Risk Studies (ERSHRE) to the governance of AJRI. Vale appealed to the TJMG against the decision. – On 12/18/2023, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision determining the opening of the settlement phase of the decision regarding the individual damages resulting from the Brumadinho dam collapse, with the performance of a new expert opinion, by the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), to identify, quantify and carry out a matrix of individual damages. Vale appealed to the TJMG against the decision. – On 08/29/2024, the TJMG ruled on an appeal filed by Vale against the decision rendered on 11/24/2023 by the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies, object of which concerns the sources of funding of the Independent Technical Advisories (ATIS) and ERSHRE, partially granting the appeal to determine (i) the separation of the source of funding of the independent technical advisors (inside and outside of the financial ceiling of the AJRI), (ii) the maintenance of the final reports submitted by UFMG on the Calls dismissed and agglutinated by the AJRI in the respective proceedings and (iii) the disconnection of the ERSHRE from the governance of the AJRI. Vale filed an appeal with the STJ against the aforementioned judgment, which is still pending judgment. – On 09/24/2024, the STJ dismissed the appeal filed by Vale in view of the decision rendered by the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies on 05/13/2021 and did not hear the appeals filed by the MP–MG and the DP–MG,

<p>maintaining the date of the final and unappealable decision that ratified the AJRI as 02/24/2021. Vale filed an appeal with the STJ against the aforementioned decision, which is still pending judgment.</p> <p>- On 10/24/2024, the TJMG rejected the appeal filed by Vale in view of the decision rendered by the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies on 12/18/2023 that determined the opening of the judgment settlement phase. Vale filed an appeal with the STJ against the aforementioned decision, which is pending judgment. At the same time, in the trial court, with regard to the settlement of the decision, UFMG presented the Work Plan for the execution of the aforementioned expert opinion.</p> <p>- On 02/20/2025, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision determining the suspension of individual lawsuits whose causes of action are the collapse of the Brumadinho dam. Vale filed an appeal with the TJMG against the aforementioned judgement, supersedeas of which was partially granted to determine that the suspension of individual lawsuits does not affect those lawsuits related to damage to mental health. Pending trial on merits.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>Vale has been complying with the terms of the AJRI. The processes continue with expert assessments to identify possible homogeneous individual damages of a divisible nature. In addition, a decision by the TJMG is awaited on the appeal regarding the initiation of the collective settlement procedure for individual damages and an appeal related to the source of funding for the activities carried out by the ATIs and the disconnection of ERSHRE from the governance of the AJRI. The TJMG is still awaiting judgment on the appeal regarding the suspension of individual actions.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Regarding the claims dismissed by the AJRI: Likely. With regard to those that remain active as the subject matter of ongoing expert evidence in legal proceedings (individual damages). Possible.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:</p> <p>The process is considered relevant because it involves amounts exceeding BRL 37 billion, in addition to potential additional costs due to the possible identification of unknown environmental damages and homogeneous individual damages of a divisible nature. In addition, Vale may sustain damage to its image, as it is related to the Dam B1 collapse.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>The process could generate a financial impact of more than BRL 37 billion. In addition, the conclusion of an expert opinion may result in the identification of homogeneous individual damages of a divisible nature, which may generate additional costs, in addition to potential damage to Vale's image. Any non-compliance with the AJRI is subject to penalties.</p>

<p>73. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5036049-79.2019.8.13.0024</p>
<p>a) Court:</p> <p>1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG (current 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies)</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG - Trial Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>03/21/2019</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceedings:</p> <p>Plaintiff(s): Association of Servants of the Fire Department and Military Police of the State of Minas Gerais (ASCOBOM). Defendant(s): Vale S.A. and State of Minas Gerais.</p>
<p>e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>Inestimable values, as it involves obligations related to claims for damages arising from the breach of the B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (Dam B1).</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lawsuit stems from the breach of Dam B1, which took place on 01/25/2019. - In 2019, ASCOBOM filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale and the State of Minas, requesting: (i) that Vale pay for health care (including psychiatric) treatments, in addition to the replacement of material and equipment for all military firefighters who worked in search and rescue activities in the city of Brumadinho and (ii) the freezing of Vale's values in the amount of up to BRL 300 million. - In 2019, the records were sent to the 6th Court for Public Finance Court and Governmental Agencies, for consideration together with public-interest civil actions (ACPs) No. 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024, 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024 and 5087481-40.2019.8.13.0024 (case indicated in item 62). - In 2020, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision suspending the proceeding until the judgment of the ACPs of Brumadinho (No. 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024, 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024 and 5087481-40.2019.8.13.0024 - item 62). - In 2021, Vale signed a Judicial Agreement for Integral Reparation (AJRI), which had been negotiated since 2019, with the State of Minas Gerais, the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, and the Federal and State Public Prosecutor's Offices, for the remediation of socioeconomic and socio-environmental damages resulting from the collapse of Dam I. With AJRI, the requests for compensation for the collective and diffuse socio-environmental and socioeconomic damages contained in the public civil actions filed against Vale were substantially resolved. - In 2024, Vale requested the dismissal of the lawsuit, due to the loss of the subject matter of the lawsuit resulting from the execution of the AJRI.
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 10/16/2020, the 2nd Court for Public Finance suspended the lawsuit until judgment of the public-interest civil actions mentioned above.</p>

- On 02/26/2025, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision deeming the case dismissed, without prejudice, due to the loss of the subject matter of the action resulting from the execution of the AJRI. The decision became final and unappealable on 03/27/2025.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The final and unappealable certificate of the decision that dismissed the case and the filing of the lawsuit are awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The lawsuit is considered relevant, as it may result in damage to Vale's image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain damage to Vale's image, as it involves an entity representing the Fire Department.

74. Legal Entity Liability Action for the Practice of Act against the Public Administration No. 5002549-18.2019.8.13.0090
a) Court
1 st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court of the Judicial District of Brumadinho/MG
b) Instance:
1 st Court for Public Finance of the State of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
10/17/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG). Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable amounts, as it may involve condemnation to the payment of a fine calculated considering the percentage of up to 20% of Vale's gross revenue in 2018.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lawsuit stems from the submission of an allegedly false Stability Condition Statement (DCE) for Dam I at the Córrego do Feijão mine, in Brumadinho/MG to, state public authorities. - In 2019, the MP-MG filed a Legal Entity Liability Action against the Public Administration, requesting that Vale be ordered to the sanctions provided for in Articles 6 and 19 of Law No. 12,846/ 2013), in addition to the obligation to fully redress the damage caused by the breach of B1 Dam. It also requested that the unavailability of Vale's assets, rights and amounts in the amount of BRL 30,004,900,000.00 be preliminarily determined. The MP-MG alleged that Vale would have hindered the inspection activity of the state environmental agency (FEAM – State Foundation of Environment), the investigation activity of the MP-MG and intervened in its performance, by issuing and illegally using the Stability Condition Statement (DCE) for the B1 Dam. - In September 2024, Vale requested the 1st Court for Public Finance to prejudge the case. - In September 2024, TÜV SÜD filed a petition with the 1st Court for Public Finance , requesting the consideration of an appeal filed against the ruling that confirmed the jurisdiction of the 1st Court for Public Finance and, in the end, it claimed the acceptance of the appeal, with the referral of the case to the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte, the body in which the liability action against TÜV SÜD is being processed. - In November 2024, the 1st Court for Public Finance summoned Vale to present a defense to the appeal filed by TÜV SÜD, which was filed in the same month. - Also in November 2024, Vale presented a defense regarding TUV SUD's request to change the jurisdiction to judge the case, in which it requested confirmation of the jurisdiction of the 1st Court for Public Finance. - In February 2025, the letter sent by the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte was attached, through which it requested the 1st Court for Public Finance to forward the records of Vale's Liability Action due to the connection with the records 5000218-63.2019.8.13.0090 (Liability Action of the Person Legal Department of TÜV SUD). Subsequently, the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a ruling representing not having jurisdiction over the case and determining the referral of the records of Vale's Liability Action to the 2nd Court for Public Finance. - In March 2025, in the case file 5000218-63.2019.8.13.0090 (Action for the Liability of the Legal Entity of TUV SUD), the preliminary injunction issued on appeal by TUV SÜD SFDK against the decision of the 2nd Court for Public Finance of Belo Horizonte was included in the case file, which had rejected Vale's summons to join the lawsuit. The decision granted the request of the appeal to suspend the progress of the Liability Action until the final and unappealable decision of the appeal, that is, until the definition of the existence or not of the necessary joinder of defendants of Vale in the case.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 08/12/2020, the 1st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court represented not to have jurisdiction to judge the case and, on 09/18/2020, determined its referral to the 1st Court for State Public Finance. The MP-MG appealed to the Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision. - On 08/26/2021, the 1st Court for State Public Finance fully rejected the MP-MG's preliminary injunction request for the unavailability of Vale's assets, rights and amounts up to the amount of BRL 30,004,900,000.00. The MP-MG filed an appeal with the TJMG against the decision. - On 06/28/2022, the TJMG fully upheld the decision of the 1st Court for State Public Finance that rejected the preliminary injunction request for unavailability of assets, rights and amounts against Vale. Thus, Vale was not required to submit a guarantee of BRL 7.9 billion.

- On 01/31/2023, the TJMG rejected the MPMG's appeal filed against the ruling of the 1st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court that declined jurisdiction for the 1st Court for Public Finance and recognized the jurisdiction of the 1st Court for Public Finance to process and judge the action. The MP-MG filed a new appeal against the TJMG's decision, which was also denied by the TJMG, maintaining the jurisdiction of the 1st Court for Public Finance.
- On 10/24/2023, the 1st Court for Public Finance issued a new decision recognizing its jurisdiction and stating that the discussion of jurisdiction was closed. TÜV SÜD filed an appeal with the 1st Court for Public Finance against the judgement, requesting the referral of the case to the 2nd Court for Public Finance.
- On 03/11/2024, the letter issued by the 2nd Court for Public Finance requesting the 1st Court for Public Finance to send this proceeding to be processed and judged with the related proceeding No. 5000218-63.2019.8.13.0090 in progress in that body (TÜV SÜD Liability Action) was added to the case records.
- On 08/01/2024, the 1st Court of the Public Treasury summoned the parties to specify, in a reasoned manner, the evidence they intend to produce. As a result of the decision, the MP-MG filed a petition requesting that Vale be subpoenaed to present a copy of the agreement entered into with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – and its court approval.
- As a result of the letter added to the case file on 02/19/2025, the 1st Court for Public Finance issued a ruling representing not having jurisdiction over the case and determining the referral of the records of Vale's Liability Action to the 2nd Court for Public Finance.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

Considering the transfer of jurisdiction to the 2nd Court for Public Finance, the case file is concluded for consideration of the request submitted by Vale, so that the jurisdiction of the 1st Court for Public Finance is reaffirmed. Pending decision.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Remote

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

In case of loss, Vale may sustain relevant financial impact and damage to its image.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may sustain a financial impact of more than BRL 30 billion, in addition to damage to its image.

75. Ordinary Action No. 5006199-05.2021.8.13.0090

a) Court:

1st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court of Brumadinho/MG

b) Instance:

1st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court of Brumadinho/MG – Trial Court

c) Filed on:

12/02/2021

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Municipality of Brumadinho.

Defendant(s): Vale S.A.

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

Preliminarily: Freezing of Vale's accounts in the amount of BRL 5 billion and monthly payment of BRL 3,788,394.32 corresponding to the average collection of Financial Compensation for the Exploration of Mineral Resources – CFEM;
 On the merits:
 Compensation for moral damages in the amount of BRL 1 billion;
 Payment of BRL 6,407,576,099.67, corresponding to the loss of collection of Financial Compensation for the Exploration of Mineral Resources (CFEM);
 Payment of BRL 2,977,751,630.64, corresponding to the loss of collection of the Tax on the Circulation of Goods (ICMS);
 Payment of BRL 228,765,232.08 corresponding to the loss of collection of the Tax on Services of Any Nature (ISSQN); and
 payment of BRL 1,596,807,741.90 corresponding to the increase in public spending.

f) Main facts:

- In 2021, the Municipality of Brumadinho filed an Ordinary Action against Vale, and then amended the initial lawsuit giving the claim the amount of BRL 12,047,727,902.41, requesting payment of: (i) BRL 1 billion as moral damages, for the alleged damage to image and reputation; (ii) BRL 1,596,807,741.90, referring to the alleged increase in public spending; and (iii) loss of profits, in view of the loss of revenue until 2034 (expected exhaustion of the Córrego do Feijão Mine): BRL 6,089,101,414.54 related to the potential collection of Mineral Exploration Charge (CFEM) in the amount of BRL 3,069,378,231.55 related to the potential collection of ICMS and BRL 292,440,514.42 related to the potential collection of ISSQN. The Municipality of Brumadinho also requested the granting of an injunction to freeze BRL 5 billion, as well as the monthly payment of BRL 3,788,394.32 (average CFEM collection in the last 12 months).
- In 2023, Vale and the Municipality of Brumadinho presented the evidence they intend to provide in the proceeding.
- In 2024, the Public Prosecutor's Office was summoned to respond to the case, but remained inert. Moreover, Vale requested the analysis of the injunctions filed, as well as reiterating the evidence it intends to provide in the proceeding, as also carried out by the Municipality of Brumadinho.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 06/09/2022, the 1st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court rejected the request for an injunction from the Municipality of Brumadinho, for the freezing of BRL 5 billion and the monthly payment of BRL 3,788,394.32 as compensation for the loss of CFEM revenue. Vale filed an appeal with the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision.
- On 03/09/2023, the TJMG rejected the appeal filed by the Municipality of Brumadinho, rejecting the freezing of BRL 5 billion of Vale's accounts and the monthly payment of BRL 3,788,394.32 as compensation for the loss of CFEM revenue.

h) Stage of the proceeding:
After the evidence gathering phase, the judgment of the case by the 1st Civil, Criminal and Juvenile Court is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The process is considered relevant, as Vale may sustain a relevant financial and image impact. (i) amounts greater than BRL 12 billion; and (ii) possible damage to Vale's image, as it is related to the collapse of the Córrego do Feijão Mine.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain a financial impact of more than BRL12 billion. Moreover, it may sustain damage to its image, as the process is related to the collapse of the Córrego do Feijão Mine.
76. Proceeding no. 1:19-cv-526-RJD-SJB
a) Court
Nova York Federal Court
b) Instance
United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
c) Filed on
01/28/2019 (First Complaint) and 10/25/2019 (Amended Complaint).
d) Parties to the proceeding
<u>Plaintiff:</u> Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Pensions Plan <u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A., Murilo Ferreira, Fabio Schvartsman, Luciano Siani, Peter Poppinga and Luis Eduardo Osorio
e) Values, assets or rights involved
Inestimable, considering that the value includes possible compensation for the losses allegedly borne by the class members, which will be calculated later.
f) Main facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2019, the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Pensions Plan (representing investors holding American Depository Receipts and Notes issued by Vale, based on the U.S. Federal Securities Laws), filed a class action in the Federal Court of New York, against Vale and some of its former executives. The investors allege that Vale made false and misleading statements or failed to make disclosures about the risks and hazards of Dam I operations and the adequacy of dam-related programs and procedures. - In 2024, there was a hearing to consider Vale's motion for class decertification and oral argument on the relevance of technical opinions presented by the plaintiffs' experts. At the time, Vale requested the exclusion of the plaintiffs' experts.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 05/13/2019, the District Court ordered the consolidation of the actions and designated the lead plaintiff for the case and its respective attorney. The plaintiff in charge of the lawsuit filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint that will serve as a Consolidated Amended Complaint. - On 05/20/2020, the District Court dismissed, in part, the preliminary defense filed by Vale (Motion to Dismiss), and dismissed the lawsuit only in relation to some of the plaintiff's allegations. - On 03/31/2022, the District Court fully accepted the opinion of its assistant magistrate, certifying the class requested by the plaintiff. Vale appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit against the decision. - On 09/07/2022, the Court of Appeals denied Vale's claim to file an appeal, emphasizing that the decision to certify the class could be reviewed at a later time. - On 11/30/2023, the District Court issued a decision closing the Discovery phase and determining that the parties present a preliminary protesting with main arguments to be presented in subsequent Motions for Summary Judgment.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A decision is pending on Vale's claims for the exclusion of the plaintiff' experts.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer a significant financial impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer an inestimable financial impact. In addition, it may suffer damage to its image, as it may result in Vale's large exposure to the North American market.
77. Proceeding no. 1:21-cv-6590-RJD-SJB
a) Court
Nova York Federal Court
b) Instance:
United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
c) Filed on:
11/24/2021
d) Parties to the proceeding:
<u>Plaintiff:</u> Orbis Global Equity LE Fund (Australia) et. Al (Plaintiff) <u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A., Murilo Ferreira, Fabio Schvartsman, Luciano Siani, Peter Poppinga and Luis Eduardo Osorio (together, Defendants)

e) Values, assets or rights involved:
The plaintiffs did not specify the values of the alleged damages.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2021, approximately one year after the filing of the consolidated class action (<i>Consolidated Amended Complaint</i>) related to the Brumadinho event, seven investment funds of the same group and their financial advisors filed an opt-out claim to disassociate themselves from the class members that are part of the class action. The claims are practically identical to those made by the lead Plaintiff in the class action, in which it is also alleged that Vale would have made false and misleading statements or failed to make disclosures about the risks and hazards of Dam I operations and the adequacy of programs and procedures related to dams. The plaintiffs did not specify the value of the alleged losses in these actions, only asking for the defendants to be ordered to reimburse the losses allegedly borne exclusively by the Orbis funds, which will be calculated at a later stage. - In June 2022, Vale filed a preliminary defense with a request for Motion to Dismiss without examination of the merits, and the written allegation phase (Orbis' opposition and counter-defense) ended in August 2022.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In November 2021, the District Court only received Orbis group's opt-out claim, with Vale's summons to also respond to the separate claim. - In November 2023, the Court granted the plaintiffs' request for an amendment to the initial.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The Discovery phase has not yet ended and some statements of witnesses have in fact been taken in conjunction with the main class action. In December 2023, the defendants filed their new partial Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint. A decision by the District Court on Vale's Motion to Dismiss is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In the event of loss, Vale may suffer financial losses and damage to its image and reputation, as it is a lawsuit proposed by large investor funds, with great exposure of the Company to the American market and, depending on the final outcome of the proceeding, it may also generate great repercussions in Brazil, among shareholders and investors located in Brazil
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer financial losses, in addition to damage to its image and reputation.

78. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 5009270-14.2024.8.13.0024
a) Court:
2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
01/15/2024
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Instituto Raymundo Campos
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves allegations of non-compliance with the Agreement signed with the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DPMG) in the out-of-court agreement signed between Vale and those affected. The plaintiff requested the partial suspension of the effects of clauses inserted by Vale in the agreements.
f) Main facts:
- In 2024, Instituto Raymundo Campos filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting the partial suspension of clauses in the reparation agreements signed with DPMG and private attorneys, alleging non-compliance with the Agreements signed with DPMG in an out-of-court agreement signed between Vale and those affected.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 02/08/2024, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies rejected the claim for interlocutory relief from Instituto Raymundo Campos, on the grounds that it cannot be assumed that the beneficiaries of the agreement did not have due knowledge of the clauses established, especially because they were assisted by private attorneys. Instituto Raymundo Campos filed an appeal with the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais (TJ-MG) against the decision. - On 07/04/2024, the TJ-MG issued a decision rejecting the claim for interlocutory relief of the appeal filed by Instituto Raymundo Campos.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A judgment is awaited from the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies on the case in the first instance and a judgment is awaited from TJ-MG of the appeal filed by Instituto Raymundo Campos.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image, in addition to a significant financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may suffer damage to its image, as well as an inestimable financial impact, as the proceeding involves allegations of non-compliance with the Agreement signed with DPMG and may result in the partial suspension of the effects of the agreements, with the consequent distribution of new shares.

79. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5012680-56.2019.8.13.0024
a) Court:
2 nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
2 nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
01/30/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Network of Non-Governmental Organizations of the Atlantic Forest (RMA) Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity for collective and individual moral damages, in the total value of BRL38,160,693,000.00.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding stems from the breach of the B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine located in the municipality of Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam), which took place on 01/25/2019. - In 2019, the RMA filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to pay indemnity for damages due to the breach of B1 Dam, in the following values: (i) BRL30,000,000,000.00, for collective moral damages; (ii) BRL1,000,000.00 for moral damages due to death for each family unit affected; (ii) BRL500,000.00 for moral damages for each person subjected to direct personal risk due to the breach, as well as indemnity for property damages, in a value to be settled. - In 2019, the proceeding was suspended, pending the judgment of Proceeding No. 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024, (listed in item 62 of this Section/Proceedings involving the Mariana or Brumadinho accidents – Civil), which deals with public-interest civil actions filed by the State of Minas Gerais and the Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, after the breach of B1 Dam, aiming at full reparation for the environmental and socioeconomic damages resulting from the event. Said proceedings covers the claims made in this judicial proceeding. - In February 2024, Vale was summoned and filed an answer. In response, RMA presented its counter-defense, which was again countered by Vale in a rejoinder. - In September 2024, the parties specified the evidence they intend to produce.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 03/11/2019, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies ordered the suspension of the proceeding, until the judgment of Proceeding No. 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024, which deals with public-interest civil actions filed by the State of Minas Gerais and the Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, after the breach of B1 Dam, aiming at full reparation for the environmental and socioeconomic damages resulting from the event. Said proceedings covers the claims made in this judicial proceeding. The RMA filed an appeal (Writ of Mandamus No. 0189571-89.2019.8.13.0000) against the decision of the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies to suspend the proceeding. - On 07/16/2019, the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais (TJMG) denied the appeal (Writ of Mandamus), on the grounds of inadequacy of the chosen route. The RMA filed an appeal with the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) against the TJMG's decision. - On 04/19/2023, the STJ ordered the return of the case records to the TJMG for the appeal (Writ of Mandamus), pending judgment by the TJMG, to be judged. - On 01/30/2024, the TJMG issued a decision, determining the regular continuity of the proceeding.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A decision is awaited from the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer a significant financial impact.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer a significant financial impact of BRL38,160,693,000.00, in addition to being ordered to pay collective and individual indemnities, which will depend on calculation based on the number of people who are understood to be affected and/or on the judge's arbitration.

80. Notice of Violation No. 109203/2019
a) Court:
State Foundation of Environment/MG (FEAM)
b) Instance:
Normative Appeals Chamber of the State Board for Environmental Policies (COPAM-MG) – 2nd Administrative Instance
c) Filed on:
08/01/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: FEAM Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights:

Fine in the value of BRL605,249.82. Validity of the Stability Condition Statement (DCE), issued by the audit/certification company TÜV SÜD (TÜV-SÜD), of Dam B1 of the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (Dam B1).
f) Main facts:
– The proceeding is related to the breach of Dam B1, which occurred on 01/25/2019. – In 2019, FEAM's inspection area issued a notice of violation against Vale, attributing to Vale an infraction of the Stability Condition Statement (DCE) of the B1 Dam, issued by TÜV SÜD, in 2018. According to FEAM, the Statement was allegedly prepared and presented in a totally or partially false way, for omitting the need to finish the complementation of the installation of deep horizontal drains, to guarantee the safety conditions of B1 Dam, thus enabling its operation.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
On 02/09/2022, FEAM decided to maintain the notice of violation and the fine imposed on Vale. Vale filed an administrative appeal with COPAM-MG against the decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
COPAM-MG's decision on the administrative appeal filed by Vale is pending.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Likely
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image, as a result of the allegation of use of false, misleading or omitted documentation related to the safety of the B1 Dam.

81. Public-Interest Civil Action (Early Interlocutory Relief) no. 1003397-62.2022.4.01.3800
a) Court:
12 th Federal Civil Court of the Judicial District of Minas Gerais
b) Instance:
12 th Federal Civil Court of the Judicial District of Minas Gerais – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
01/26/2022
d) Parties to the proceeding:
<u>Plaintiff:</u> Federal Prosecution Office (MPF); Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Peoples, and Pataxó Indigenous People from Naô Xohã Indigenous Village; and Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) <u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, due to any obligation to reallocate and support indigenous communities that inhabited Naô Xohã Indigenous Village, affected by the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam).
f) Main facts:
– The proceeding stems from the outcomes of the flooding of the Paraopeba River, which reached locations where the Pataxó and Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe indigenous communities lived, on the bank of the river. The plaintiffs allege that the river floods was aggravated by the breach of B1 Dam. – In 2019, Vale, the MPF and the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe and Pataxó Naô Xohã Indigenous Communities entered into an Extrajudicial Preliminary Adjustment Agreement (TAP-E), later amended in August 2021, establishing the metrics for the payment of funds for the installation and maintenance of part of the relocated families. The other families that are not part of the TAP-E entered into agreements separate from the TAP-E, which have already been approved in court, in autonomous processes. – In 2022, the MPF and others filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to present a plan for the temporary reallocation of Pataxó and Pataxó Hã-Hã-Hãe indigenous communities, for the monthly payment of lodgment and subsistence funds to the reallocated families, as well as the carrying out of a study by the Institute for Sustainable Development Studies on the social and environmental and social and economic damage caused by the dam breach to those communities. – In 2023, two conciliation hearing were held, in which obligations to be fulfilled by Vale regarding the reallocation of the indigenous people were agreed, and it was evidenced in the case records that the obligations assumed were met. – In August 2024, a new conciliation hearing was held, in which other obligations to be fulfilled by Vale regarding the relocation of the indigenous people were agreed. – In November 2024, the 12th Federal Civil Court issued a decision recognizing full compliance with the obligations assumed by Vale at the last conciliation hearing, held on 08/27/2024, even though the company had indicated the impossibility of supplying the food items indicated in the list prepared by the independent technical consultancy of Instituto Nenuca de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ATI-INSEA), considering that Vale's obligation was precisely to express itself as to the feasibility of implementing this additional assistance measure. Finally, it determined Vale's summons to comment on the territorial alternative presented by ATI-INSEA, which was complied with on 01/17/2025. – In 2025, the MPF filed a petition in the case records, indicating that the presentation of a technical report by the independent technical consultancy (ATI-INSEA) is pending, regarding the property indicated by Vale as an alternative to the Jacarandá Farm.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
– On 02/16/2022, the 12th Federal Civil Court determined that Vale, within five (5) days, present a plan for the temporary relocation of the Pataxó and Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe indigenous communities, from the Naô Xohã Village. The Court also determined that Vale should immediately start paying the monthly lodgment and subsistence funds to the reallocated

families, including those who were forced to move before the flooding of Naô Xohã Indigenous Village, in the value of one minimum wage per family group, until the definitive reallocation of the indigenous community. - On 05/12/2022, the 12th Federal Civil Court ordered Vale to make the monthly payment of installation and maintenance funds to the reallocated families, with the exception of families belonging to the Katurãma Village and the Dona Eline Family Nucleus, in view of their disconnection from the chiefdom of the Naô Xohã Village, as informed by the MPF and the DPU and the decision rendered. - On 07/22/2022, the 12th Federal Civil Court admitted the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI) to the proceeding as <i>amicus curiae</i> . - On 08/27/2024, the 12th Federal Civil Court ratified the agreement entered into at the conciliation hearing held on the same occasion.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
After the discovery phase, the judgment of the proceeding by the 12th Federal Civil Court is awaited. The term is open for the technical consultancy (ATI-INSEA) to express its opinion on the property indicated by Vale as an alternative to the Jacarandá Farm.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image, as the proceeding involves reparations to traditional indigenous communities, as a result of the rupture of its B1 Dam.

82. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1027738-55.2022.4.01.3800
a) Court:
12 th Federal Civil Court of the Judicial District of Minas Gerais
b) Instance:
12 th Federal Civil Court of the Judicial District of Minas Gerais – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
06/10/2022
d) Parties to the proceeding:
<u>Plaintiff:</u> Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) and Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) <u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, due to any obligation of indemnity for the material and moral damages of traditional indigenous communities affected by the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam).
f) Main facts:
- The process stems from the rupture of Dam B1, which occurred on 01/25/2019 and reached locations occupied by Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe and Pataxó indigenous communities from Naô Xohã Indigenous Village, from the trunk of Mr. Gervásio and Mrs. Antonia and the family of Manoel Neves Portugal Junior (Joo-Pek) and Sara Thaimara Ferreira. - In 2019, Vale, the MPF and the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe and Pataxó Naô Xohã Indigenous Communities entered into an Extrajudicial Preliminary Adjustment Agreement (TAP-E), establishing working groups to develop criteria for individual indemnity. Between December 2021 and February 2022, the DPU applied the damage matrices to determine individual damages, elaborating the parameters for individual reparation in a unique way for all family groups, reaching claims for material, immaterial and moral damages suffered on an individual basis. - In 2022, the MPF and the DPU filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to pay indemnity for moral and material damages to the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe and Pataxó indigenous people of the Naô Xohã Village, of the Trunk of Mr. Gervásio and Dona Antonia and the family of Joo-Pek and Sara Thaimara Ferreira, as a result of the breach of Dam B1.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 11/21/2022, the MPF and the DPU requested the redistribution of the present proceeding, depending on Proceeding No. 1063985-69.2021.4.01.3800 (proceeding in which the TAP-E was approved), due to the prevention of the 12th Federal Civil Court. - On 11/22/2022, the proceeding was referred to the 12th Federal Civil Court. - On 10/06/2023, the Court of the 12th Federal Civil Court issued a decision that granted the use of borrowed evidence related to the diagnosis of socioeconomic damages to be produced by the IEDS in the case records of No. 1063985-69.2021.4.01.3800.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
After the discovery phase, the proceeding is expected to be judged by the 12th Federal Civil Court.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image, as the proceeding involves reparations to traditional indigenous communities, as a result of the breach of its B1 Dam.

83. Preliminary Emergency Relief No. 5063550-95.2025.8.13.0024

a) Court:
2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte
b) Instance:
2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte
c) Filed on:
03/14/2025
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Brazilian Association of People Affected by Large Enterprises (ABA), Community Association of the Cidade Satélite Neighborhood (ASCOTÉLITE) and Esperança Maria Institute (IEM) Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, due to the initial stage of the proceeding and the possible obligation to complement payment in the Income Transfer Program (PTR) lack information about values and calculation memory of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation.
f) Main facts:
- In March 2025, the plaintiffs filed an Emergency Preliminary Relief, a procedure prior to the filing of a public-interest civil action, with claims related to the continuity of the PTR and the payment of emergency financial aid, due to the breach of Dam I of the Córrego do Feijão Mine. In the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation, signed in 2021, the PTR was established as a definitive solution for the emergency payment and agreed upon as an obligation "to pay" by Vale. In October 2021, Vale made the deposit of BRL4.4 billion planned for this obligation. Since November 2021, the PTR has been managed by the Institutions of Justice, and by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV). With the deposit, Vale's obligation on the subject was terminated.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 03/28/2025, without a prior hearing from Vale, the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies granted an urgent injunction to determine that Vale complement the payment of emergency aid, currently made by FGV, until the affected population reaches conditions equivalent to those prior to the breach. Vale filed an appeal with the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision. - On 04/24/2021, the TJMG issued a decision suspending the decision rendered on 03/28/2025 by the 2nd Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The submission of an amendment to the Emergency Relief on a Prior Basis by the plaintiffs is awaited. In addition, in the appellate court, a definitive judgment by the TJMG of the appeal filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In the event of a loss, Vale may suffer significant financial and reputational impacts.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer financial and reputational impacts, if the discharge of Vale's obligation conferred by the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation is relativized.

84. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0010261-67.2019.5.03.0028
a) Court:
5 th Labor Court of Betim/MG
b) Instance:
5 th Labor Court of Betim/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
03/25/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Labor Prosecution Office (MPT); Union of Employees in Cleaning Companies; Union of Employees in Collective Meal Companies; Federal Public Defender's Office; Union of Workers in the Iron and Base Metals Extraction Industry of Brumadinho and Region; Union of Workers in Event Production, Organization and Project Companies of the State of Minas Gerais; Union of Workers in the Heavy Construction Industries of Minas Gerais; Union of Workers in the Construction and Real Estate Industries of the State of Minas Gerais; Union of Workers in General Leasing Companies in the State of Minas Gerais; and Union of Employees in Data Processing, IT Services and Similar Companies in the State of Minas Gerais. Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Collective moral damages in the value of BRL400,000,000.00. Payment of indemnities for moral damages, property damages and additional insurance for work accident in a value to be calculated individually.
f) Main facts:
- The proceeding stems from the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam), which occurred on 01/25/2019 and resulted in the death of workers. - In March 2019, the MPT and the other plaintiffs filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting the adverse judgment of Vale for "social dumping", as well as the payment of indemnity for material and moral damages to family members of deceased workers, payment of funeral assistance, a fine of 40% on the FGTS, reimbursement of expenses,

<p>in addition to the payment of collective moral damages, as well as the prohibition of Vale from dismissing employees and the obligation to pay for publicity with notices of clarification about the accident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In July 2019, the MPT and Vale entered into an agreement within the scope of the proceeding, establishing compensation parameters for the families of the deceased workers. - As of 12/31/2024, Vale has entered into individual agreements with 1,721 family members of the deceased people, with Vale disbursing more than BRL1.1 billion in indemnity.
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 07/15/2019, the 5th Labor Court ratified an agreement entered into between the MPT and Vale, through which the following indemnity parameters were established for the families of the fatal victims: (i) parents, spouses or partners and children of deceased workers will receive, individually, BRL500 thousand as moral damages and BRL200 thousand as additional insurance for work accidents; and (ii) siblings will receive, individually, BRL150 thousand. The agreement also provides: (i) the payment of property damages to the family nucleus of dependents, whose minimum value is BRL800 thousand; (ii) the payment of daycare assistance in the value of BRL920 per month for children of deceased workers up to 3 years of age, and education assistance in the value of BRL998 per month for children between 3 and 25 years of age; (iii) the granting of a lifetime Medical Insurance for spouses or partners and for children up to 25 years of age; (iv) stability for the company's own and outsourced workers working at the Córrego do Feijão mine on the day of the breach and for the survivors who were working at the time of the breach, for a period of 3 years, counted from 01/25/2019, which may be converted into cash compensation; and (v) the payment of BRL400 million as collective moral damages.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The proceeding is active, although the discussions on the merits have been closed, in view of the agreement entered into on 07/15/2019 between the MPT and Vale, ratified by the 5th Labor Court. Vale continues to pay the agreement in relation to individual enforcement actions.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)</p> <p>Remote.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:</p> <p>The proceeding is significant to the Company, as it established, in a consensual manner, the indemnity parameters for the families of the workers who died as a result of the breach of B1 Dam. In addition, non-compliance with the agreements entered into would imply damage to Vale's image.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>The proceeding may cause damage to Vale's image if it fails to comply with the agreements entered into, given the sensitivity of the issue involved. In addition, until 12/31/2023, Vale entered into individual agreements involving more than BRL1.1 billion as indemnity paid to family members in individual enforcement actions, in addition to having paid the value of BRL400 million as collective moral damages.</p>

<p>85. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0010357-31.2019.5.03.0142</p>
<p>a) Court:</p> <p>5th Labor Court of Betim/MG</p>
<p>b) Instance:</p> <p>5th Labor Court of Betim/MG – Trial Court</p>
<p>c) Filed on:</p> <p>04/10/2019</p>
<p>d) Parties to the proceeding:</p> <p>Plaintiff: Union of Workers in the Iron and Base Metals Extraction Industries of Brumadinho and Region (Metabase Brumadinho Union); Union of Workers in the Heavy Construction Industries; Union of Employees in Collective Meal Companies of Minas Gerais; Federation of Workers in the Construction and Furniture Industries of the State of Minas Gerais; Union of Workers in Production, Organization and Projects and Events Companies of Minas Gerais; Union of Workers in General Rental Companies in the State of Minas Gerais; Union of Employees in Data Processing, Computer Services and Similar Companies of the State of Minas Gerais; Union of Employees in Cleaning, Conservation and Urban Cleaning Companies of the Metropolitan Region of Belo Horizonte. (together, Trade Unions)</p> <p>Defendant(s): Vale S.A.</p>
<p>e) Values, assets or rights involved:</p> <p>Inestimable values, due to any request for obligation of indemnity for the material and moral damages as a result of the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam).</p>
<p>f) Main facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding stems from the breach of B1 Dam occurred on 01/25/2019, which resulted in the death of workers. - In 2019, the Trade Unions filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that the company be ordered to pay indemnity for collective material and moral damages to: (i) the families of the deceased victims; (ii) the workers who survived the B1 Dam breach; (iii) the workers who were assigned to the Córrego do Feijão and Jangada Mines, at the time of the B1 Dam breach. The Union Entities also requested that Vale be obliged to maintain jobs and reinstate any dismissed employees. - In 2024, the 5th Labor Court suspended the proceeding due to the certification of an agreement entered into between Vale and the Trade Unions. - Up to 12/31/2024, Vale signed 789 individual agreements with in-house/surviving, own/outsourced workers. More than BRL108 million were paid as indemnity.
<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 03/13/2020, the 5th Labor Court ratified an agreement entered into by Vale and the Trade Unions, through which the following indemnity parameters were established: (i) the surviving workers will receive BRL100 thousand for moral</p>

damages, BRL150 thousand for property damages, and psychiatric and psychological treatment will be granted, in an accredited network, until January 2022 or while the employment contract that already includes the same benefit lasts; (ii) the allocated workers will receive BRL40 thousand for moral damages and BRL40 thousand for property damages; (iii) workers on leave will receive compensation of BRL40 thousand.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The proceeding has been suspended by the 5th Labor Court since 09/19/2024, due to the certification of an agreement between Vale and the Trade Unions. Vale continues to pay the agreement in relation to individual enforcement actions.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
The process is strategic for the Company, as it set forth, in a consensual manner, the indemnity parameters for surviving workers and in-house workers at the Córrego do Feijão mine. In addition, non-compliance with the agreements entered into would imply damage to Vale's image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The proceeding may cause damage to Vale's image if it fails to comply with the agreements entered into, given the sensitivity of the issue involved. In addition, as of 12/31/2024, Vale has entered into 789 individual agreements with full-time/surviving, owned/outsourced workers, and has already paid more than BRL108 million in indemnity.

86. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0010319-76.2019.5.03.0026
a) Court:
5 th Labor Court of Betim/MG
b) Instance:
Labor Superior Court (TST) – Higher Court
c) Filed on:
04/05/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Union of Industrial Assembly Workers (SINTRAMONTI) Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Fine applied in the value of BRL7,126.54
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding stems from the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG ("B1 dam"), which occurred on 01/25/2019 and resulted in the death of workers. - In 2019, SINTRAMONTI filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to pay indemnities to dependents of deceased employees (affiliated to SINTRAMONTI) of not less than BRL5,000,000.00 for each family group.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 04/12/2019, Vale and SINTRAMONTI entered into an out-of-court agreement, within the same parameters of the judicial agreement entered into with the Labor Prosecution Office (MPT) in the context of proceeding no. 0010261-67.2019.5.03.0142. - On 07/18/2019, the 5th Labor Court extinguished the action without resolution of the merits, on the grounds that the action was a simulated litigation, convicting SINTRAMONTI and Vale to pay a fine for bad faith litigation, in the value of BRL5,000.00, jointly and severally. The parties filed appeals with the Regional Labor Court of the 3rd Region (TRT-3) against the decision of the 5th Labor Court. - On 12/06/2019, the TRT-3 upheld the decision of the 5th Labor Court. Vale filed an appeal with the TST against the TRT-3's decision. - On 09/28/2020, the TST dismissed Vale's appeal. Vale filed a new appeal with the TST against the decision.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Trial by the TST of a new appeal filed by Vale is pending.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Fine for malicious prosecution: Likely. Other subject matters (indemnities): Remote, in view of the agreement signed with the MPT in Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0010261-67.2019.5.03.0142.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image if Vale's bad faith litigation is recognized.

87. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0010730-45.2021.5.03.0028
a) Court:
5 th Labor Court of Betim/MG
b) Instance:
Labor Superior Court (TST) – Higher Court
c) Filed on:
06/25/2021
d) Parties to the proceeding:

Plaintiff: Union of Employees in Tidiness, Conservation and Urban Cleaning Companies in the Metropolitan Area of Belo Horizonte (Union)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity for individual moral damages to the deceased workers themselves (death damage) in the value of the claim of BRL37.5 million.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding stems from the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam), which occurred on 01/25/2019 and resulted in the death of workers. - In 2021, the Union filed a Public Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to pay indemnity to 25 workers for individual moral damages resulting from death (death damage), in the value of BRL1,500,000.00 per fatal victim.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 04/22/2022, the 5th Labor Court upheld the claim for indemnity, convicting Vale to pay indemnity for death damage in the value of BRL1,500,000.00 per fatal victim. Vale filed an appeal with the Regional Federal Court of the 3rd Region (TRT-3) against the decision. - On 09/20/2022, the TRT-3 dismissed the proceeding without resolution of the merits, recognizing the Union's illegitimacy to file the lawsuit. Vale and the Union filed appeals to the TST against the decision. - On 09/05/2023, the TRT-3 denied the union's appeal for review, confirming the Union's illegitimacy. - On 02/05/2025, it was determined that the case records would be sent to the TST's conciliation center, and mediation was scheduled for 04.24.2025, at 9 am, by telepresence.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Trial by the TST of the appeals presented by Vale and the Union is pending.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image. In addition, the proceeding may set a precedent unfavorable to Vale.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The proceeding may result in damage to Vale's image. In addition, it may create an unfavorable precedent for Vale by recognizing the death damage, which has no provision in Brazilian law. Additionally, if the TST recognizes that the Union has legitimacy to file the action, other unions could propose similar actions.

88. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0010165-84.2021.5.03.0027
a) Court:
5 th Labor Court of Betim/MG
b) Instance:
Superior Labor Court (TST) and Supreme Court of Justice (STF) – Higher Courts
c) Filed on:
01/24/2021
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Union of Workers in the Iron and Base Metal Extraction Industry of Brumadinho and Region (Union)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Indemnity for individual moral damages to the deceased workers themselves (death damage) in the value of the claim of BRL471.6 million.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding stems from the breach of B1 dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam), which occurred on 01/25/2019 and resulted in the death of workers. - In 2021, the Union filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to pay compensation to 131 workers for individual moral damages resulting from death (death damage), in the value of BRL3,000,000.00, as well as, in limine, the blocking of BRL471.6 million. - In November 2024, the proceeding was suspended due to the presentation of an appeal by the Union that deals with free justice. - In 2025, the case record were sent to the TST's conciliation center.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 04/12/2021, the 5th Labor Court rejected an injunction claim to block BRL471.6 million from Vale's accounts. - On 06/09/2021, the 5th Labor Court upheld the claim for indemnity for death damage and sentenced Vale to pay indemnity in the amount of BRL1,000,000.00 per deceased worker. Vale and the Union filed appeals to the Regional Labor Court of the 3rd Region (TRT-3) against the decision. - On 03/18/2022, the TRT-3 upheld the adverse judgment of the 5th Labor Court. Vale and the Union filed appeals to the TST against the decision. - On 06/23/2023, the TST upheld Vale's adverse judgment. Vale and the Union filed appeals to the TST itself against the decision. - On 08/28/2024, the TST rejected the appeals filed by the parties. Vale filed an appeal to the TST and an appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice (STF).

- On 10/04/2024, the TST admitted the appeal filed by Vale and partially admitted the appeal filed by the Union on the issue related to free justice.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Judgment of the appeals by the STF and the TST are awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Likely.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image. In addition, the proceeding may set a precedent unfavorable to Vale.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The proceeding may result in damage to Vale's image. In addition, it may create an unfavorable precedent for Vale by recognizing the death damage, which has no provision in Brazilian law.

89. Criminal Action No. 0003237-65.2019.8.13.0090 / (current 1004720-30.2023.4.06.3800)
a) Court
2 nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court of Brumadinho/MG
b) Instance:
2 nd Federal Criminal Court of the Judicial Subsection of Belo Horizonte – Trial Court (former 9th Federal Court of the Judicial District of Minas Gerais)
c) Filed on:
03/14/2020
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Federal Prosecution Office (MPF). Defendant(s): Vale S.A., TÜV Süd and certain individuals.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, given that the dosimetry of any penalty is only carried out in the case of a court decision on the merits, with pecuniary and restrictive penalties being imposed on Vale.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process stems from the breach of B1 dam (B1 Dam) at the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG, which occurred on 01/25/2019. - In 2020, within the scope of the State Courts, the MP-MG filed a complaint against Vale, TÜV SÜD and certain individuals, for allegedly committing the crimes provided for in articles 121, § 20, items III and IV, of the Penal Code, 270 times (qualified homicide); article 29, caput and § 1, item II, and § 4, items V and VI, and article 33, caput and items V and VI, of Law No. 9,605/1998 (crimes against fauna); article 38, caput, article 38-A, caput, article 40, caput, and article 48 combined with article 53, item I, of Law No. 9,605/1998 (crimes against flora); of article 54, paragraph 2, item III, of Law No. 9,605/1998 (crime of pollution); due to the breach of B1 Dam. - In 2022, the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) ordered the referral of the case to the Federal Court. - In 2023, the proceeding was transferred to the 2nd Federal Criminal Court, receiving no. 1003479-21.2023.4.06.3800. - Thus, within the scope of the Federal Court, the MPF ratified the complaint filed by the MP-MG in 2020 against Vale, TÜV SÜD and certain individuals, for allegedly committing the crimes provided for in articles 121, § 20, items III and IV, of the Penal Code, 270 times (qualified homicide); article 29, caput and § 1, item II, and § 4, items V and VI, and article 33, caput and items V and VI, of Law No. 9,605/1998 (crimes against fauna); article 38, caput, article 38-A, caput, article 40, caput, and article 48 combined with article 53, item I, of Law No. 9,605/1998 (crimes against flora); of article 54, paragraph 2, item III, of Law No. 9,605/1998 (crime of pollution); due to the breach of B1 Dam. Subsequently, the 2nd Federal Criminal Court received the complaint. - In September 2024, the MPF concluded that no new elements were presented in the proceeding capable of changing the evidential scenario of authorship, materiality and intent related to the crime, already consolidated in the complaint filed by the MP-MG and ratified by the MPF, so that it manifested itself in favor of archiving the police investigations. In the same month, after the judgment of Habeas Corpus No. 903.753/MG by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ), the deadlines for the presentation of defenses by the defendants were resumed by the Judge of the 2nd Federal Criminal Court - In December 2024, Vale presented its defense. - In March 2025, the case records were sent to the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court for preliminary analysis by the defenses.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 10/19/2021, after considering ordinary appeals in Habeas Corpus filed by two individuals, the Superior Court of Appeals decided that the qualification to judge the Criminal Action lies with the Federal Court, having declared null and void all decisions rendered by the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court, including the receipt of the Criminal Action. The MP-MG filed an appeal with the STF against the decision. - On 01/14/2022, the STF established the qualification of the Common Justice in Brumadinho, the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court. The individuals filed appeals with the STF against the decision. - On 12/19/2022, the STF recognized the qualification of the Federal Court to judge the criminal action, annulling the receipt of the complaint and other decision-making acts practiced by the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court. - On 01/18/2023, the President of the STF, Min. Rosa Weber, determined the immediate remittance of the copy of the appeals that were being processed by the STF to the then 9th Federal Court (current 2nd Federal Criminal Court), without prejudice to the remittance of the original case records of the state criminal action by the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court.

<p>- On 01/23/2023, the MPF ratified, in its exact terms, the complaint previously offered by the MP-MG in the case records of the state criminal action. On the same day, the 2nd Federal Criminal Court ratified the receipt of the complaint and determined the digitization of the entire state case records and the subsequent imputation of the entire collection in the PJE system of the Federal Justice (of the Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6)).</p> <p>- On 01/31/2023, state case records no. 0003237-65.2019.8.13.0090 were sent to the archive, considering the decline in qualification from the State Courts to the Federal Courts.</p> <p>- On 03/02/2023, the 2nd Federal Criminal Court determined: (i) the MPF to respond to the digitization of the case records; (ii) after the MPF's statement, the dismemberment of the process in relation to environmental crimes, clarifying that two more processes should be formed, one for the company Vale and its employees and the other for the company TÜV SÜD and its employees, totaling three (03) proceedings. Therefore, the proceeding already assessed and distributed under No. 1003479-212023.4.06.3800 should be for the crimes of homicide. The defense of Chris-Peter Meier (TÜV SÜD employee) filed an appeal with the TRF-6 against the decision.</p> <p>- On 09/29/2023, the 2nd Federal Criminal Court issued a decision determining, among others, (i) the summons of the accused to offer a defense to the prosecution within a common period of 100 days; (ii) the imposition of secrecy of justice on digital media; and (iii) the return of the passports that were still stored and corrections in the digitization of the documents.</p> <p>- On 01/15/2024, the 2nd Federal Criminal Court rejected the requests for suspension of the term for the defenses of the defendants who had manifested themselves requesting access to documents derived from international cooperation – as manifested by the MPF in the police investigations – and the interruption of the deadline for presenting the defense to the prosecution.</p> <p>- On 04/24/2024, the 2nd Federal Criminal Court of the TRF-6 issued a decision, determining the suspension of the deadlines for the presentation of defenses by the defendants, due to the granting of an injunction by the Court of Appeals (STJ) within the scope of Habeas Corpus No. 903.753/MG, filed by the defendants linked to TÜV SÜD.</p>
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The preliminary analysis of the defenses by the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Execution Court is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer significant financial impacts, damage to its image, in addition to restrictive penalties.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
The proceeding is criminal in nature and stems from the breach of B1 Dam, which may result in significant financial impacts and damage to Vale's image. In addition, Vale may suffer restrictive penalties.

3. OTHER REPAIR PROCESSES INVOLVING STRUCTURES AT EMERGENCY AND/OR DE-CHARACTERIZATION LEVEL

90. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5002708-51.2022.8.13.0317
a) Court:
1 st Civil Court of Itabira/MG
b) Instance:
Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais (TJMG) – Appellate Court
c) Filed on:
04/25/2022
d) Parties to the proceedings:
<u>Plaintiff(s)</u> : Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).
<u>Defendant(s)</u> : Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, as it involves obligations to redress damages related to the risk of breach of the tailings dams of the Pontal System, located in the Municipality of Itabira.
f) Main facts:
- In 2022, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting full compensation for the alleged social and economic damage caused due to the increased risk of breach of mining dams and dikes belonging to the Pontal System, in Itabira/MG, as well as the hiring of technical consultancy and the payment of prior and emergency measures for public health policies. Additionally, the MP-MG requested, in case of emergency removal, (i) emergency payment and baskets of staples; (ii) funding for temporary housing; (iii) obligation to pay BRL 10,000 per vacated real estate unit; (iv) payment of IPTU to each owner of a vacated property; (v) health assessment of residents; and (vi) provision of PPE.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 06/03/2022, the 1st Civil Court rejected the request to block BRL 500 million, but prevented Vale from finalizing negotiations on compensation to people who would be removed from their homes and determined the hiring of Independent Technical Advisory for these individuals. Vale appealed to the TJMG.
- On 02/23/2023, the TJMG partially granted Vale's appeal, allowing for the execution of individual agreements and also rejecting prior expert evidence requested by the MP-MG.
- On 02/27/2023, the 1st Civil Court approved the Work Plan of the chosen independent technical audit, the "FIP- Israel Pinheiro Foundation". Vale appealed to the TJMG against the decision.
- On 08/31/2023, the TJMG partially accepted the appeal, guaranteeing Vale the right to express its opinion on the approved Work Plan.
- On 09/13/2024, the 1st Civil Court issued a decision ordering, in summary, Vale to redress all damages resulting from the works for decharacterization of the Pontal System, to be determined in the settlement of the judgment, through

judicial expertise to (i) carry out a technical analysis as to the sufficiency and adequacy of Vale's actions to mitigate and redress damages already experienced and foreseen; (ii) define, in case of insufficiency or inadequacy, actions capable of mitigating or preventing damage already experienced and foreseen; (iii) define the affected area; (iv) identify and evaluate the impacts and damages already experienced and predicted, implementing mitigation actions regarding the expected damages and, if mitigation is not possible, the respective valuation; (v) ascertain and assess damages in municipal health services; (vi) define possible emergency actions due to the reinforcement and decharacterization works or the emergency situation of the Pontal System; (vii) define collective parameters for individual compensation, detailing the damages suffered and the respective valuation, without prejudice to individual negotiations formalized according to the criteria established in the Term of Commitment entered into between Vale and the Public Defender's Office of Minas Gerais (TC DPMG), which constitute the minimum indemnifiable according to the conclusion of the 1st Civil Court; and (viii) identify the collective and diffuse damages and their valuation and form of redress. Vale appealed to the TJ-MG against the decision.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The appeal filed by Vale is awaiting distribution and judgment by the TJMG .

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Possible

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:

In case of loss, Vale could sustain damage to its image and reputation, in addition to financial impact.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

The case is considered relevant as it involves the removal of people from areas impacted by works to de-characterize structures in the Pontal System, in the city of Itabira/MG. In addition, the measures required by the MP-MG may make it difficult or even hinder the execution of individual agreements with the people affected. Furthermore, Vale may sustain an inestimable financial impact, as the proceeding involves obligations to repair damages related to the risk of breach of the tailings dams in the Pontal System.

91. Compliance with Provisional Judgment No. 5010274-80.2024.8.13.0317

a) Court:

1st Civil Court of Itabira/MG

b) Instance:

1st Civil Court of Itabira/MG - Trial Court

c) Filed on:

12/09/2024

d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)

Defendant(s): Vale S.A.

e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:

By means of this compliance with a provisional judgment, the MP-MG seeks to enforce the decision rendered in the records of public-interest civil action No. 5002708-51.2022.8.13.0317, seeking the conviction of Vale to the removal of the family units residing in Itabira, houses of which are at risk of collapse.

f) Main facts:

- The case is related to the decharacterization works of the Pontal System.
- In December 2024, a provisional sentence was filed by the MP-MG, with requests for urgent relief. In the same month, Vale provided clarifications on the facts pointed out by the MP-MG and requested the rejection of the urgent measures requested by the MP-MG.
- In February and March 2025, Vale presented, respectively, the protocols for assisting families and monitoring evacuated buildings.
- In April 2025, a conciliation hearing was held, without an agreement being signed. On the same day, a decision was issued rejecting the request made by the Israel Pinheiro Foundation for his qualification in the case file as *amicus curiae*.

g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:

- On 12/18/2024, the 1st Civil Court granted part of the requests made by the MP-MG, to, among other measures, determine that Vale cause the removal of families whose homes are at risk of collapse. The decision also dismissed the requests of the MP-MG regarding (i) the impossibility of alleging the victim's exclusive fault consisting of the grounds that the cause of the damage to the properties stems from their constructive situations, (ii) payment of individual compensation to the individuals eventually relocated, and (iii) payment of compensation to the homeless family group. Vale filed an appeal with the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision.

h) Stage of the proceeding:

The judgment by the TJMG of the appeal filed by Vale is awaited.

i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)

Possible

j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:

In the event of loss, Vale may suffer significant financial impact and damage to its image and reputation.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:

Vale may suffer damage to its image and reputation, as the proceeding involves the removal of people from areas impacted by the works to de-characterize structures in the Pontal System, in the city of Itabira. Furthermore, Vale may suffer an inestimable financial impact, as the proceeding involves obligations to repair damages related to the risk of breach of the tailings dams in the Ponta System.

92. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000045-50.2019.8.13.0054
a) Court: Sole Court of the Jurisdictional District of Barão de Cocais/MG
b) Instance: Sole Court of the Judicial District of Barão de Cocais/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on: 02/25/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings: Plaintiff(s): Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG), Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DP-MG). Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved: Invaluable amounts, as it involves obligations to redress damages related to the risk of collapsing the tailings dams at the Gongo Soco Mine, located in the Municipality of Barão dos Cocais.
f) Main facts: - The action arises from the evacuation carried out by Vale at dawn on 02/08/2019, determined by the Brazil's National Mining Agency, of approximately 500 residents of the communities of Socorro, Tabuleiro, Piteiras and Vila Congo, all located in the Municipality of Barão de Cocais, downstream of the dam of Mina Gongo Soco, located in the Municipality of Barão de Cocais (Southern Upper Dam). - In 2019, the MP-MG filed a lawsuit against Vale, requesting: (i) compensation for alleged collective material and moral damages due to the risk of collapse of the Sul Superior Dam; (ii) unavailability of Vale's assets, in the amount of BRL 1 billion; (iii) Vale's liability for costs with medical care, support, accommodation in hotels, inns, leased properties, in addition to costs related to transfers, transport of personal property (including motor vehicles), people and animals, as well as total cost of food, medicines, transportation of affected people; and (iv) adaptation of locations to the characteristics of each family. - In 2023, an agreement was signed between Vale, the MP-MG, the DP-MG, the MPF and the Municipality of Barão de Cocais to remediate and compensate for all damages resulting from the increase in the emergency level of the Sul Superior dam. The actions provided for in the agreement propose a system of remediation and/or compensation, divided into Vale's obligations to do and to pay, provided for in six axes, called "Compensation and Development Plan," "Income Transfer," "Tourism and Culture," "Safety," "Strengthening of Municipal Public Service" and "Demands of Affected Communities." - In 2024, Vale complied with its obligations, whether to pay or to do, established in the agreement entered into the parties.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered: - On 03/08/2019, the Single Court granted the freezing of BRL 50 million from Vale and determined the adoption of the following measures: (i) carry out support, accommodation in hotels, inns, leased properties, bearing the costs related to transfers, transport of personal property (including motor vehicles), people and animals, in addition to (ii) total cost of food, medicines, transportation, always under conditions equivalent to the status quo prior to evacuation; and (iii) ensure full assistance to the displaced residents, including medical care and school transportation. - On 05/18/2019, the Single Court ordered Vale to pay monthly emergency aid, for an additional period of 01 year, to affected people who are displaced from their homes in the amount of 01 (one minimum wage) per each adult, ½ (half) minimum wage per each teenager and ¼ (one quarter) of the minimum wage per each child, in addition to the payment of a basket of staples to each family. - On 07/17/2019, the Single Court ordered Vale to pay compensation for individual moral damages to each citizen residing in Barão de Cocais, in the minimum amount of BRL 100 thousand, and to pay collective and social moral damages, quantified at BRL 2 million. - On 08/18/2023, the TJ-MG ratified an agreement entered into between Vale, the MP-MG, the DP-MG, the MPF and the Municipality of Barão de Cocais, with the intervention of the Archdiocese of Mariana.
h) Stage of the proceeding: Compliance with agreement is awaited. Vale and the MP-MG, the DP-MG, the MPF and the Municipality of Barão de Cocais have been complying with the terms of the agreement.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote) Possible.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant: In case of loss, Vale may sustain a material financial impact, in addition to damage to its image and reputation.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding: Vale may sustain significant financial impacts, of inestimable amount, in addition to damage to its image and reputation due to evacuations resulting from the change in the emergency level of the Sul Superior Dam.
93. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000901-97.2019.8.13.0188
a) Court: 2nd Civil Court of the Judicial District of Nova Lima/MG
b) Instance: 2nd Civil Court of the Judicial District of Nova Lima/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on: 03/14/2019
d) Parties to the proceedings:

Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DP-MG).
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Judicial Agreement (as listed in item 4.7 with a financial ceiling of BRL 500 million for remediation and compensation of damages related to the increase in the emergency level of dams B3 and B4, located in the District of São Sebastião das Águas Claras (Macacos), in the Municipality of Nova Lima/MG.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2019, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting the granting of an injunction determining medical care, support, accommodation in hotels, inns, leased properties, in addition to costs related to transfers, transport of personal property (including motor vehicles), people and animals, as well as full cost of food, medicines, transportation, always in conditions equivalent to the previous status of people who were evacuated and those who somehow sustained material and moral damages due to the increase in the emergency level of B3 and B4 Dams, located in the District of São Sebastião das Águas Claras, Municipality of Nova Lima/MG. - In 2022, the parties entered into an agreement, establishing compensation and full remediation to people who sustained damages as a result of raising the emergency level of B3 and B4 Dams, as well as the Municipality itself, in the estimated amount of BRL 500 million. The actions provided for in the agreement propose a system of remediation and/or compensation, divided into Vale's obligations to do and to pay.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 03/15/2019, the 2nd Civil Court preliminarily granted the request for an interlocutory relief filed by the MP-MG, determining the freezing of BRL 1 billion from Vale. - On 06/02/2019, the 2nd Civil Court, upholding the effects of the injunction granted, determining that Vale adopt several measures such as: providing medical care, support and accommodation, execution of projects, payment of vouchers, among others. - On 06/22/2021, the 2nd Civil Court ratified the Term of Commitment signed between the Parties (i) Vale and DP-MG to define the criteria for payment of compensation to people who are considered affected (TC Defensoria) and (ii) Vale and MP-MG for the return of the people removed back to their homes. - On 12/15/2022, the 2nd Civil Court ratified an agreement entered into between Vale, the MP-MG and the DP-MG, with the intervention of the MPF and the Municipality of Nova Lima, ending the case with a judgment on the merits. - On 08/26/2024, the 2nd Civil Court approved the work plan presented by the Advisory Center for Communities Affected by Dams, as well as authorizing the issuance of a permit referring to the clauses of the agreement issued herein.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Compliance with the obligations of the agreement entered into between Vale and the MP-MG and the DP-MG is awaited, with the intervention of the MPF and the Municipality of Nova Lima.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Likely
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
In the event of non-compliance with the obligation of the agreement entered into by Vale, the MP-MG and the DP-MG, Vale may sustain a relevant financial impact, in addition to damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain a material financial impact and damage to its image, as the process involves discussion about the evacuations resulting from the change in the emergency level of the B3/B4 Dam.

94. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000885-66.2020.8.13.0461
a) Court:
1 st Civil Court of Ouro Preto/MG
b) Instance:
1 st Civil Court of Ouro Preto/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
04/07/2020
d) Parties to the proceedings:
Plaintiff(s): Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Amounts, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable values, as it involves obligations to redress damages related to the risk of collapse of the Doutor dam, belonging to the Timbopéba Mine complex located in the District of Antônio Pereira, Municipality of Ouro Preto/MG ("Doutor Dam").
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2020, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to pay (i) independent technical consultancy, (ii) housing, food, transportation, medical and psychological care and emergency payment to all people removed, (iii) multidisciplinary technical staff for the preparation of the Social Diagnosis Plan and execution of the Full Remediation Plan for Damages, (iv) technical assistant for the plaintiff, (v) award of full compensation for impacts related to raising the emergency level of the Doutor Dam, and (vi) reimbursement of costs incurred by the State and Local Government. - In 2021, the work plans were submitted to the 1st Civil Court, respectively, by the Guaiçuy Institute, to act as an Independent Technical Advisor, and by the Socio-Environmental Studies and Research Group of the Federal University

of Ouro Preto (GEPISA-UFOP) for the preparation of the Social and Economic Diagnosis and execution of the Comprehensive Damage Remediation Plan (Work Plans).
- In 2021, Vale required that families residing or invading the Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS) be removed by the Civil Defense, even if compulsory.
- In 2023, the Guaicuy Institute and GEPISA-UFOP started their activities pursuant to the Work Plans granted in court.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
- On 09/10/2020, in an early decision on the merits, the 1st Civil Court partially upheld the lawsuit, recognizing Vale's liability for the damages resulting from the removal of the families residing in the ZAS of the Doutor Dam, and, consequently, enforcing the full compensation of the damages.
- On 08/19/2022, the 1st Civil Court ratified the Work Plans submitted by the Guaicuy Institute and by GEPISA.
- On 08/12/2022 and 11/22/2023, the Judge of the 1st Civil Court of the District of Ouro Preto determined the deposit of BRL12,000,000.00 and BRL 2,880,000.00, respectively, by Vale to fund the activities of the Guaicuy Institute and GEPISA. The decisions that determined the deposit of the contributions are the subject of appeals filed by Vale, pending before the Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais (TJMG).
- On 06/18/2024, the 1st Civil Court issued a decision determining the transfer of another BRL 2,880,000.00 by Vale to the Guaicuy Institute, as well as the summons of the Technical Advisory to readjust the budget of the Work Plan related to the Guaicuy Institute.
- On 07/31/2024, the 1st Civil Court issued a judgement determining the non-extendability of the deadlines set in the Work Plans.
- On 09/20/2024, the 1st Civil Court issued a decision determining the transfer of BRL 4,530,133.59 by Vale to GEPISA-UFOP.
- On 11/01/2024, the 1st Civil Court issued a ruling determining a new and final transfer by Vale in favor of the Guaicuy Institute in the amount of BRL 2,880,000.00, as well as the subpoena of the Technical Advisory to submit detailed and concrete information about the stage of the activities developed. Also, the Execution Schedule presented by GEPISA was approved; however, the adequacy of the budget presented to the total amount of BRL 4,530,133.59 was determined.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A decision by the TJMG on the appeals filed by Vale is awaited.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered relevant:
The case is considered relevant, as it may result in a relevant financial and reputational impact on Vale.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may sustain relevant financial impact as there is a discussion about Vale's responsibility for the removal of people (and animals) residing in the ZAS of the Doutor Dam.

95. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000031-90.2024.8.13.0054
a) Court:
Sole Court of the District of Barão de Cocais/MG
b) Instance:
Sole Court of the Judicial District of Barão de Cocais/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
01/09/2024
d) Parties to the proceeding:
<u>Plaintiff:</u> Associação de Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Socorro (Association)
<u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A.
<u>Interested Third Party:</u> Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Invaluable values, as they involve allegations of non-compliance with the parameters established in the agreement signed with the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DP-MG), questions regarding the out-of-court agreements signed between Vale and those affected, and a request to establish new valuation and eligibility parameters for the community of Barão de Cocais.
Thus, in addition to the value requested in the action, it is impossible to estimate the other values that Vale may be required to indemnify, considering the possible new parameters (increased) in case the lawsuit is granted.
f) Main facts:
- This is a public-interest civil action, through which it alleges that Vale be ordered to pay indemnity in compliance with the "parameters defined and recorded in the minutes of the meetings". The Association's claim is based on the argument that the minutes of meetings and e-mails would have the nature of an "extrajudicial executive title" and, therefore, the documented negotiations should be considered as obligations assumed by Vale.
- In 2024, Vale presented a defense, as well as the MP-MG presented a favorable opinion on the Association's request.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
There are no decisions on the merits rendered so far.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The judgment is awaited from the Single Court.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Remote.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image, in addition to a significant financial impact.

k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image, as well as an inestimable financial impact, since the ACP questions everything from the eligibility and calculation parameters to the clauses of the agreements. Thus, the progress of the out-of-court negotiations underway by Vale may suffer significant impacts, and it is even possible that there will be questions regarding the agreements already entered into under Vale's Individual Indemnity Program.

96. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0003811-02.2019.8.13.0054
a) Court:
Sole Court of Barão de Cocais/MG
b) Instance:
Sole Court of Barão de Cocais/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
02/13/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG). Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, due to possible indemnity for damages related to the risk of breach of the tailings dams of the Gongo Soco Mine located in the Municipality of Barão dos Cocais/MG (Sul Superior Dam).
f) Main facts:
– In 2019, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to carry out emergency measures aimed at the execution of an action plan with changes suggested by the Brazil's environmental regulator (IBAMA) in a technical note, seeking the protection and preservation of the fauna from the flooding area, due to the evacuations that took place on 02/08/2019 of the Sul Superior Dam, including the actions of location, rescue and care of domestic animals, and scaring away, monitoring and rescuing wildlife, in the "Dam Break" area. – The proceeding is related to the Fauna Barão de Cocais Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC), described in item 4.7, subitem III, paragraph C, "Other Relevant Conduct Adjustment Terms and Terms of Engagement".
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
– On 06/13/2019, the Single Court ratified the TAC entered into between MP-MG and Vale on 05/29/2019, dismissing the proceeding. – On 02/25/2021, the proceeding was restarted, at the request of the MP-MG and Vale, and the Single Court ratified the amendment to the TAC, entered into by the parties on 03/03/2020.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
Final dismissal of the proceeding is pending. Despite the decision of the Single Court ratifying the TAC and its amendment, the proceeding was not definitively dismissed, due to the fact that there are still values deposited in court pending surveys by the MP-MG. The values deposited in court by Vale are withdrawn by the MP-MG, as the MP-MG chooses projects to which the funds will be allocated.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote)
Likely
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale may suffer damage to its image, as the proceeding deals with a discussion related to the protection of the fauna existing in the flooding area of the Sul Superior Dam. In addition, it may suffer financial impact by the application of a daily fine for non-compliance with the TAC, in the value of BRL100 thousand.

97. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000683-69.2019.8.13.0188
a) Court:
2nd Civil Court of Nova Lima/MG
b) Instance:
2nd Civil Court of Nova Lima/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
02/23/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG). Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, due to the possible obligation to adopt measures for the preservation and restoration of fauna from the flooding area of the B3/B4 dam (B3/B4 Dam), located at the Mar Azul Mine, in Nova Lima/MG and indemnity for moral damages.
f) Main facts:
– In 2019, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to carry out emergency measures for the protection and preservation of the fauna from the flooding area, due to the evacuations that took place on 02/16/2019 of the B3/B4 Dam, such as (i) taking care of all rescued animals until they can be returned to their guardians, (ii) paying indemnity for material and moral damages to guardians who cannot receive the animals back, (iii) paying indemnity for material and moral damages to guardians in case of death of the animal, (iv) hold adoption

fairs for rescued dogs and cats that cannot be returned to their guardians; and (v) carry out the rehabilitation and release of wild animals seized in irregular captivity. – This proceeding is related to the Fauna Nova Lima Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC), described in item 4.7, sub-item III, paragraph C, "Other Relevant Conduct Adjustment Terms and Terms of Engagement".
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered: – On 11/29/2020, the 2nd Court ratified the TAC entered into on 08/30/2019 between MP-MG and Vale, dismissing the proceeding.
h) Stage of the proceeding: Final dismissal of the proceeding is pending. Although there was a decision by the 2nd Civil Court approving the TAC, the proceeding was not definitively archived, because there are still values deposited in court pending survey by the MP-MG. The values deposited in court by Vale are withdrawn by the MP-MG, as the MP-MG chooses projects to which the funds will be allocated.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote) Likely.
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant: In case of loss, Vale may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding: Vale may suffer damage to its image, as the proceeding deals with a discussion related to the protection of the fauna existing in the flooding area of the B3/B4 Dam. In addition, it may suffer a financial impact due to the application of a daily fine for non-compliance with the TAC, in the value of BRL100,000.00.

98. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5013909-51.2019.8.13.0024
a) Court: 1 st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance: 1 st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on: 02/01/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding: <u>Plaintiff:</u> Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and State of Minas Gerais <u>Defendant(s):</u> Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved: Inestimable values, due to any obligation to adopt measures to improve safety related to the Laranjeiras, Menezes II, Capitão do Mato, Dike B, Taquaras, Forquilha I, II and III, Sul Superior, Vargem Grande and B3/B4 dams (Dams), in addition to any obligation to stop mining activities that result in the release of new tailings from the Dams.
f) Main facts: – In 2019, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale be ordered to implement measures to improve the safety of the Dams and the immediate stoppage of the release of tailings and of all activities that may increase the risk of breach in the dams and in any others that are at risk or under attention, due to supposed activities that may accelerate the emergence of anomalies in the structures of the Dams. – The present proceeding is related to the Rizzo Gongo Soco Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC Gongo Soco), signed on 07/23/2019, to the SLR Term of Conduct Adjustment (SLR TAC), signed on 09/23/2019, to the Rizzo – Fábrica Term of Conduct Adjustment (Rizzo – Fábrica TAC), signed on 09/23/2019, to the Worley Term of Conduct Adjustment (Worley TAC), signed on 07/17/2019, and to the Amendment to Terms of Engagement (Amendment TC), signed on 08/25/2022, described in item 4.7 subitem III, paragraph A. – In June 2024, the MP-MG claimed alleged non-compliance, by Vale, with the injunction issued on 02/01/2024 specifically in relation to the item that determined Vale to refrain from releasing tailings or practicing activities that could increase the risk of dams and other structures in a state of risk or attention, notably, in relation to the Norte/Laranjeiras dam, as a result of Vale's operation of the Torto dam and alleged synergistic effect between the structures, requiring the application of a daily fine to Vale, as well as the stoppage of the operation of the Torto Dam, which is not part of the scope of the action. In the same month, Vale raised the absence of synergistic effect between the structures and, therefore, the absence of increased risk and consequent non-compliance with the injunction. – In August 2024, the MP-MG reiterated Vale's non-compliance with the injunction and the requests for fines and stoppage of the activities of the Torto dam, alleging a new fact. To this end, it attached a technical opinion from the auditor Advisian. – In November 2024, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies ordered the parties to indicate the specialty necessary for the professional to carry out a technical inspection. In the same month, the MP-MG requested that, prior to the appointment of the expert, the judge proceed to the assessment and approval of the request for reversal of the burden of proof. Also in November 2024, Vale filed an appeal with the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies alleging omission by the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies on the approval of the flooding area of the structures by the competent technical body, attesting to the inexistence of a synergistic effect between the dams, as well as requesting the subpoena of the State Foundation of Environment (FEAM) to comment on the alleged synergistic effect before carrying out a technical inspection. – In December 2024, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies determined the holding of a conciliation hearing on 12/17/2024. Also in December 2024, a hearing was held, without conciliation, and the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies determined the suspension of the proceeding for the parties to initiate extrajudicial procedures aimed at closing the proceeding.

<p>g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:</p> <p>- On 02/01/2019, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies granted an injunction, determining: (i) the immediate shutdown of the discharge of tailings or the practice of activities that could increase the risk of breach in the Laranjeiras, Menezes II, Capitão do Mato, Dique B, Taquaras, Forquilha I, Forquilha II and Forquilha III dams, as well as other structures that were in a risk or attention zone; (ii) the hiring of an independent technical audit company to monitor and inspect the measures to repair and reinforce the dams; (iii) preparation of an action plan that would guarantee the total stability and safety of the dams, as well as an emergency action plan; under penalty of a daily fine in the value of BRL1,000,000.00.</p> <p>- On 03/18/2019, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies granted the requests made by Vale, authorizing the resumption of activities at the Norte Laranjeiras dam and the Brucutu mining complex. The 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies also recognized that the dam is not in the "alarm zone", which corresponds to the zone of attention defined by the probabilistic risk management model adopted by Vale, designed according to international guidelines in order to identify structures that require improvements, and it was not built by the "upstream" method, the construction method used in the B1 dam, through which the raising works shells are supported by the tailings or sediment previously released and deposited. The MP-MG filed an appeal with the Court of Justice of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the decision of the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies.</p> <p>- On 03/25/2019, the TJMG, on appeal filed by the MP-MG, partially granted the claims made by the MP-MG, determining that Vale refrain from releasing tailings or carrying out activities that would increase risks to the Sul Superior dam, located in the Gongo Soco Mine.</p> <p>- On 04/29/2019, the TJMG determined: (i) suspension of the authorization to use the Norte Laranjeiras Dam; (ii) authorization for the State of Minas Gerais to revoke the licenses of the Dams.</p> <p>- On 09/04/2019, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies approved the Rizzo Gongo Soco TC signed between the parties on 07/23/2019, extinguishing the proceeding in relation to the structures that are part of the Gongo Soco Mine (Sul Superior Dam), located in the city of Barão de Cocais-MG.</p> <p>- On 10/23/2019, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies approved the SLR TC and Rizzo TC (Fábrica) signed between the parties on 09/23/2019, and the requests pertaining to the structures of the Abóboras Mines (where the Vargem Grande dam is located), Fábrica (where the Forquilhas and Grupo dams are located), Mar Azul (in which the B3/B4 and Taquaras dams are located) and Sul Superior were deemed extinguished.</p> <p>- On 12/07/2022, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies approved the Amendment TC entered into between MP-MG, the Federal Prosecution Office and Vale on 08/25/2022, with the intervention of the State Environmental Foundation and the State of Minas Gerais, regarding the implementation of a new monitoring flow to be followed by audits within the scope of the SLR TAC, Gongo Soco TAC, Rizzo – Fábrica TAC and Worley TAC.</p> <p>- On 05/02/2023, the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a decision fully extinguishing the proceeding with resolution of the merits after the certification of the Agreement entered into with Aecom do Brasil Ltda. (Aecom TC) and Worley TC in relation to the remnant structures. The MP-MG requested the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies to continue the proceeding in relation to the request of item "h" for the Laranjeiras, Capitão do Mato, Dique B and Menezes II dams, which concerns the abstention from discharging tailings or practicing activities that may increase the risk in the dams and in any other dams structures that, according to its geotechnical risk analysis, are in a risk or attention zone (ALARP Zone) and requests of items "b", "c", "e", "f" and "g" for the Menezes II dam, which concern b) preparation and submission to the approval of the competent bodies of an action plan that guarantees the total stability and safety of dams and any structures that are in a risk and attention zone (ALARP Zone), in order to neutralize any and all risks to the population and the environment; c) execution of all necessary measures to ensure the stability and safety of the dams, observing the recommendations of the independent technical audit team (or justifying their non-compliance) and the determinations of the competent bodies; e) preparation and submission for approval by the competent bodies, within a maximum period of 24 hours, of the Emergency Action Plan for the Laranjeiras, Menezes II, Capitão do Mato, Dike B, Taquaras, Forquilha I, Forquilha II and Forquilha III dams; all other tailings containment structures existing in the Mining Complexes where these structures are located and any other structures that are in a risk or attention zone (ALARP Zone), which contemplates the most critical scenario, observing all the requirements provided for in DNPM Ordinance No. 70,389/2017, executing the plan if necessary; f) preparation and submission for approval by the competent bodies and execution, within a maximum period of 48 hours, of the Dam Safety Plan, of the Laranjeiras, Menezes II, Capitão do Mato, Dike B, Taquaras, Forquilha I dams, Forquilha II and Forquilha III, of all other tailings containment structures and others existing in the Mining Complexes where the aforementioned structures are located, of any other structures that, according to their geotechnical risk analysis, are in a risk or attention zone (ALARP Zone), observing all the requirements provided for in DNPM Ordinance No. 70,389/2017 and including the Dam Operation Manual; and g) immediate communication to the competent bodies of any situation of increase in the risk of breach of the Laranjeiras, Menezes II, Capitão do Mato, Dike B, Taquaras, Forquilha I, Forquilha II and Forquilha III dams; and any other structures under its responsibility, respectively.</p>
<p>h) Stage of the proceeding:</p> <p>The deadline granted by the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies for the parties to enter into an agreement aiming at the closure of the proceeding is awaited.</p>
<p>i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):</p> <p>Possible, only with respect to claims pending decision.</p>
<p>j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:</p> <p>In the event of a loss, Vale may suffer a significant operational and financial impact. In addition, Vale may suffer damage to its image.</p>
<p>k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:</p> <p>Vale's activities in the dams of Laranjeiras (Brucutu Mine), Menezes II (Feijão Mine), Capitão do Mato (Capitão do Mato Mine), Dike B (Capitão do Mato Mine), Taquaras and B3/B4 (Mar Azul Mine), Forquilha I, Forquilha II and Forquilha III</p>

(Fábrica Mine), Sul Superior (Gongo Soco Mine) may be suspended, if the agreements signed are considered to have been violated. In addition, Vale may suffer a significant and inestimable financial impact, and may consequently suffer damage to its image.

99. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5000021-03.2019.8.13.0319
a) Court:
2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Enforcement Court of Itabirito/MG
b) Instance:
2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Enforcement Court of Itabirito/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
04/03/2019
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Inestimable values, due to the possible obligation to refrain from increasing any risks to the Maravilhas II Dam of the Pico Mine Mining Complex, located in the Municipality of Itabirito/MG (Maravilhas II Dam) and the possibility of stopping activities at the dam.
f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2019, as a result of the investigations within the scope of the Civil Inquiry (MP-MG-0319.18.000192-1), established with the purpose of investigating the environmental adequacy and stability of the Maravilhas II Dam and the need to adopt preventive, mitigating, reparatory and compensatory measures, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting the immediate shutdown of the activities of the Maravilhas II Dam and other structures of the Pico Mine Mining Complex, located in the Municipality of Itabirito/MG, while the full stability and safety of the structures is not demonstrated, as well as that Vale adopted several preventive measures. - The proceeding is related to the SLR Agreement (SLR TC), signed between Vale, the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais and the Labor Prosecution Office on 09/23/2019.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 04/11/2019, the 2nd Civil, Criminal and Criminal Execution Court partially granted the claim for urgent relief from the MP-MG, ordering Vale to adopt measures such as: (i) refrain from releasing tailings and operating the Maravilhas II dam, until the full stability of the structure is proven; (ii) refrain from increasing any risks to the Maravilhas II dam and other structures that are part of the Pico Mine mining complex; (iii) hire a new audit company to monitor and inspect the dam's repair and reinforcement measures; (iv) preparation/updating of a plan to ensure the safety and stability of the structure, as well as an emergency action plan; under penalty of a daily fine in the value of BRL1,000,000.00. Vale appealed to the TJ-MG against the decision. - On 07/09/2019, the TJ-MG did not accept Vale's appeal against the decision of the 2nd Court. - On 12/04/2019, the 2nd Court ratified the SLR TC, signed between Vale, the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais and the Labor Prosecution Office, and determined the continuation of the proceeding in relation to the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais' requests, such as: (i) refrain from dumping tailings and perform any act aimed at building, operate, alter and/or use the Maravilhas II dam, until the full stability of the structure is proven; (ii) the interruption of activities that increase risk to the structures of the Pico mine, as well as (iii) the adoption of repair and compensation measures in the event of the need for evacuation, due to the lack of stability of the structures that are part of the Pico Mine.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
The proceeding is in the discovery phase. The 2nd Civil, Criminal and Penal Enforcement Court is expected to assess the Vale's claim to terminate the proceedings in relation to the remnant claims.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In the event of loss, Vale could sustain a significant operational impact. In addition, it may suffer damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale's operations in the dams that are part of the Pico Mine may be suspended, generating a significant operational impact, and it may also result in damage to Vale's image.

100. Public-Interest Civil Action no. 5205612-03.2021.8.13.0024
a) Court:
1 st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG
b) Instance:
1 st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of Belo Horizonte/MG – Trial Court
c) Filed on:
12/17/2021
d) Parties to the proceeding:
Plaintiff: Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)
Defendant(s): Vale S.A.
e) Values, assets or rights involved:
Stoppage of Vale's activities at the Forquilha V Dam, located at the Fábrica Mine, in Ouro Preto/MG (Forquilha V Dam). In case of non-compliance with the injunction eventually granted, the MP-MG requested the imposition of a daily fine in the value of BRL100,000.00.

f) Main facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proceeding consists of one of the measures taken by the public authorities as a result of the breach of the B1 dam of the Córrego do Feijão mine in Brumadinho/MG (B1 Dam), which occurred on 01/25/2019, and was distributed by dependency due to the connection with Public-Interest Civil Action No. 5013909-51.2019.8.13.0024, described in item 87. - In 2021, the MP-MG filed a Public-Interest Civil Action against Vale, requesting that Vale refrain from operating the Forquilha V Dam, while it did not have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) duly approved by the competent bodies, as well as to ensure the potable water supply to the affected communities in the event of a breach, under penalty of a daily punitive fine in the value of BRL100,000.00. - In 2024, the MP-MG renewed the request for an injunction based on an alleged exceptional anomaly verified on 03/18/2024 at the Forquilha III dam, alleging that, in the event of a breach of the Forquilha III dam, the tailings would also reach the foundation of the Forquilha V Dam. Vale refuted the MP-MG's allegation about an alleged new fact.
g) Summary of decisions on the merits rendered:
On 07/15/2024, the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies rejected the MP-MG's preliminary injunction request, under the condition that Vale proves the suspension of the activities of the Forquilha V Dam, as well as the monthly submission of a technical opinion proving the current safety condition of the structure. Vale filed an appeal with the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies against the decision, questioning the frequency of Vale's proof of the stability of the Forquilha V Dam.
h) Stage of the proceeding:
A decision from the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies regarding the conclusion of the discovery phase of the proceeding is awaited, as well as the judgment, by the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies, of an appeal filed by Vale. A decision is also awaited from the 1st Court for Public Finance and Governmental Agencies which is still on the renewal of the injunction request presented by the MP-MG.
i) If the chance of loss is: (likely, possible or remote):
Possible
j) Reason why the proceeding is considered significant:
In case of loss, Vale may suffer a significant operational impact and damage to its image.
k) Analysis of the impact in case of losing the proceeding:
Vale's activities at the Forquilha V Dam may be interrupted, resulting in a significant operational impact. In addition, Vale may suffer damage to its image since the shutdown would result from the judicial recognition of the lack of implementation of the emergency action plan for the Forquilha V Dam.

4.5 Total provisioned value of relevant non-confidential processes

On December 31, 2024, the total amount provisioned for the processes considered relevant to the business of the Company and/or its subsidiaries described in item 4.4 above, and its composition can be summarized as follows.

Nature	(I) Amount (R\$ million) provisioned for relevant processes that do not involve the Brumadinho and Mariana events	(II) Amount (R\$ million) provisioned for relevant processes involving the Brumadinho and Mariana events
Tax	6	-
Civil	24	-
Labor	-	-
Environmental	9	-
Criminal	-	-
Total	39	-

4.6. Significant confidential proceedings

1. Proceeding no. 00190.104883/2020-98
Values, assets or rights involved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 20% of the gross profit of 2018. - The Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU) opened an Administrative Liability Proceeding (RAP) against Vale based on art. 5, item V, of Law No. 12,846/13, under the allegation that the company would have hindered the inspection of the Brazil's National Mining Agency (ANM) by inserting incomplete or untrue information in the Integrated Mining Dam Management System (SIGBM) regarding Dam I, located in the Córrego do Feijão mine, in Brumadinho/MG (Dam I), and presentation of a false Stability Condition Statement (DCE) in September 2018 for the same structure. - On 08/15/2022, the CGU, in a decision published on that date, concluded that Vale failed to present reliable information in the ANM system in relation to Dam I and that it issued a positive DCE for the structure, in the period from June to September 2018, when, in the understanding of the control body, it should be negative, circumstances that consisted of an act harmful to the Public Administration by hindering the inspection of the mining authority. Thus, based on item V of article 5 of Law No. 12,846/2013 – even recognizing the non-existence of practice of corruption – the CGU defined the fine in the amount of approximately BRL86.3 million, the minimum level established by law, recognizing the non-involvement or tolerance of Top Management. The CGU determined the extraordinary publication of its decision, for a period of thirty (30) days, pursuant to article 6, items I and II, of Law No. 12,846/2013.

- Vale submitted a request for reconsideration to the CGU. The Coordination of Instruction and Judgment of Private Entities (COREP) and the Legal Consultancy (CONJUR) presented opinions opining for the rejection of Vale's claim.
- On 08/02/2023, the CGU rejected Vale's request for reconsideration.
- After the rejection of Vale's request for reconsideration by the CGU, the Company filed an appeal with the Superior Court of Appeals (STJ) (Writ of Mandamus No. 29690/DF), requesting that the invalidity of the decision rendered by the RAP be recognized.
- In view of the failure to consider the preliminary injunction request in the Writ of Mandamus before the end of the period for compliance with the administrative decision, Vale fully complied with the decision rendered by the CGU.
- After complying with the administrative decision, on 09/12/2023, the STJ issued a decision rejecting Vale's preliminary injunction request.
- On 11/27/2023, it was certified in the RAP that there are no records of penalties in force related to Vale's CNPJ, as well as that, given the compliance with the sanctions applied to Vale, in the end, the processing of the case is closed.
- On 12/19/2023, in the case records of the appeal (Writ of Mandamus), the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) presented an opinion opining for the denial of the appeal. On the same date, the case records became concluded.
- On 04/03/2025, the STJ rejected the appeal (Writ of Mandamus) filed by Vale to annul the decision rendered by the CGU, considering that the scope of the anti-corruption act is not restricted only to situations involving acts of corruption. Vale may appeal the decision to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit

In case the content of the CGU's decision is not changed in the judicial sphere, the payment of the fine of BRL86.3MM will be maintained

2. Proceeding no. 02/2020

Values, assets or rights involved

- Up to 20% of the gross profit of 2018.
- The Comptroller General of the State of Minas Gerais opened an Administrative Liability Proceeding (RAP) against Vale based on art. 5, item V, of Law No. 12,846/13, under the allegation that the company would have hindered the inspection of the State Foundation of Environment (FEAM) through the presentation of a false Stability Condition Statement (DCE) of Dam I, located at the Córrego do Feijão mine, in Brumadinho/MG, in September 2018, and the presentation of this same document, along with its audit report, in November 2018, to the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG).
- On 03/02/2021, Vale filed a written defense before the State Comptroller General and, at the same time, filed Writ of Mandamus No. 5030941-98.2021.8.13.0024 to the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies of the District of Belo Horizonte of the Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais (TJMG) against the aforementioned RAP based on *bis in idem*, considering that the application of the fine has already been requested in the judicial sphere by the MP-MG.
- On 03/15/2021, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies granted the preliminary injunction request formulated in the writ of mandamus to suspend the progress of the RAP.
- On 04/19/2021, the State Attorney's Office (AGE), representing the State of Minas Gerais, filed an appeal with the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies against the decision that granted the injunction of the appeal (writ of mandamus).
- On 12/14/2021, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies accepted the appeal filed by the AGE, revoking the injunction of the appeal (writ of mandamus) that had suspended the progress of the RAP.
- On 05/10/2022, the RAP Commission issued a notification to Vale, for a protest on the deliberation of the RAP Processing Committee, with regard to the acts of evidence production, such as hearings, technical inspection and attachment of documents.
- On 05/16/2022, Vale filed a petition in the case records of the writ of mandamus, reiterating the need for its immediate judgment.
- On 11/11/22 and 11/23/2022, the hearings of witnesses were held within the scope of the RAP.
- On 07/13/2023, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies issued a judgment, granting the safety requested by Vale, to suspend the RAP until the end of judicial proceeding No. 5002549-18.2019.8.13.0090 and thus determined the referral of the case records to the TJMG for necessary reexamination.
- On 09/18/2023, the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies rejected the appeal filed by the AGE, arguing omission in the sentence of the 1st Court of Public Finance and Governmental Agencies.
- On 12/12/2023, Vale presented counter-arguments to the appeal filed by the EGM.
- On 02/21/2024, the case records of the writ of mandamus were received at the TJMG and distributed to the 07th Civil Chamber for judgment of the necessary reexamination and the appeal filed by the EGM.
- On 08/08/2024, the Attorney General's Office (PGJ) presented an opinion within the scope of the proceeding, through which the body expressed itself in favor of granting the appeal filed by the EGM and rejecting the writ of mandamus.
- The judgment of the necessary reexamination and the appeal filed by the EGM by the TJMG is awaited.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit

In case of loss, there is a risk of adverse judgment of Vale to pay a fine calculated on the annual gross revenue of 2018, arbitrated at up to 20% of this total value, as well as possible damage to Vale's image.

3. Arbitrations filed by minority shareholders, class associations and foreign funds (Nos. 136/19, 137/19, 172/20, 206/22, 207/22 and 208/22)

Values, assets or rights involved

- Vale appears as a respondent in: (i) an arbitration initiated by 385 alleged minority shareholders; and (ii) three arbitrations initiated by foreign legal entities, acting as representatives or jointly with as many foreign legal entities,

two of which are processed jointly by determination of the arbitration chamber. All arbitrations are managed by B3's Market Chamber and are processed confidentially.

- Vale was also a defendant in two collective arbitrations filed by a class association that was supposed to represent the Company's shareholders, which were extinguished, without resolution of the merits, in August 2024.
- In the six arbitrations, the applicants alleged that Vale was aware of the risks associated with the B1 dam, located at the Córrego do Feijão mine, in Brumadinho/MG and other tailings dams and had failed in its duty to disclose such risks to investors, which would be required by applicable Brazilian law and the rules of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on this argument, the Claimants seek indemnity.
- The Company contests all ongoing proceedings. Based on the assessment of the Company's legal advisors, the expectation of loss is classified as possible for the four ongoing proceedings and, considering the initial phase of all arbitrations, it is not possible at this time to reliably estimate the value and possible impact of a possible loss.
- With regard to the values involved in the disputes, in three of the four current arbitrations, the values of jurisdiction were indicated only for the purpose of collecting costs. In one of the arbitrations brought by foreign legal entities, the applicants estimated the value of the alleged losses at approximately BRL1.8 billion, while in the other arbitration, the applicants estimated the value at approximately BRL3.9 billion. In the third arbitration, in May 2024, on the occasion of the signing of the Terms of Arbitration, the applicants awarded the case the value of BRL3 billion. The Company understands that, for these three arbitrations, the expectation of loss of the value as estimated by the applicants is remote.
- In the only ongoing arbitration in which the Terms of Arbitration have already been signed, the procedural rules to be observed were established and the procedure was effectively initiated, while the other arbitrations are in the process of constituting the Arbitral Tribunal.

Analysis of impact in the case of losing the suit

Any adverse decision in the proceedings would generate financial loss for the Company, as well as any damage to its image.

4.7. Other relevant contingencies

In this item, the Company provides information on:

- I. repetitive and related processes that the Company deems relevant;
- II. investigations and CPIs to which the Company was subject on December 31, 2024;
- III. terms of Engagement and Consent Decree Agreements entered into by the Company or its subsidiaries, which are significant to the business; and
- IV. proceedings that were closed or excluded and reported in the reference form of December 31, 2023 and are no longer reported in this reference form

(I) Repetitive and related proceedings that the company deems significant

(i) Labor

Considering the size of the Company, the number of employees and service providers and the number of labor claims, repetitive proceedings were considered those that represent more than 5% of the total claims filed against the Company on December 31, 2024, which are described in the table below, namely: joint and several/subsidiary liability (22.17%); overtime (17.07%); additional payments for unhealthy and dangerous conditions (9.48%); obligation to do (7.48%); attorney's fees (6.50%).

Legal fact and/or cause	The most recurrent objects are subsidiary/joint liability, overtime, unhealthy and dangerous work, obligation to do and attorney's fees.
Values involved	BRL6.7 billion
Company or its controlled company practice that caused such contingency	Divergence of interpretation given by the Company, employees and unions to various facts, legal and regulatory instruments concerning the issues above.

(ii) Taxes

Legal fact and/or cause	Collections of Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services (ICMS) and fine
Values involved	BRL4 billion
Company or its controlled company practice that caused such contingency	Vale, its subsidiaries and the divested companies (whose liabilities remain under Vale's responsibility) are discussing ICMS charges and fines in several Brazilian states. In these proceedings, the main allegations of the tax authorities are: (i) levy of ICMS on own shipping; (ii) undue tax credit, (iii) ICMS levy on transfers between establishments of the same holder, (iv) ICMS levy on electricity, and (v) ICMS levy on interstate transactions with electric power merchandise. In 2022, Vale joined PROREFIS in Pará, including the value of BRL 683 million in the program, which was paid with a reduction. The value paid was BRL365 million.

Legal fact and/or cause	Debate about the taking of PIS and COFINS credits
Values involved	BRL12.3 billion
Company or its controlled company practice that caused such contingency	<p>Vale, its subsidiaries and divestments, whose liabilities remain under the responsibility of Vale, are parties to several charges related to the taking of PIS and COFINS credits (federal taxes levied on the gross revenue of companies). Brazilian tax legislation authorizes taxpayers to use PIS and COFINS tax credits, such as those related to the purchase of production consumables and other items.</p> <p>The Company received a new charge, in 2024, related to the taking of PIS and COFINS credits in the value of BRL 1.8 billion. The tax authorities claim mainly that (i) some credits were not related to the production process, and (ii) the right of use of such credits was not properly shown.</p> <p>Such charges are considered undue by the Company and are under discussion at the administrative and judicial levels.</p>
Legal fact and/or cause	Fines resulting from non-approved offsets.
Values involved	BRL2.3 billion
Company or its controlled company practice that caused such contingency	<p>Vale, its subsidiaries and divested companies (whose liabilities remain under Vale's responsibility) received several notices from the Brazilian Internal Revenue Service (RFB), regarding the imposition of fines corresponding to 50% of the denied offsets for the settlement of federal debts. The RFB understands that such offsets were effected with undue tax liabilities. The Company understands that such assessments are undue and contests the aforementioned fine charges, as well as the non-approval of offset in other processes. If it succeeds in the processes in which the non-approval of offset is discussed, the expectation is that the corresponding fines will be canceled. The constitutionality of the collection of the fine is discussed by another company in a <i>leading case</i> before the Supreme Court of Justice (STF). In 2023, the STF decided, in the leading case (Topic 736) applicable to all taxpayers, in which the constitutionality of the collection of an isolated fine in cases of rejection of requests for reimbursement and non-approval of credit offset statements before the RFB was discussed, that such fines are unconstitutional. After this decision by the STF, the Company obtained favorable decisions that canceled some charges and the expectation is to receive other decisions with the same understanding.</p>
Legal fact and/or cause	Discussions on the Financial Compensation for the Exploration of Mineral Resources (CFEM)
Values involved	BRL11.3 billion
Company or its controlled company practice that caused such contingency	<p>Vale, its subsidiaries and divested companies (who remain under the responsibility of Vale) are parties in several administrative and legal processes related to mining royalties known as CFEM. The proceedings arise from collections filed by the former National Mineral Production Department (DNPM), replaced with the National Mining Agency (ANM), which main discussions involve the deduction of insurance and transportation taxes, insurance and costs highlighted in invoice, as well as the application of CFEM on pellets and revenues from sales carried out by the Company's subsidiaries abroad.</p> <p>The Company understands that these charges are undue and presents its defense through the means permitted by the Brazilian law, both at the administrative and judicial levels. There are favorable and unfavorable decisions, pending final and unappealable decision. In 2013, the companies paid values related to transportation, not highlighted in the invoice and not preempted, having been considered the preemptive period of 5 years.</p> <p>The former DNPM argued that the deadline for the collections would be 20 years. The companies argued that the applicable preemptive period would be 5 years. In 2015, the Federal Attorney's Office (AGU) issued a legal opinion concluding that CFEM collections are subject to the 10-year statute of limitations. This conclusion is in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ).</p> <p>In 2016, the complementary discharge of the shipping values was not highlighted in note and not preempted, this time considering the limitation period of 10 years.</p> <p>The ANM reviewed the charges regarding the deduction of fallen amounts, according to the AGU's opinion, and the allocation of complementary payments made by the Company in relation to transportation costs that had not been highlighted in the note. A protesting was presented regarding the values indicated by the ANM.</p>
Legal fact and/or cause	Taxation on Profits Earned by Foreign Subsidiaries
Values involved	<p>For the periods from 1996 to 2002 (and reflex disallowances in 2005), the amount involved on 12/31/2019 was BRL2.3 billion, which became BRL1.00 as of May 2020, in view of a favorable court decision obtained by Vale.</p> <p>For the periods from 2003 to 2012, the amount is BRL22.2 billion (amount paid in installments in REFIS in 2013).</p>
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	In 2003, Vale filed a Writ of Mandamus to recognize the right not to be subject to the taxation of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) on profits of its subsidiaries and affiliates abroad, under the terms of art. 74, of Provisional

	<p>Measure 2,158-34/2001, and later re-editions.</p> <p>The Federal Government carried out several administrative and judicial charges to demand IRPJ and CSLL levied on profits earned by Vale's subsidiaries and affiliates abroad, referring to the years 1996 to 2008.</p> <p>In 2013, the value under discussion was significantly reduced due to the Company's adherence to REFIS-TBU for the years from 2003 to 2012, except for the base year 2005, the installment related to the reflections from 1996 to 2002. Under REFIS-TBU, the Company paid BRL5.9 billion in 2013 and paid the remaining BRL16.3 billion in monthly installments, adjusted by the SELIC. On 12/31/2024, the remaining balance was BRL8.19 billion, to be paid by the Company in 46 future installments.</p> <p>The discussion for the period from 1996 to 2002, which had not been included in the REFIS, was closed in favor of the Company by a final decision of the 5th Federal Court of Tax Execution. This decision determined the full extinction of the debt in the value of BRL2.3 billion (base date 12/31/2019), on the grounds that MP 2,158/2001 could not retroact to reach taxable events prior to its entry into force, as decided by the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) in a Direct Action for the Declaration of Unconstitutionality No. 2,588.</p> <p>In 2021, the rapporteur of the Writ of Mandamus filed in 2003, inadmissible the extraordinary appeal filed by the Federal Union. Against this decision, the Federal Government filed an appeal, which is awaiting judgment by the STF. Currently, three votes have been cast, one in favor and two against Vale. The proceeding was the subject of a request for review.</p> <p>The decision of the Court of Appeals (STJ) rendered in this proceeding, currently in force, determines: (i) the incompatibility of the taxation regime of subsidiaries and affiliates domiciled abroad introduced by art. 74 of Provisional Measure no. 2.158-35/01 with certain international treaties against double taxation; (ii) the illegality of the taxation of the positive result of the of the equity equivalence referred to in article 7, of Normative Instruction no. 213/2002 and (iii) that the profits calculated by Vale in the Bermudas are subject to art. 74, head provision of MP 2,158-35/2001.</p>
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Legal fact and/or cause	Charge of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) on the alleged non-deductibility of the repayment of goodwill recorded in the purchase of capital expenditures valued at the value of net assets.
Values involved	On 12/31/2024, the total value in dispute involved a collection of approximately BRL5.4 billion (taxes, interest and fines) for the years 2013 to 2019, in addition to the reduction of tax losses and negative basis calculated in the period assessed, whose tax effect corresponds to R\$320 million.
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	Vale is discussing ten (10) notices of violation issued by the Federal Government for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL for the years 2013 to 2021. Said notices are based on the alleged non-deductibility of goodwill amortization expenses recorded by Vale on the purchase of companies evaluated by the net assets, later incorporated by Vale. The Company understands that these assessments are undue and is discussing these charges at the administrative level.

Legal fact and/or cause	Deductibility of the Intermediation and Cargo Cost (in copper concentrate operations) in the Transfer Pricing Calculation – Pricing under Export Quote (PECEX).
Values involved	On 12/31/2024, the total value under discussion was BRL24.56 billion, in addition to the reduction of tax losses and the negative basis of the Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) for the years 2015 to 2020, whose tax effect is BRL2.5 billion, excluding fines and interest, totaling BRL27 billion.
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	Vale received notices for the collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and CSLL, referring to the base years 2015 to 2020. The tax authorities allege that these charges arise from the allegedly undue deduction of the intermediation costs in the calculation, by the Company, of the transfer pricing on the sale of iron ore, pellets, copper and manganese to its subsidiary headquartered abroad. The Company understands that these assessments are undue and is discussing these charges at the administrative level. After making unfavorable decisions at the first administrative level, the Company filed appeals, pending judgment.

Legal fact and/or cause	Collection of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) on the alleged non-deductibility of Interest on Equity.
Values involved	On 12/31/2024, the total value under discussion involved a charge of BRL7.1 billion for the years 2017 and 2018, in addition to the reduction of tax losses and negative basis, whose tax effect corresponds to BRL699 million, excluding fines and interest, totaling BRL7.8 billion.
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	The Company received notices for the collection of IRPJ and CSLL referring to the base years of 2017 and 2018. The tax authorities allege that there was an undue deduction of Interest on Equity, due

	<p>to an alleged violation of the accrual basis and non-compliance with certain deductibility requirements.</p> <p>The Company understands that the assessments are undue and is discussing these charges at the administrative level, still pending a final decision in this sphere. For the year 2017, the defense presented by the Company was dismissed by the Regional Trial Office (DRJ). Awaiting judgment by CARF of the appeal filed by Vale.</p> <p>In relation to the year 2018, the defense presented by the Company was upheld by the DRJ. The Federal Government filed an ex officio appeal, which was partially upheld by the CARF. The Company filed an appeal against the CARF's decision.</p>
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(iii) Civil

Legal fact and/or cause	Collective demands (which deal with moral and/or material damages arising from reflections caused by the breach of the Fundão Tailings Dam located in the Municipality of Mariana, whose subject matters are covered by Public-Interest Collective Actions 20 BI and 155 BI (proceedings no. 23863- 07.2016.4.01.3800 and 69758-61.2015.4.01.3400), and several actions were extinguished based on Chapter I of Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement. In the case of other actions, there is a commitment to request the closure of the proceeding, under the terms of Chapter II of Exhibit 23 of the Renegotiation Agreement, considering that the subject matter of such actions is covered by the agreement.
Values involved	Until 01/30/2025, Vale had been cited in several demands falling into this category, with an inestimable value involved.
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	The lawsuits claim emotional distress and / or pecuniary damages arising from the Fundão Dam located in the Municipality of Mariana, in the State of Minas Gerais, owned by Samarco Mineração SA, a company in which Vale owns 50% of the capital stock, the remaining 50% held by BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda.

Legal fact and/or cause	Seven proceedings were filed by holders of participatory debentures issued by the Company in 1997, in which the plaintiffs claim a compensation condition different from that contained in the deed of issue of the debentures. Vale defended itself in the aforementioned actions, demonstrating that there is no obligation to make payments of premiums before the deadline specifically provided for in the deed of the debentures. One of the actions was extinguished, by means of a final judgment, which recognized the loss of the plaintiff's right to challenge the deed of issue of the debentures (decay). In February 2025, in the context of two other actions, the Superior Court of Appeals dismissed the plaintiffs' appeals, upholding decisions that recognized the loss of the plaintiffs' right to challenge the deed, pending judgment on the plaintiffs' appeals against this decision. The other lawsuits are awaiting judgment or trial of the plaintiffs' appeals.
Values involved	Inestimable at the present time, considering that the determination of the value involved depends on the settlement of the judgment, in the event of merit.
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	The participating debentures are governed by a deed of debentures, which provides that premium payments shall be due when sales volumes of reference products reach specified limits. Vale made all payments in accordance with the applicable provisions of the debenture deed. However, some debenture holders filed a lawsuit, claiming that the premium payments should have been triggered by the achievement of extraction volume, and not by the trading volumes. In the hypothesis of success, these lawsuits could change the timeframe considered for payment of the premium to the plaintiffs.

Legal fact and/or cause	The Superior Court of Appeals (STJ) admitted an appeal (such as Incident of Assumption of Qualification No. 18 (IAC) No. 18), which was accepted by the Superior Court of Appeals (STJ). Thus, IAC No. 18 will have as its subject matter the definition of a binding thesis that concerns the following discussion: whether the Agreement signed between the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais (DP-MG) and Vale S.A., for indemnity for damages caused by the breach of Dam I of the Córrego do Feijão Mine, in Brumadinho, is an extrajudicial executive deed and whether there is legitimacy of the victims to individually enforce it.
Values involved	Invaluable at the present time, considering that there are already a few hundred proceedings filed with this theme, and, depending on the outcome of the trial, several others may be initiated.
Company or its subsidiary company practice that caused such contingency	The Agreement signed between DP-MG and Vale established parameters and criteria for an out-of-court indemnity program, which, under the terms provided for in the commitment itself, cannot be applied to lawsuits. Some plaintiffs in proceedings filed against Vale seeking indemnity for various damages, especially moral damage due to mental health damage, filed enforcement actions to avoid the production of evidence in the context of the respective proceedings and, thus, receive indemnity "automatically". Vale defends itself against these enforcements, raising the illegitimacy of the plaintiffs of the aforementioned proceedings to directly enforce the Agreement and the need to

	produce evidence in court. Therefore, Vale understands that all these enforcement actions lack merit to be upheld.
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(II) Inquiry and Parliamentary Inquiry Commission

1. Brumadinho – Lama CPI	
Prosecution	City Council of Brumadinho
Instance	Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI)
Filed on	05/29/2023
Parties	Vale S.A. (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Invaluable. In the case of CPI, an administrative investigation procedure, there is no attribution of values to the cause or requests.
Main facts	In May 2023, a "New" <i>CPI da Lama</i> was established with the purpose of "investigating the possible occurrence of crimes against public health and the environment, as well as material and moral damages as a result of the enormous volume of ore tailings mud released into the Ferro-Carvão stream and the riverbed of the Paraopeba River, arising from the breach of the BI, BIV and BIVA tailings dams, of the Córrego do Feijão Mine – Paraopeba II Complex – owned by the mining company Vale S/A, which occurred on January 25, 2019". In November 2023, a representative of Vale provided clarifications within the scope of the CPI. The preparation of a final report by the CPI is awaited. The final report was released on February 6, 2024. Vale filed a writ of mandamus before the 1st Civil, Criminal and Childhood and Youth Court of the District of Brumadinho, which is ongoing, through which Vale seeks the recognition of the illegality of the <i>CPI da Lama</i> and the annulment of all its administrative acts.
Chances of loss	Possible
Impact analysis in case of loss/ Reasons of the relevance of the lawsuit for the Company	Impact to the image or reputation.
Notes:	Vale is judicially discussing the illegality of the establishment of the CPI.

2. CPI Brumadinho – New Pipeline System	
Prosecution	City Council of Brumadinho
Instance	Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI)
Filed on	06/19/2023
Parties	Vale S.A. (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Invaluable. In the case of CPI, an administrative investigation procedure, there is no attribution of values to the cause or claims.
Main facts	In June 2023, a CPI of the New Pipeline System was opened with the purpose of investigating "the impacts, violated rights and developments of the emergency works of the new water intake pipeline system on the Paraopeba River, to which the contractor Vale S/A is legally obligated, as a result of the breach of the dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine, in Brumadinho, on January 25, 2019". In November 2023, a representative of Vale provided clarifications within the scope of the CPI. The preparation of a final report by the CPI is awaited.
Chances of loss	Possible
Impact analysis in case of loss/ Reasons of the relevance of the proceeding for the Company	Impact to the image or reputation.
Notes:	Vale refutes the allegation of any irregularity in the work.

3. CPI Brumadinho – Lama PTR	
Prosecution	City Council of Brumadinho
Instance	Parliamentary Inquiry Commission (CPI)
Filed on	11/22/2023
Parties	Vale S.A. (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Invaluable. In the case of CPI, an administrative investigation procedure, there is no attribution of values to the cause or claims.
Main facts	In November 2023, a CPI was established with the purpose of "investigating issues related to the income transfer program – PTR, mainly the reasons and criteria that led to the non-

	<p>payment in full for the entire population of Brumadinho, as well as the legality, or not, of this distinction made between citizens who reside in the same municipality".</p> <p>In March 2024, a call notice was issued for Vale's representative to provide clarifications in a session to be held in April 2024.</p> <p>Also in March 2024, a request was filed to redesignate the date for the appearance of Vale's representative at the CPI.</p> <p>In April 2024, Vale's representative provided notices of clarifications within the scope of the CPI.</p> <p>In November 2024, the CPI presented a final report, finding that there was no irregularity on the part of Vale and recommending that Vale collaborate with the implementation and enforcement of the PTR, but such a recommendation does not have binding effect, as it is contrary to the terms of the Judicial Agreement for Integral Reparation (AJRI) ratified by the Court of Justice of the State of Minas Gerais in February 2021, which assigns this responsibility to the Getúlio Vargas Foundation and the AJRI committers.</p>
Chances of loss	Remote
Impact analysis in case of loss/ Reasons of the relevance of the proceeding for the Company	Impact to the image or reputation.
Notes:	The PTR is a program of responsibility and execution of the parties, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement for Integral Reparation.

4. Civil Inquiry No. 1.22.000.001997/2022-16	
Prosecution	MPF – Attorney General's Office in Minas Gerais
Instance	Administrative
Filed on	06/28/2022
Parties	Vale S.A. (Defendant)
Values, assets or rights involved	Invaluable. This is a preliminary investigative procedure, which may or may not result in a lawsuit by the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) against Vale.
Main facts	<p>This is an investigation to verify whether there was illegal mining by Vale regarding certain mining rights leased from Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. – MBR (MBR), a subsidiary of Vale.</p> <p>The investigation began after the DNPM communicated to the MPF about the opening of an administrative proceeding to determine whether, between 2007 and 2014, certain mining operations could be considered illegal, since they occurred before the registration of the lease agreement by the Brazil's Mineral Production Department (DNPM). The administrative proceeding referred to the value of BRL66,525,595,700.61, which corresponds to the total gross revenue earned by the Company in the mining operations subject to the investigation in that period.</p> <p>The Civil Inquiry was opened by the MPF to investigate the same facts.</p> <p>In July 2023, Vale provided information to the MPF, clarifying that the lease agreement was duly filed with the DNPM before the start of operations, and its registration with the agency took time due to a regulatory requirement of the DNPM questioned by Vale in a Writ of Mandamus, with an injunction in favor of Vale. At the time, Vale clarified that, as the operations took place with the full knowledge of the regulatory authority (DNPM, later succeeded by Brazil's National Mining Agency, ANM), there would be no justification for the value mentioned in the administrative proceeding, included without the use of any technical parameter. For this reason, the Company requested the archiving of the Civil Inquiry.</p> <p>In September 2023, the MPF rejected Vale's request to archive the Civil Inquiry. In addition, it determined the supplementation of the letters already sent to other authorities involved to learn about the information provided by Vale in July 2023. It should be noted that, in December 2023, the ANM, by unanimous decision of its Board of Directors: (i) determined the archiving of the investigation on the same facts within the scope of that body; and in particular (ii) recognized that there was no illegal mining in the case.</p> <p>There is no new progress of the Civil Inquiry.</p>
Chances of loss	Remote
Analysis of the impact in the event of loss/ Reasons for the relevance of the proceeding for the Company	Depending on the outcome of the investigation, the MPF may or may not file an action with an economic claim against Vale. In case of filing of a lawsuit, Vale may suffer damage to its image since the Civil Inquiry deals with the practice of illegal mining.
Notes:	Vale vehemently refutes the allegation of illegal mining, since (i) all the activity was duly supported by valid and current mining deeds and environmental licenses; (ii) all values due for the activity (payment of Financial Compensation for the Exploration of Mineral Resources (CFEM), in particular) were duly collected by the Company; and (iii) the exercise of mining by Vale in the Mining Rights of MBR, its subsidiary, was

	widely known to the competent regulatory body, legality that is ratified under the terms of art. 246, paragraph 2, of DNPM Ordinance 155/2016.
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(III) Terms of Engagement and Terms of Consent Decree

(A) Rupture of Dam I of the Córrego do Feijão Mine

5. AECOM – MPMG TAC	
Origin:	Civil Inquiry No. MP-MG 0090.16.000311-8 and approved in ACP 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale S/A, with the intervention of AECOM do Brasil LTDA. (AECOM).
(b) Date of the execution	02/15/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	On January 26, 2019, the day after the breach of the BI, BIV and BIVA dams, the MP-MG, acting on an emergency basis, called on the intervener so that its technicians immediately went to the site of the breach to assess the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the contractor to ensure the safety and stability of the remnant structures of the Paraopeba II Complex – Córrego Feijão Mine, in the municipality of Brumadinho-MG, as well as to verify the adequacy of the measures adopted for the containment of tailings and mitigation of impacts and damage to the environment, due to the need to verify compliance with the judicial decision issued by the 1st Civil Court of Brumadinho/MG.
(d) Assumed obligations	(a) check the safety and stability of the remaining structures of the Paraopeba 11 complex – Feijão Mine, in Brumadinho; (b) assess the effectiveness of the measures that have been and will be adopted by Vale for the containment of tailings and for the social and environmental recovery of all impacted areas. Scope of services: (i) certifying accountant in geotechnics areas; (ii) dam safety; (iii) archeology, (iv) speleology, (v) handling of tailings, (vi) characterization, (vii) environmental remediation and (viii) monitoring of the air, fauna, flora and water resources impacted by the breach of the dams.
(e) Term, if any	a. Field visits of the geotechnical, hydraulic, hydrology, environmental remediation audit team of AECOM, with weekly frequency in the first 6 months, and monthly from the seventh month, with the appropriate duration to meet the defined scope; b. Preparation of the detailed certifying accountant reports, which will be submitted to the committed party and the committing party, within 10 working days of the presentation meeting, which will be held after each monthly field visit. The deadlines are still in progress in view of the continuity of the reparation works.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) that remain in the Agreement (safety of paralyzed structures) after the Global Agreement. This TAC was ratified in the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation entered into on February 4, 2021. Due to the execution of the Environmental Audit Service Agreement between Vale and AECOM, Vale is discussing the execution of an amendment to this TAC with the MP-MG, in order to adjust the subject matter of said TAC.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Failure to comply with the obligations assumed shall be notified by the committing party to the committed party to be remedied or duly justified within 30 working days. If non-compliance persists and is not justified, a daily fine of up to BRL30,000.00 may be applied to the committed contractor, limited to a penalty period of 30 days, an amount that will be reverted to the Special Fund of the Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (FUNEMP).

6. Preliminary Adjustment Agreement – TAP-E Pataxó	
Origin:	IC MPF: 1.22.000.000418/2019-12
(a) Signatories	Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous People, Pataxó Indigenous People, Naô Xohã Community, National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI) and Vale.
(b) Date of the execution	04/05/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Definition and Regulation of emergency measures to interrupt and/or mitigate the socioeconomic and environmental damages suffered by the indigenous community.
(d) Assumed obligations	Adoption or continuity of actions to control the appearance of animal carcasses, the proliferation of synanthropic species and vectors of communicable diseases, caused by the breach of Dam B1, located at the Córrego do Feijão Mine, in Brumadinho/MG. Funding of hiring an entity that will provide independent technical auditing to the members of the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community and the Pataxó Naô Xohã Community, for carrying out impact studies, preparing and defining mitigation programs, reparatory and/or compensatory and the implementation of these programs.

	<p>Emergency monthly payments to all indigenous people already residing in the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community and the Pataxó Naô Xohã Community Indigenous People on the date of the breach for a period of 12 months.</p> <p>Hiring of an independent entity to carry out a diagnosis of the damages and impacts suffered by the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community and the Pataxó Naô Xohã Community as a result of the breach (socioeconomic consultancy).</p> <p>In January 2020, the parties signed the Amendment to the Preliminary Adjustment Term, through which they agreed to extend the emergency payment for another 10 months, starting in January 2020.</p> <p>Through negotiations in hearings with the MPF, the emergency payment was postponed to May 2021.</p> <p>In August 2021, the 2nd Amendment to the Preliminary Adjustment Term was signed, providing for the replacement of the emergency payment with a financial transfer equivalent to the installments until December 2023, in addition to the extension of complementary health care.</p>
(e) Term, if any	<p>30 days for costing of entity that will provide technical consultancy services. It was recorded in the minutes of the January 2020 meeting that "the deadline for hiring the technical advisory should be counted from the receipt of the work plan, since it must submit the proposal and plan to its internal procedures for comparing values with other companies/institutions in the sector, scope of work, compliance, among others". The work plan has not yet been received.</p> <p>12 months of emergency payments.</p> <p>10 months, starting in January 2020, to make the emergency payment, in favor of members of the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community and the Pataxó Indigenous People Naô Xohã Community. Through negotiations in hearings with the MPF, the emergency payment was postponed to May 2021.</p> <p>In August 2021, the parties signed the 2nd Amendment to the Preliminary Adjustment Term to anticipate the discharge of the emergency payment that would be made until 2023 and maintained the obligations for health care.</p>
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	<p>The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC).</p>
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	<p>Fine of BRL360,000.00 for non-compliance clause, cumulated with a daily fine of BRL20,000.00.</p>

7. Agreements on the Safety of Dams	
Origins:	
<p>Mina Cauê Agreement (TC): Public-Interest Civil Actions (ACPs) No. 5000406-54.2019.8.13.0317 and 5000402-17.2019.8.13.0317;</p> <p>Meio and Conceição Mines TC: ACPs n. 5000548-58.2019.8.13.0317 and 5000549-43.2019.8.13.0317</p> <p>Brucutu and Capitão do Mato Mines TC: ACPs n. 5013909-51.2019.8.13.0024, 5000153-77.2019.8.13.0572 and 5000121-74.2019.8.13.0054</p> <p>Gongo Soco Mine TC: ACPs n. 5013909-51.2019.8.13.0024, n. 5000121-74.2019.8.13.0054 and n. 5000045-50.2019.8.13.0054</p> <p>Fábrica Mine TC: ACPs n. 5013909-51.2019.8.13.0024, 0004741-98.2019.8.13.0319 and 5000203-75.2019.8.13.0064</p> <p>Abóboras, Mar Azul, Tamanduá, Alegria, Pico, and Timbopeba Mines TC ACPs n. 5013909-51.2019.8.13.0024, 5000435-60.2019.8.13.0461, 5100838-87.2019.8.13.0024, 5000905-37.2019.8.13.0188, 5001130-57.2019.8.13.0188, 5000616-50.2019.8.13.400, 5000021-03.2019.8.13.0319 and 5000901-97.2019.8.13.0188.</p> <p>Córrego do Meio, Capanema, and Fazendão Mines TC: ACPs n. 5000149-40.2019.8.13.0572, 5000150-25.2019.8.13.0572 and 5000833-77.2019.8.13.0567</p> <p>Igarapé Bahia Mines TC: ACPs n. 1002242-17.2019.4.01.3901, 1002244-84.2019.4.01.3901, 0000356-94.2019.5.08.0126 and 0000361-07.2019.5.08.0130</p> <p>Água Limpa and Fábrica Nova Mines TC: ACP n. 5000092-67.2019.8.13.0557</p> <p>Amendment to the Terms of Engagement (except for the Cauê Mine TC and Conceição and Meio Mine TC)</p>	
(a) Signatories	<p>Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale, State of Minas Gerais, respective audit company and, as the case may be, the Labor Prosecution Office.</p>
(b) Date of the execution	<p>Cauê Mine TC: 04/16/2019</p> <p>Conceição and Meio Mine TC: 06/03/2019</p> <p>Brucutu and Capitão do Mato Mines TC: 07/17/2019</p> <p>Gongo Soco Mine TC: 07/23/2019</p> <p>Fábrica Mine TC: 09/23/2019</p> <p>Abóboras, Mar Azul, Tamanduá, Alegria, Pico, and Timbopeba Mines TC: 09/23/2019</p> <p>Córrego do Meio, Capanema, and Fazendão Mines TC: 01/23/2020</p> <p>Igarapé Bahia Mines TC: 08/14/2020</p> <p>Água Limpa and Fábrica Nova Mines TC: 10/02/2020</p> <p>Amendment to the Terms of Engagement (except for Cauê Mine TC and Conceição and</p>

	Meio Mine TC) 08/25/2022 Complementary Agreement to the Cauê Mine TC and Conceição and Meio Mine TC Terms of Engagement: 09/21/2023
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	After the breach of dam B-I, the MP-MG filed several public civil actions requesting, in an injunction, the adoption of a series of safety measures for Vale's dams, including verification of the stability conditions of their structures, revision of the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM) and Dam Safety Plan (PSB), among others. The injunctions were, to a large extent, granted, imposing on Vale the execution of measures within technically unfeasible deadlines, under penalty of a daily fine of BRL1,000,000.00. In this scenario, Vale and the MP-MG began negotiations for agreements to technically adapt the obligations imposed by the injunctions and resolve the respective ACPs. As a result of these negotiations, several similar Terms of Engagement were signed, in which it was agreed to hire an independent technical audit company, which had never been hired by Vale before, to assess issues related to the safety of Vale's dams in all its mines in the State of Minas Gerais, with the exception of Mina Del Rey.
(d) Assumed obligations	Hiring of an independent technical audit to verify the safety parameters of the dams, monitoring the execution of the safety measures necessary to ensure the stability of the dams, as well as monitoring the review of PSB and PAEBM, due to the preliminary injunction issued in the respective records of the public-interest civil actions. In relation to emergency level 3 dams, the audit of the reasonable measures for worker safety was also included. In accordance with the Terms of Engagement, Vale, unless otherwise technically justified, must guide its conduct in accordance with the recommendations of these audits.
(e) Term, if any	Continuous compliance with monitoring.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary measures to fulfill the obligations under the Terms of Engagement.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL100,000.00 in case of non-compliance with any clause of the agreements.

8. Preliminary Fauna Agreement – Brumadinho	
Origin: Civil Investigation 0090.019.000014-2	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale
(b) Date of the execution	04/05/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Adoption of emergency/mitigation measures and action plans for the preservation of domestic and wild fauna directly and indirectly affected by the dam breach of its mining complex in Brumadinho.
(d) Assumed obligations	Maintenance of the actions of the emergency plan of search, rescue and care actions for animals affected by the breach of the dam of its mining complex in Brumadinho until the definition of the final term by the State Department of Environment and Sustainable Development (SEMAD). The obligation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of sufficient professionals and vocations to compose the technical team of the actions of the emergency plan. • Provision of infrastructure, equipment, machinery, vehicles and supplies necessary for the search, rescue and care of animals. • Completion of the fencing of the areas covered by the mud.
(e) Term, if any	The obligations remain valid until the definition of the final term by SEMAD, after a protesting from Brazil's Environmental Regulator (IBAMA).
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of the Agreement (TC). The independent technical audit of the TC was terminated after the extinction of the former General Fauna TC by the Global Agreement, signed on 02/04/2021.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	The TC does not provide for specific penalties. However, as it is an extrajudicial enforcement order, in case of non-compliance, Vale may be sued, which may cause damage to its image, given that the TC concerns the management of fauna related to the dam breach.

9. Agreement – GENERAL FAUNA	
Origin: Public-Interest Civil Actions 0003811-02.2019.8.13.0054 5000045-50.2019.8.13.0054 5000121-74.2019.8.13.0054, 5000905-37.2019.8.13.0188, 5000435-60.2019.8.13.0461, 5000915-81.2019.8.13.0188, 5001130-57.2019.8.13.0188, 5000021-03.2019.8.13.0319, 0004741-98.2019.8.13.0319, 5000203-75.2019.8.13.0064, 5000616-50.2019.8.13.0400, 5000092-67.2019.8.13.0557, 5000402-17.2019.8.13.0317, 5000406-17.2019.8.13.0317, 5000548-58.2019.8.13.0317, 5000549-43.2019.8.13.0317, 5000833-77.2019.8.13.0567, 5000149-40.2019.8.13.0572, and 5000153-77.2019.8.13.0572 (“ACPs”) Provisional Remedies No. 5000901-97.2019.8.13.0188 and 5000150-25.2019.8.13.0572.	

(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale
(b) Date of the execution	07/16/2021
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Adoption of protection measures for domestic and wild animals found in the flood spots of VALE's structures in Minas Gerais. This agreement was entered into after the extinction of the former General Fauna Agreement (General Fauna Agreement), signed on 09/23/2019 by Vale and the MP-MG. The former General Fauna TC was extinguished as a result of the signing of the Global Agreement, on 02/04/2021.
(d) Assumed obligations	Vale undertook to continue the actions aimed at protecting the fauna in the flood spots of dikes and dams under Vale's responsibility in the State of Minas Gerais. The obligations are divided into (i) preparation of a single reference statement that will objectively delimit the content necessary to guide the preparation/updating of emergency response plans focused on wildlife issues for all of Vale's structures; and (ii) the establishment of the conditions for contracting and funding an independent technical audit to verify Vale's compliance with the obligations: a) related to the establishment of the reference statement for the preparation or updating of emergency response plans focused on wildlife issues; b) referring to the preparation/updating of emergency response plans focused on the wildlife issues of structures with Associated Potential Damage (APD) considered high, listed exhaustively attached to the term; and c) the activities provided under the agreements signed in Public-Interest Civil Actions 3811- 02.2019.8.13.0054 9 (Sul Superior Dam in Barão de Cocais) and 5000683-69.2019.8.13.0188 (B3/B4 Dam in Nova Lima), as well as, exclusively, the actions to care for the animals arising from the evacuations already carried out for the Norte/Laranjeiras dams, Doutor and Forquilhas, which will be replaced by the obligations of the fauna plan approved for these structures.
(e) Term, if any	2 years, from the date of contracting the independent technical audit to verify compliance with the obligations provided for under the agreements signed in Public-Interest Civil Actions 3811- 02.2019.8.13.0054 9e 5000683-69.2019.8.13.0188, as well as, exclusively, the actions to care for the animals arising from the evacuations already carried out for the Norte/Laranjeiras, Doutor and Forquilhas. The other audit services will be in force until the final technical protesting of the environmental audit on the Reference Statement and the fauna plans.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary measures to fulfill the obligations under the Agreement. Initially, the audit of fauna activities would be carried out for a period of 2 years counted, that is, until October 2023, having been extended until March 2024, by mutual agreement between the parties, to enable the realization of a closure cycle. Thus, in March 2024, Vale made available for AECOM analysis the conclusive report on the actions to care for animals arising from the evacuations carried out at the B3/B4, Sul Superior, Norte/Laranjeiras, Doutor, Forquilhas, Vargem Grande and Novo Horizontes dams. Between March and April 2024, Vale made the final versions of the fauna plans available for AECOM to analyze. On 01/29/2025, Vale filed a request for termination of the agreement and archiving of the administrative procedure, due to the fulfillment of the obligations. A response from the MP-MG is awaited.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	The agreement does not provide for specific penalties. However, as it is an extrajudicial enforcement order, in case of non-compliance, Vale may be sued, which may cause damage to its image, given that the agreement concerns the management of fauna related to Vale's structures at an emergency level.

10. Dam Break TAC	
Origin: N/A	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG), Vale S.A., Aecom do Brasil Ltda. (Aecom) and the State of Minas Gerais
(b) Date of the execution	09/23/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	After the breach of the BI dam in Brumadinho, the MP-MG filed several public-interest civil actions against Vale, seeking to inspect and ensure dam safety measures. As a result, they entered into an agreement aimed at the preparation/updating of the hypothetical breach studies of all mining dams in the State of Minas Gerais, with the external auditing company Aecom as an intervening party.
(d) Assumed obligations	(i) Preparation/update of the revision methodology of hypothetical breach studies of all mining structures in the State of Minas Gerais and monitoring of such revision by an independent technical audit team; (ii) establishment of a schedule for the preparation and/or update of hypothetical breach scenario studies; (iii) establishment of the conditions for contracting and funding the audit to be carried out by the company Aecom; and (iv) adoption of all measures resulting from the update of the flood areas, such as update/review of the Dam Safety Plan, the Emergency Action Plan, with adaptation of escape routes and muster points, implementation of field signaling and warning system, strategies for evacuation and rescue of the population, communication, adequacy of logistics structure, rescue and care of animals, cultural assets, among others.

(e) Term, if any	In addition to the schedule agreed between the parties, to adopt within 120 days, counted from the delivery of the final report of the hypothetical breach studies of each mining structure, all measures resulting from the updating of the flood areas, such as the update/revision of the Dam Safety Plan – PSB and the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM).
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale's operational team (geotechnics and engineering) is aligned with the independent technical audit company Aecom to fulfill obligations. With the signing of the PAEBM Agreement (TC) in September 2023, the obligations provided for in the Dam Break TC were terminated, with their full compliance, including any fines for non-compliance.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Application of a daily fine in the value of BRL100 thousand.

11. IGAM Monitoring TC	
Origin: ACP 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024 (ACP 5087481-40.2019.8.13.0024 n. 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024), 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale S.A., with the intervention of AECOM do Brasil Ltda. (AECOM), the State of Minas Gerais, the Water Management Institute of Minas Gerais (IGAM) and the Federal Prosecution Office.
(b) Date of the execution	11/13/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Provision of independent technical and environmental audit services by AECOM, to assess and guarantee the reliability of: (i) the surface water and sediment quality monitoring plan in the Paraopeba river and São Francisco river basin; (ii) the groundwater quality monitoring plan; (iii) the drinking water distribution program for the population affected by the breach; (iv) sediment entrainment studies; and (v) the program for transfer of the management of monitoring and data generated to IGAM.
(d) Assumed obligations	Execution (i) of the surface water and sediment quality monitoring plan in the Paraopeba River and São Francisco River basins; (ii) the groundwater quality monitoring plan; (iii) the potable water distribution program for the population affected by the Breach, currently carried out by Vale; and costing (v) of the program for transferring the management of monitoring and data generated to IGAM. Funding of the provision of technical audit services.
(e) Term, if any	The term for transferring the management of monitoring to IGAM was renewed by the Global Agreement signed on 02/04/2021 to be completed in 33 months. Monitoring obligations: 10 years. This Agreement (TC) was ratified in the Judicial Agreement for Integral Reparation entered into on 02/04/2021.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of this Term of Agreement. This Term was ratified by the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation entered into on 02/04/2021. Currently, a court decision is awaited on the certification of an amendment to the Agreement (TC) Substitute for a fine, which aims to convert part of the obligations to make into pay. The 1st Civil, Criminal and Childhood and Youth Court of the District of Brumadinho certified the amendment to the TC Substitutive of Fine on 08/22/2024, converting part of the obligations to make into pay.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL100 thousand.

12. Term of Agreement Substitute for Environmental Fine Penalty SEMA Brumadinho	
Origin: ACP 5001905-75.2019.8.13.0090	
(a) Signatories	Municipality of Brumadinho, Department of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Municipality of Brumadinho (SEMA) and Vale S.A.
(b) Date of the execution	07/11/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the execution of the term	Assumption of obligations of a social and environmental nature by Vale vis-à-vis the Municipality of Brumadinho, with a view to ensuring that the total value of the fines imposed by SEMA, that is, BRL108,782,890.00, be applied, within the scope of Brumadinho, in (i) related infrastructure projects, works and initiatives, including those related to health, and (ii) in projects of a social and environmental nature, both directly or indirectly related to the Breach and its consequences.
(d) Assumed obligations	Allocate the necessary resources to carry out the aforementioned projects, work and initiatives. Contract the Diagnostic and Propositional Plan of the National Institute of Science and Technology in Public Policies and Territorial Development – INCT, which has already been done. Perform, by itself or third parties, the social and environmental measures to be established in the Preliminary Design, under the terms, deadlines and conditions defined therein.

(e) Term, if any	The 1st Civil, Criminal and Childhood and Youth Court of the District of Brumadinho approved the Term of Agreement and the deadlines depend on the approval of projects by the Municipality of Brumadinho, from which the provisioned amount will be released.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Fine of BRL20 thousand per act of default.

13. DUP Brumadinho TC	
Origin: Official Letter 287/2019	
(a) Signatories	Municipality of Brumadinho and Vale S/A
(b) Date of the execution	07/11/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Vale assumes all expropriation costs and any other costs of the properties affected by the dam breach and undertakes to implement the Ferro-Carvão Municipal Park (Park) in the area with the costs of managing the UC for 12 years after the recovery of the area.
(d) Assumed obligations	Assumption of full responsibility for the execution of environmental recovery activities that enable the creation, implementation and maintenance of the Ferro-Carvão Municipal Park, occupying the territory affected by the mud of mining tailings from the breach of Dam B1, located at the Córrego do Feijão Mine, in Brumadinho/MG.
(e) Term, if any	Creation and implementation of the Park within 18 months of the signing of this Term and the final removal of the tailings, having been extended in December 2021 for another 18 months and with a forecast of a new automatic extension if the tailings handling activities of the breach are not completed within this new period. Vale informed the Municipality of Brumadinho about the need to extend the term for the creation and implementation of the Park, considering that the area in which the implementation will be carried out is still under the care of the Fire Department to carry out searches and remove the tailings. Responsible for maintaining the Park for a period of 12 years.
(f) Information on the measures that are being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed under the agreement	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC).
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Enforcement of the Extrajudicial Warrant for the compliance with the obligations.

14. Environmental Penalty Substitutive Agreement – IBAMA	
Origin: 1030458-63.2020.4.01.3800	
(a) Signatories	Brazil's Environmental Regulator (IBAMA) and Vale, with the intervention of the Federal Government and the Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio).
(b) Date of the execution	07/06/2020
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Application of environmental penalties to Vale, due to the breach of the Brumadinho Dam, in the amount of BRL250 million.
(d) Assumed obligations	Make the judicial deposit of BRL250 million. In the alternative, invest up to BRL150 million in the National Parks of Serra da Canastra, Caparaó, Serra do Cipó, Serra do Gandarela, Cavernas do Peruaçu, Grande Sertão Veredas and Sempre-Vivas, all in the State of Minas Gerais, enabling the strengthening of these conservation units and increasing ecotourism activity, with works (infrastructure, refurbishment or implementation), fencing and signaling, strengthening and support for management, handling plans, when absent or outdated, firefighting, demarcation and adaptation of tracks. Forward to IBAMA, ICMbio and the Ministry of the Environment, every six months, (i) monitoring reports, detailing the physical and financial performance until the final implementation of these projects and measures; and (ii) accountability report.
(e) Term, if any	36 months.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	This Agreement was ratified in the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation entered into on 02/04/2021. A work team of the Ministry of the Environment was established to monitor the Agreement. In 2024, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between ICMbio and Funbio, with the intervention of Vale, to execute the obligations related to the obligation to enable the strengthening and increase of the ecotourism activity of the conservation units provided for in the Substitutive Agreement.

(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Incidence of a monthly fine in the event of non-compliance or delay in complying with any of the obligations and terms provided for in the agreement, while the default is not remedied, in the value of 5% per month on the updated value of the project or measure that is in arrears, up to the limit of 100%, except for judicial fixation in the case of otherwise.
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15. Civil Defense Agreement	
Origin: Relief No. 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024 (ACP 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024), 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024 and 5087481-40.2019.8.13.0024	
(a) Signatories	State of Minas Gerais, Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale, with the Military Office of the Governor of Minas Gerais as intervening party.
(b) Date of the execution	11/20/2020
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Application of resources to assist Civil Defense members who participated and still participate in Brumadinho's actions.
(d) Assumed obligations	Purchase and transfer, by VALE, of assets to the Civil Defense of Minas Gerais, in order to integrate a set of compensatory actions for the benefit of the State of Minas Gerais.
(e) Term, if any	None.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale, to date, has been complying with the agreement. This Agreement was ratified in the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation entered into on 02/04/2021.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Non-compliance with the obligations assumed, after notification by the Parties, implies the possibility of applying a daily fine to Vale, in the value of twenty thousand Reais (BRL20,000.00).

16. Firefighters Agreement	
Origin: Relief No. 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024 (ACP 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024), 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024 and 5087481-40.2019.8.13.0024	
(a) Signatories	State of Minas Gerais, Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale, with the Military Fire Brigade of Minas Gerais as intervening party.
(b) Date of the execution	11/17/2020
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Application of resources to assist military firefighters who participated and still participate in Brumadinho's actions.
(d) Assumed obligations	Purchase and transfer, by Vale, of assets to the Military Fire Brigade of Minas Gerais, in order to integrate a set of compensatory actions for the benefit of the State of Minas Gerais.
(e) Term, if any	None.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	To date, Vale has been complying with this agreement. This Agreement was ratified in the Judicial Agreement for Full Reparation entered into on 02/04/2021.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Non-compliance with the obligations assumed, after notification by the Parties, implies the possibility of applying a daily fine to Vale, in the value of twenty thousand Reais (BRL20,000.00).

17. Judicial Agreement for Integral Reparation (Global Agreement)	
Origin: Guardianship no. 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024 (Public-Interest Civil Action 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024), 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024 and 5087481-40.2019.8.13.0024	
(a) Signatories	State of Minas Gerais, Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, Federal Prosecution Office, Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale.
(b) Date of the execution	02/04/2021
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Reparation and full compensation for damages, negative impacts, and social and environmental and socioeconomic losses, with the exception of homogeneous individual damages of a divisible nature and unknown or future and supervening environmental damages, as a result of the breach and its consequences.
(d) Assumed obligations	The estimated economic value of BRL37,689,767,329.00 corresponds to the sum of the obligations defined in the Global Agreement and the values indicated by Vale as expenses already incurred in the reparation actions (BRL6,277,107,195.00) and as anticipation of indemnity for collective and diffuse damages (BRL1,500,000,000.00). As a rule, the values provided for in the Global Agreement will be monetarily adjusted by the IPCA. <u>In the environmental axis, in summary:</u> Development and execution, after approval by the parties, of the Environmental Recovery Plan for the Paraopeba River Basin (estimated value of BRL5,000,000,000.00) – in

	<p>progress.</p> <p>Development and implementation of projects to compensate for known environmental damages, after approval by the parties (ceiling value BRL1,550,000,000.00) – in progress.</p> <p>Provision of resources for the operationalization and implementation of Water Safety Projects, to be managed by the State Executive Branch (ceiling value BRL2,050,000,000.00).</p> <p><u>On the social and economic axis, in summary:</u></p> <p>Provision of resources for the funding of Projects for the Demands of the Affected Communities (ceiling value BRL3,000,000,000.00) – fully complied with.</p> <p>Provision of resources for the funding of the Income Transfer Program to the affected population and its operationalization – in definitive replacement of the Emergency Payment (ceiling value of BRL4,400,000,000.00) – fully complied with.</p> <p>Development and execution of projects for the affected municipalities of the Paraopeba Basin (ceiling value of BRL 2,500,000,000.00).</p> <p>Development and execution of projects for Brumadinho (ceiling value of BRL1,500,000,000.00) – in progress.</p> <p>Availability of resources for the development, by the State of Minas Gerais, of the Mobility Program (ceiling value of BRL4,950,000,000.00) – in progress, with 8 installments having already been deposited, totaling the value of BRL3,846,918,718.99.</p> <p>Provision of resources for the development, by the State of Minas Gerais, for the Public Service Strengthening Program (ceiling value of BRL3,650,000,000.00) – fully complied with.</p> <p>Development of the Wolbachia Bio Plant and Fundação Ezequiel Dias (FUNED) projects (ceiling value of BRL135,000,000.00) – the Wolbachia Bio Plant project is in progress. The FUNED restructuring project is suspended by resolution of the Parties.</p> <p>Funding of public expenditures and temporary hiring of personnel due to the Breach and the execution of the Global Agreement (ceiling value of BRL310,000,000.00) – fully complied with.</p> <p>Funding of the support structures provided for in the Global Agreement, including audits and technical consultancy services (ceiling value of BRL700,000,000.00) – in progress.</p> <p>Firefighters' Agreement (ceiling value of BRL71,040,828.00) and Civil Defense Agreement (ceiling value of BRL96,619,306.00) – in progress.</p> <p>In addition, the payment, to the Diffuse Rights Fund of the Prosecution Office, of indemnity for the damages caused to the "Berros II" Archaeological Site (value of BRL361,250.00, outside the ceiling) – fully complied with.</p> <p>The value of BRL37,689,767,329.00 does not include the expenditures of repair and compensation for unknown, future or supervening environmental damages; indemnities related to homogeneous individual rights of a divisible nature; obligations set out in other terms of engagement not novated or extinguished by the Global Agreement; supply of potable water, supply of silage, as necessary; construction works on the remnant structures of the Feijão complex; monitoring groundwater for human consumption; cost of the expert technical inspection of the proceeding; costs related to the temporary compulsory displacement of people and their temporary reallocation, as long as the need persists; and the cost of the Human Health Risk and Ecological Risk Studies, as well as any mitigating and reparatory measures imposed on them. The costs of the environmental audit are not subject to the financial ceiling. Claims for indemnity for homogeneous individual damages of a divisible nature were excepted, in whole or in part, from extinction, and the judicial technical inspection already underway for its eventual identification continued.</p>
(e) Term, if any	<p>For the obligations to do, the terms are individualized by projects – some projects have already had the execution order issued by the parties and have specific schedules.</p> <p>For payment obligations:</p> <p>As a rule, Vale is given 30 days from the release of the value of deposited guarantees to deposit the complement in case balance is not sufficient.</p> <p>The Income Transfer Program milestone for Vale to make the deposit was the end of the transition period.</p> <p>The Mobility Program and the Public Service Strengthening Program are paid in 12 and 6 installments, respectively, with the first installments being paid 60 days after the final and unappealable decision of the Global Agreement.</p> <p>The Payment to the Special Fund of the Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (FUNEMP) complied with the deadline of 10 business days from the final and unappealable decision of the Global Agreement.</p>
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	<p>All guarantees and values deposited in court for the fulfillment of certain obligations to pay provided for in the Global Agreement have been released. Payments were made for the Projects of Demands of the Affected Communities; Income Transfer Program; the obligation to pay for the Projects for the affected municipalities of the Paraopeba Basin; the Water Safety Projects; the Public Service Strengthening Program; o Funding of public expenditures and temporary hiring; the Diffuse Rights Fund of the Prosecution Office. The</p>

	payments of the installments of the Mobility Program and the costing and contracting related to the support structures provided for in the Global Agreement are in progress. The preliminary mandatory injunctions are being complied with.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	If the default is not paid or justified, in the case of obligations to pay, Vale will be subject to a fine of 2% on the arrears and interest on arrears of 1% per month. In the case of obligations to do, Vale will be subject to a daily fine of BRL100,000.00, with a limit of BRL6 million or up to the value of the economic content of the defaulted obligation, whichever is lower.

18. Agreement on the de-characterization of upstream dams	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas, Federal Prosecution Office, State of Minas Gerais, State Foundation of Environment and Vale.
(b) Date of the execution	02/25/2022
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	After the breach of Dam B-1, in Brumadinho, it was determined, through new federal and state rules, the de-characterization of the dams built by the upstream method within 3 years. Given the understanding of the state agency that it is impossible to extend this period, due to the technical impossibility of decommissioning part of the dams upstream of the Company within this period, the municipalities proposed to Vale and other entrepreneurs in the same situation to execute this agreement, as a form to avoid the matter from being taken to court. Non-compliance with state law, given the failure to meet the 3-year period, would generate the risk of suspension of environmental licenses related to such structures, with the consequent risk of shutdown of Vale's operational activities.
(d) Assumed obligations	Hiring of a specialized technical team to support public authorities in the evaluation of de-characterization projects and measures to control and repair environmental impacts proposed by Vale, as well as payment of BRL236,759,722.00 for the purpose of funding projects aimed at environmental preservation and enhancement of operations related to the safety of mining tailings dams.
(e) Term, if any	Continuous compliance with the follow-up until the completion of the decommissioning works.
(f) Information on the measures are being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed under the agreement	The Company is adopting the necessary measures to fulfill the obligations under the Term of Engagement.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL20 thousand in case of non-compliance with any clause of the agreement, with the exception of the clause referring to the de-characterization term, according to the specific schedule for each structure, whose daily fine for non-compliance was set at BRL100 thousand.

19. Pataxó and Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community Term of Agreement	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A., the Pataxó and Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community, two groups from the community
(b) Date of the execution	09/19/2022 and 11/08/2023
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Three confidential terms of agreement for the indemnity, reparation, compensation, for all damages and losses, both individually and collectively, apart from the Pataxó and Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe Indigenous Community (three specific groups), due to the breach of Dam B1, located at the Córrego do Feijão Mine, in Brumadinho/MG.

20. Dams Not Informed Agreement	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale.
(b) Date of the execution	08/08/2022
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	This is an instrument, considering the filing of public-interest civil action No. 5055004-90.2021.8.13.0024, pending before the 25th Civil Court of the District of Belo Horizonte, through which the MP-MG requested the adverse judgment of the Company to pay indemnity for collective moral damages and the restitution of illicit profit earned by the reporting period of the of irregular activities in twelve (12) dams whose existence was only reported by Vale in June 2020.
(d) Assumed obligations	Implementation and adherence to the requirements of the Global Industry Standard and Tailings Management (GISTM), with the submission of a specific report on "Emergency Response"; Submission to the contractor of an updated list of all dams under Vale's responsibility in the State of Minas Gerais and payment of BRL40 million.
(e) Term, if any	Continuous compliance, in order to implement the GISTM, and 90 days for reporting; Term for submission of the updated list: 60 days; Transfer of the value to Vale's interest-bearing account: 60 days.

(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of this Agreement.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL20,000.00 in case of non-compliance with any clause of the agreement, with the exception of the clause referring to the identification of existing or registered dams, after the term provided for in the instrument, in which a fine of BRL3 million is provided.

21. Águas TC	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale.
(b) Date of the execution	07/08/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Vale and the MP-MG agreed, in public hearings held within the scope of proceedings 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024, 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024 and 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024, the adoption, by Vale, of the reasonable measures to repair the damage caused by the breach of the water withdrawal in the Paraopeba River.
(d) Assumed obligations	<p>Vale assumed several obligations under the Águas Agreement (TC), which were updated through the signing of amendments between the signatories. Among the obligations assumed in light of each term entered into, the following are mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply to the basin, construction of a new collection point and promotion of improvements in the Bela Fama WTP (Águas TC); • Interconnection and implementation of water pipeline systems, inclusion of essential customers in their water safety measures and reactivation of wells (2nd Amendment to the Águas TC); • Adoption of an alternative catchment system at the Cambimbe Dam, carrying out redundancy construction works, implementation and/or reactivation of wells to supply essential customers (3rd Amendment to the Águas TC); • Potable water supply for Tejuco and Parque da Cachoeira (4th Amendment to the Águas TC, which was converted into an obligation to pay in the 6th Amendment to the Águas TC); • Implementation of projects related to historical and cultural heritage in the Ponte das Almorreimas community, obligation to pay related to the drilling of wells and paving in Ponte das Almorreimas (5th Amendment to the Águas TC).
(e) Term, if any	<p>The 6th Amendment to the Águas TC, signed on 11/10/2024, provided for the rescheduling of Vale's obligations in arrears, redefined the initial term of counting the fine and recorded the termination of clauses 5 and 6 of the Águas TC, referring to emergency measures to guarantee water safety in the metropolitan area of Belo Horizonte.</p> <p>The new terms agreed in the 6th Amendment to the Águas TC are under constant monitoring by the MP-MG and are individualized by project. Among the obligations that are in fulfillment and the respective terms for completion, the following are mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of raw water reservoir Caetanópolis/Paraopeba (04/11/2025); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – CERESP Betim (10/14/2024); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – Dom Bosco and São Benedito (10/16/2024); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – Presidio Inspector José Martinho Drummond (12/13/2024); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – Nelson Hungria (11/22/2024); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – Professor Jason Soares Albergaria Penitentiary (01/27/2025); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – Antônio Pereira Dutra Ladeira Prison (04/17/2025); • Implementation of a water reservoir to guarantee water supply to essential customers – José Maria Alkimin Prison (12/05/2024); • Implementation of the Sabará wells – LOC 16 Well – COWAN (02/26/2025); • Implementation of the Sabará wells – LOC 14 Well – Clube Scharlet (12/13/2024); • Implementation of Sabará wells – LOC 09 and 10 Well – CODEMGE (12/13/2024); • Implementation of the Sabará wells – LOC 12 and 13 Wells – VILA REAL (12/13/2024); • Implementation of the Sabará wells – LOC 08 Well – COWAN (01/20/2025); • Implementation of Sabará wells – LOC 06, 07 and 17 Wells – COWAN (12/13/2024). <p>There is an ongoing discussion to negotiate an amendment for renegotiation of terms.</p>
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC). Vale and the MP-MG are discussing the execution of a new amendment, in order to redefine obligations and deadlines for compliance

obligations assumed in the term	
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL100 thousand.

(B) Terms Relating to the Samarco Dam Breach

Vale is a defendant in several public-interest civil actions filed by justice institutions, federal entities, other authorities or civil associations that claim indemnity for social and environmental and social and economic damages as a result of the breach of the Fundão tailings dam owned by Samarco Mineração S.A. (Samarco), a company in which Vale and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB) each hold a 50% stake in the share capital. The provisions claimed in these proceedings are generally similar to those made in the public-interest civil action filed by the Federal Government (proceeding No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400, current No. 1024354-89.2019.4.01.3800) and by others and similar to the public-interest civil action filed by the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) (case No. 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800, Current No. 1016756-84.2019.4.01.3800).

In 2017, the Superior Court of Appeals (STJ) decided that the 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte, currently the 4th Federal Court, is the competent court to rule on all these public-interest civil actions, with the exception of matters related to Mariana. However, there is a Conflict of Jurisdiction in progress, without a definitive decision, in which the scope of the jurisdiction of the State and Federal Courts is discussed, in matters related to the municipality of Mariana. Several public-interest civil actions were suspended due to the negotiations and agreements entered into with the MPF, as described in this item 4.7 of the Reference Form.

In October 2020, the MPF filed a claim for the resumption of the main public-interest civil action filed with the 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte (ACP 155 BI), due to the impasse in hiring experts to help the MPF identify socio-environmental and socio-economic impacts, as provided for in the June 2018 Agreement (Governance TAC). In July 2021, due to negotiations mediated by the National Council of Justice (CNJ), the MPF filed a claim for a new suspension of the case to allow the continuity of out-of-court negotiations before the CNJ. As mentioned, the Governance TAC provided for the possibility of renegotiating Fundação Renova's reparation programs, upon the conclusion of studies carried out by a specialist hired by the MPF. Negotiations began in April 2021, and in June 2021 a letter of principles was signed by the companies BHPB, Samarco and Vale, as well as by representatives of the Prosecution Office and other authorities involved. Discussions on the renegotiation are still ongoing.

Vale has been appointed as defendant in several private actions, which are filed before different state and federal courts in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, filed by individuals, legal entities, municipalities and other entities that seek remediation and compensation for environmental damages, pecuniary damage and emotional distress resulting from the rupture of the Fundão dam. These lawsuits include requests for significant values in damages, injunctions, confiscation of property, and freezing of our bank accounts.

Samarco is involved in several other investigations and actions seeking indemnities for damages resulting from the dam breach. Immediately after the dam breach, the environmental agency of the State of Minas Gerais and Brazil's Mineral Production Department (DNPM) (currently, Brazil's National Mining Agency (ANM)) ordered an investigation into the causes of the dam breach and ordered the suspension of Samarco's operations, conditioning the resumption to the conclusion of these investigations into the causes of the dam breach. The investigations concluded that concomitant factors occurred – structural failures and seismic shocks – that culminated in the breach. Subsequently, in September 2019, Samarco obtained the Corrective Operational Licensing (LOC), contemplating the regularization of existing structures, regularization of emergency works and new solutions for tailings treatment. After obtaining the LOC, the implementation of measures necessary for the resumption of operations was initiated, such as operational readiness and installation of the filtration process. For more information on Samarco's activities, see item 1.4 of this Reference Form.

In October 2024, Samarco and its shareholders, BHP and Vale, entered into an agreement that provides for the complete and definitive conclusion of the reparation and compensation process for the Fundão dam breach (Renegotiation Agreement). In addition to the three mining companies, the document was signed by the Federal Government, the governments of the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF-6), the Court of Appeals of Minas Gerais, the Federal and State Prosecution Offices, and the Federal and State Public Defender's Offices (of the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo). In November 2024, the Renegotiation Agreement was ratified by the Supreme Court of Justice (STF). For more information, see item 26 of section 4.7(III)(B) of the Reference Form.

22. Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement within the scope of Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0069758-

61.2015.4.01.3400 (TTAC)	
(a) Signatories	Samarco Mineração S.A., Vale S.A., BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB), Federal Government, States of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais, Brazil's Environmental Regulator (IBAMA), Instituto Chico Mendes, National Water Agency (ANA), Brazil's Mineral Production Department (DNPM), National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), State Institute of Forests (IEF), Water Management Institute of Minas Gerais (IGAM), State Foundation of Environment (FEAM), and State Institute for the Environment and Water Resources, Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Defense of Espírito Santo and State Agency of Water Resources (together, Companies).
(b) Date of the execution	03/02/2016
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	<p>The signatory authorities filed a Public-Interest Civil Action (Process No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400) against Samarco and its shareholders seeking compensation for alleged socioeconomic and socio-environmental damages resulting from the rupture of the Samarco tailings dam, as well as the adoption of a series of measures by Samarco and its shareholders in order to mitigate, repair and compensate for the damages allegedly arising from the said accident. For information on said Public Interest Civil Action No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400, see item 4.4 of this Reference Form and for additional information regarding the accident, see items 4, 1.4 and 2 of this Reference Form.</p> <p>The historical value of the Public-Interest Civil Action set by its plaintiffs was BRL20,204,968,949.00. After negotiations between the authorities, Samarco, Vale and BHPB, the parties entered into the TTAC, which provides for a long-term reparation and compensation plan in response to the event that occurred.</p>
(d) Assumed obligations	<p>The Companies signed the TTAC together with representatives of the Government in March 2016 establishing the "Fundação Renova", an entity responsible for the development and execution of social and environmental and social and economic programs with the purpose of repairing and compensating for the damage caused by the breach of the Samarco dam (Foundation).</p> <p>The TTAC includes: a) Reparation Programs to restore the environment, local communities and social conditions of the affected regions; b) Compensation Programs to compensate for damages in cases where reparation is not possible and to provide resources for certain special projects, always acting in good faith. Samarco will fund the Foundation with contributions as follows (calendar year):</p> <p>It was established in the TTAC that Samarco will be primarily responsible for periodic financial contributions of various values, to be allocated to Fundação Renova to comply with the reparatory and compensatory measures provided for in the TTAC.</p> <p>The total allocation, made by Samarco, Vale and BHPB directly to Fundação Renova, in the period from 2016 to 2022, total BRL27.1 billion.</p> <p>Finally, let it be noted that the TTAC does not provide any acknowledgment of civil, criminal or administrative liability for the rupture of the Fundão dam.</p>
(e) Term, if any	The term of the TTAC is 15 years, renewable for periods of one year, successively, until all the obligations provided for in that term are fulfilled.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Data and studies have been prepared and continue to be prepared and evaluated, aiming at the development and compliance with the TTAC. In addition, the programs provided by TTAC are being implemented. In addition, the review of such programs occurs according to the governance provided for in the TTAC.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Should Samarco fail to fulfill its obligation to provide resources to the Foundation, Vale and BHPB are required to provide resources to the Foundation in proportion to their 50% interest in Samarco.
(h) Other observations	<p>Status of the Current Stage of TTAC's Proceedings</p> <p>The TTAC was approved by the Regional Federal Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) on 05/05/2016, having suspended the Public-Interest Civil Action (Case No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.34) highlighted above.</p> <p>Nevertheless, against the decision that ratified the TTAC, there was an appeal discussion filed by the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF) to question the competence of the TRF-1 to ratify the TTAC. The MPF also questioned the terms of the TTAC with regard to the adequacy of the measures established therein, as well as the legitimacy of the parties agreeing to enter into them.</p> <p>In addition, the MPF filed a complaint with the Superior Court of Appeals (STJ) against the decision of the TRF-1 that ratified the TTAC.</p> <p>On 06/30/2016, the Justice reporting the complaint issued an injunction to suspend, until a final judgment of the complaint, the decision of the TRF-1, of 05/05/2016, which ratified the TTAC.</p> <p>On 08/17/2016, the TRF-1 declared null and void the decision that ratified the TTAC and dismissed the appeals of Vale, BHPB and Samarco, and upheld the preliminary injunction issued by the 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte on 12/18/2015, which includes the unavailability of the Defendants' mining concessions for ore exploitation, without, however, limiting its production and marketing activities.</p>

	<p>The TTAC remains valid and the parties will continue to fulfill their obligations already provided for.</p> <p>For information on Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0069758-61.2015.4.01.3400 and the thematic axes abovementioned, see item 4.4 of this Reference Form.</p> <p>The TTAC does not automatically cover private civil actions, other public civil actions, or criminal charges.</p>
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23. Origin: Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800 Preliminary Term of Conduct Adjustment I (Preliminary Adjustment Term I)	
Signatories	Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), Samarco, Vale and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB)
Date of execution	01/18/2017
Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	The MPF filed public-interest civil action No. 0023863-07.2016.4.01.3800, pending before the 12th Federal Court of the Judicial District of Belo Horizonte against Samarco and its shareholders, claiming compensation for alleged socioeconomic and social and environmental damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam, as well as the adoption of a series of measures to mitigate, repair and compensate for the damages allegedly resulting from the aforementioned accident.
Obligations assumed	<p>It was assumed by the contracting companies the obligation of fully funding the activities to be executed by the experts, advisors/technical assistants, as well as financing the socio-environmental and socio-economic reparation programs of the impacts resulting from the rupture of the Fundão dam.</p> <p>In addition, the obligation to hold at least 11 public hearings was assumed, 5 in the state of Minas Gerais and 3 in the state of Espírito Santo and one for each Indigenous Land involved in the Preliminary Term of Conduct Adjustment (Krenak, Comboios, Caieiras Velhas).</p> <p>The companies committed to provide the 12th Federal Court with guarantees for the compliance with the obligations of funding and financing of the Social and Environmental and Social and Economic Reparation Programs for the impacts resulting from the Fundão dam breach, in the amount of BRL2.2 billion.</p>
Term, if any	<p>From 01/30/2017 to 11/27/2017</p> <p>– Companies will make available to experts all studies and research conducted so far for impact assessment; petition for suspension requests in court; completion of the hiring of experts; definition of schedule, technical support and methodology of public hearings and prior inquiries; conclusion of hearings and prior inquiries; meetings and steps to define the final Consent Decree instrument – including the Government and, where possible or appropriate, other branches of the Public Prosecution Office; deadline for signing preliminary contracts with the Getúlio Vargas Foundation and the Brazilian Fund for Human Rights.</p> <p>There are no open terms under the Preliminary Adjustment Term I.</p> <p>Under the terms of this Preliminary Adjustment Term, the schedule is subject to modifications, due to the negotiations with the MPF.</p>
(f) Information on the conduct being adopted for compliance of the obligations assumed in the term	This Preliminary Consent Decree I is being duly accomplished in the agreed form.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Failure to comply with the deadline for concluding the hiring of experts, due to the exclusive fault of the companies, will imply a daily fine of BRL100,000.00, to be reverted to the hiring of the referred to experts.
(h) Other observations	The Preliminary Adjustment Term I was approved by the 12th Federal Court of the Judicial District of Belo Horizonte on 03/16/2017.

24. Origin: Public-Interest Civil Action no. 0010263-16.2016.4.01.3800 Preliminary Agreement for the Creation of the Reserve and Implementation of Social and Economic and Social and Environmental Measures in the area of Barra Longa (Preliminary Adjustment Term II)	
(a) Signatories	Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), Samarco, Vale and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB)
(b) Date of execution	01/18/2017
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	<p>The Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) filed public-interest civil action No. 0010263-16.2016.4.01.3800, before the 2nd Civil Court of the District of Ponte Nova, later sent to the 12th Federal Court of the Judicial District of Belo Horizonte, pleading for the adoption and funding by Samarco, Vale and BHPB of a series of measures to repair the damage caused by the breach of the Fundão dam in the municipalities of Barra Longa, Rio Doce, Santa Cruz do Escalvado and Ponte Nova.</p> <p>Considering that Samarco, Vale and BHPB agreed, together with the MP-MG, to adopt certain measures to mitigate the impact of the Fundão breach in the municipality of Mariana, the MPF understands that the same measures should be implemented, as appropriate, in Barra Longa and surrounding areas. In view of the foregoing, the signatory</p>

	companies have agreed to adopt the measures described below in Barra Longa and adjacent areas.
(d) Assumed obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payment of emergency financial aid to the affected families, to be deducted from a possible future indemnity. In the event that a family nucleus has more than one economically active member and is unable to continue its work; ▪ Payment of expenses related to residential rental for the dislodged families, as well as the providing of furniture, bedding, household appliances and utensils needed to maintain a decent life. This obligation shall survive until the final resettlement; ▪ Establishment of a communication channel that allows access to information in an assertive and agile manner; ▪ Provision of health care to the affected families, with the immediate availability of a team of health professionals, including specialized professionals, to provide care every day of the week, in conjunction with the Municipal Health Departments of the municipalities covered, as well as dispensation of medicines and supplies necessary for care, according to the medical prescription of the aforementioned health team, in a supplementary manner to the Unified Health System – SUS; ▪ Promote the rescue of assets, animals and other, including those belonging to the affected persons, that could be given back; ▪ Hiring independent multidisciplinary consultancy services, with recognized experience and reputation in the area, chosen by the community and with the participation of the Public Prosecution Office, with the aim at monitoring the implementation of the programs and providing the affected families with technical and legal support; ▪ Reconstruction of rural infrastructure; and ▪ Registration of those affected, subject to review, in case of failures or gaps identified by the technical advisors and agreed by the parties.
(e) Term, if any	<p>The companies agreed, within a maximum period of 15 days, counted from the signature of this Preliminary Consent Decree II, to start the necessary provisions for the execution of the measures.</p> <p>The values of BRL200 million will be contributed, as an advance, with information to the MPF, by the companies within 90 days after the acceptance of the guarantees provided for in the Preliminary Adjustment Term I signed with the MPF, on the same date.</p> <p>The values of BRL200 million will be contributed according to the following schedule: (i) BRL50 million until 02/28/2017; (ii) BRL100 million as of 03/31/2017; and (iii) BRL50 million until 04/30/2017.</p> <p>Failure to comply with the terms defined herein would result in a daily fine of BRL100,000, to be reverted to comply with the subject matter of this Preliminary Adjustment Term II.</p> <p>The companies submitted to the MPF, within 30 days, a detailed report of the measures that are planned or being implemented in Barra Longa and surrounding areas.</p>
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	This Preliminary Consent Decree II is being duly accomplished in the agreed form.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Failure to comply with the defined terms would result in a daily fine of BRL100,000.00 to be reversed to comply with the subject matter of this Preliminary Adjustment Term II.
(h) Other observations	<p>This Preliminary Adjustment Term II was ratified by the 12th Federal Court of the Judicial District of Belo Horizonte.</p> <p>The ratification decision was published on 03/23/2017.</p>

25. Governance Term of Conduct Adjustment in the scope of Public-Interest Civil Lawsuits no. 00238630720164013800 and 00697586120154013400 (Governance TAC)	
(a) Signatories	Federal and other public entities(MPF), Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, Prosecution Office of the State of Espírito Santo, Federal Public Defender's Office, Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, Public Defender's Office of the State of Espírito Santo, Samarco Mineração S.A., BHP Biliton Brasil Ltda. (BHPB), Fundação Renova, Vale and other public entities.
(b) Date of the execution	06/25/2018
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	On 06/25/2018, Vale, Samarco, BHPB and the Federal and State Prosecution Offices (Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo), public defenders and attorneys general, among other parties, signed an agreement to enhance the governance mechanism of Fundação Renova and establish a process for possible revisions of the remediation programs provided for in the Consent Decree Transition Term, in the context of Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0069758- 61.2015.4.01.3400, based on the results of experts hired by Samarco to advise the MPF for a period of two years (June 2018 Agreement). The June 2018 Agreement provided for the closure of certain actions, including public-interest civil actions filed by the Brazilian federal government and the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. It also contemplates the future termination of other public-interest civil actions upon

	<p>agreement on the remediation programs under expert review, and confirms the guarantee provided by the parties to guarantee the payment of remediation measures in the amount of BRL2.2 billion.</p> <p>On 08/08/2018, the Governance TAC was approved in its entirety before the 12th Federal Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Court of the 1st Region (TRF-1) (current 4th Federal Civil Court of Belo Horizonte of the Regional Federal Court of the 6th Region (TRF6)). In addition, the amendment to the Preliminary Adjustment Term I was approved, in part and with interpretative/additive reservations, before the 12th Federal Court of the Judicial District of Belo Horizonte (for more information on this term, see table above). In view of the aforementioned certifications, the cognizance phase of Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP) No. 0069758- 61.2081.3400 was extinguished with a resolution on the merits, as well as the partial extinction was agreed, to the extent of the claims encompassed by said agreement, of ACP No. 23863-07.2016.4.01.3800.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Governance TAC consists of an instrument that has as its subject matter (a) the alteration of the governance process provided for in the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement within the scope of Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0069758- 61.2015.4.01.3400 (TTAC) for the definition and execution of programs, projects and actions aimed at the full reparation of the damages resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam, (b) the improvement of mechanisms for the effective participation of the people affected by the breach and (c) the establishment of a negotiation process aimed at the eventual renegotiation of the programs provided for by the TTAC.</p>
(d) Assumed obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hiring of managers, through which expenses will be incurred by members of the Inter-federative Committee, Local Commissions, Regional Commissions and Observer Forum with participation and logistics and meeting structures, as well as monitoring activities of the Interfederal Committee - CIF, within the limits previously established of annual budgets. ▪ Redefinition of the contracts with the experts, according to the new attributions derived from the new governance of the TTAC. <p>Preparation and approval of a management policy to fund the Interfederal Committee - CIF and damaged parties.</p>
(e) Term, if any	The selected managers must be submitted to the Prosecution Office for approval within 10 days. As for the process of redefining the scope of the experts, it must start in 10 days and be completed in 60 days, counting from the ratification of the agreement. The other obligations do not have a defined period.
(f) Information on the conduct being adopted for compliance of the obligations assumed in the term	The Governance TAC has been implemented, as agreed between the parties.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Unjustified non-compliance with any funding obligations assumed by the companies and the Foundation will result in a daily fine of BRL100,000.00 for non-compliance with the obligation.

26. Judicial Agreement for Full and Definitive Reparation Regarding the Fundão Dam Breach (Renegotiation Agreement)	
(a) Signatories	Reparation Agreement for the Doce River Basin, signed between Samarco, Vale and BHP Brasil, the Federal Government, the Governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the Federal and State Prosecution Offices and the Federal and State Public Defender's Offices (MG and ES), among other public authorities. Fundação Renova (in liquidation) signed the document as an intervenor/consenting party.
(b) Date of the execution	10/25/2024 and ratified on 11/06/2024
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	The Renegotiation Agreement was entered into considering the terms of the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC) and subsequent agreements, notably the Preliminary Adjustment Agreement (TAP), signed on 01/18/2017, the Amendment to the TAP (ATAP), signed on 11/16/2017, and the Term of Conduct Adjustment – Governance TAC, signed on 06/25/2018, as well as the initiative of the 12th Federal Civil and Agrarian Court of the Judicial District of Minas Gerais (current 4th Federal Civil and Agrarian Court of the Judicial District of Belo Horizonte) to provoke the National Council of Justice (CNJ), through Official Letter GAJUS 01 – March/2021, in order to begin, in a mediation environment, negotiations between the parties that would enable the renegotiation of the agreements previously entered into. Thus, its subject matter was to broadly renegotiate all measures, programs, responsibilities, obligations and conducts previously transacted, adjusted and agreed upon by and/or between all and/or part of the signatories aiming at the reparation, recovery, compensation

	and full and definitive indemnity of damages of any nature resulting from the breach of the Fundão dam.
(d) Assumed obligations	<p>The Renegotiation Agreement provides for a total financial value of BRL 170 billion, covering past and future obligations to repair all damage caused to the areas, communities and environment impacted by the dam breach, except for future damages. It was provided the allocation of BRL100 billion – Payments to <u>be made for a period of 20 years</u> to the Federal Government, to the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, to the municipalities <u>and use of the funds by Justice Institutions</u>, to finance programs and compensatory actions linked to public policies; (ii) BRL32 billion – Samarco's obligations to do, including individual compensation, resettlement and environmental recovery initiatives and (iii) BRL38 billion – Values already invested in reparation and compensation measures by Fundação Renova.</p> <p>Samarco is primarily responsible for fulfilling the payment and performance obligations set out in the agreement and, as shareholders, Vale and BHP have committed to pay up to 50% of values that Samarco eventually fails to finance as a principal debtor.</p> <p>The Renegotiation Agreement establishes a definitive resolution of individual compensations in the existing modalities. Family farmers and professional fishermen who meet the criteria established in the agreement will be eligible to receive specific indemnity in a single installment, upon signing the respective discharge term. Samarco will also implement the Definitive Indemnity Program (PID), the last opportunity for definitive indemnity for those not yet contemplated by previous negotiations, the receipt will also take place upon signing a discharge term.</p> <p>The remnant environmental recovery actions in the impacted area of the Doce River in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo and on the north coast of Espírito Santo in the Doce River Basin will be completed directly by Samarco. The agreement establishes specific delivery milestones and objectives for each of these actions, including the completion of the reforestation of 50,000 hectares, as well as the recovery of 5,000 headwaters and the restoration of banks and the aquatic environment in the locations indicated therein.</p> <p>The Renegotiation Agreement also provides for the conclusion of resettlements in the districts of Novo Bento Rodrigues and Paracatu. Samarco will coordinate the conclusion of the remaining cases, with the active participation of communities and technical advisors, following high standards of excellence in community resettlement. The agreement provides for the maintenance of these structures for five years from the delivery of the keys, upon signing of the term of assignment, or until the definitive transfer of ownership, with the registration of the property in the name of the family unit.</p>
(e) Term, if any	Specific deadlines set out in each Exhibit to the Agreement.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	As a result of its signing, several lawsuits filed by the signatories against Samarco, BHP, Vale and the Renova Foundation were extinguished (see lawsuits 52 to 67 in Section 4.4 of this Reference Form). In addition, Fundação Renova was extinguished and its liquidation process was initiated, with a period of 12 months to complete the transition of rights and obligations to Samarco. Samarco is primarily responsible for complying with the payment and performance obligations established in the Renegotiation Agreement. In addition, Samarco has been adopting the reasonable measures provided for in the Agreement, for the obligations to do. As shareholders, Vale and BHP have committed to paying up to 50% of any values that Samarco fails to finance as a principal debtor.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	If Samarco fails to comply with its obligations, Vale and BHPB are obliged to contribute resources for their fulfillment, in proportion to their 50% stakes to Samarco.
(h) Other observations	<p>The scope/specific topics of the Renegotiation Agreement are contained in its exhibits, namely:</p> <p>EXHIBIT 1 – MARIANA AND RESETTLEMENTS</p> <p>EXHIBIT 2 – INDIVIDUAL INDEMNITIES</p> <p>EXHIBIT 3 – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, GUILOMBOLA COMMUNITIES, PEOPLES AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES</p> <p>EXHIBIT 4 – INCOME TRANSFER PROGRAM (PTR)</p> <p>EXHIBIT 5 – INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION, PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY</p> <p>EXHIBIT 6 – SOCIAL PARTICIPATION</p> <p>EXHIBIT 7 – STRENGTHENING OF THE UNIFIED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM</p> <p>EXHIBIT 8 – HEALTH</p> <p>EXHIBIT 9 – BASIC SANITATION</p> <p>EXHIBIT 10 – FISHING</p>

	<p>EXHIBIT 11 – REPARATION OF IMPACTED INFRASTRUCTURES BETWEEN FUNDÃO AND CANDONGA</p> <p>EXHIBIT 12 – STATE INITIATIVES</p> <p>EXHIBIT 13 – INTERFEDERATIVE COOPERATION ON MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>EXHIBIT 14 – REINFORCEMENT OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN THE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF RISKS IN MINING</p> <p>EXHIBIT 15 – MUNICIPAL INITIATIVES</p> <p>EXHIBIT 16 – ENVIRONMENTAL RECOVERY PLAN</p> <p>EXHIBIT 17 – ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>EXHIBIT 18 – FLOOD RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND PRODUCTIVE RECOVERY OF THE BANKS OF THE DOCE RIVER</p> <p>EXHIBIT 19 – TRANSITION AND TERMINATION OF PROGRAMS, MEASURES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM THE BREACH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>EXHIBIT 20 – SOCIAL SECURITY REIMBURSEMENT</p> <p>EXHIBIT 21 – COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPARENCY</p> <p>EXHIBIT 22 – SCHEDULE FOR FINANCIAL DISBURSEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION TO PAY</p> <p>EXHIBIT 23 – LAWSUITS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS TO BE EXTINGUISHED BY THIS AGREEMENT</p>
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(C) Other Relevant Conduct Adjustment Terms and Terms of Engagement

27. Fauna TAC – Barão de Cocais	
Origin: ACP 0003811-02.2019.8.13.0054	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale S.A.
(b) Date of execution	05/29/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Emergency level declared by Brazil's National Mining Agency (ANM) in relation to the Sul Superior dam, which led to the need for Vale to adopt measures to protect fauna.
(d) Obligations assumed	<p>Adoption of measures aimed at continuing the protection of domestic and wild animals that have already been rescued or that are still in the dam break areas of the Sul Superior dam, among which the following are mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the measures established in the emergency plans for search, rescue and care of animals in dam break areas of the Sul Superior Dam. • Carry out actions aimed at locating the guardians of the rescued animals, according to the plan prepared by a qualified professional, which provides, at least, for advertising campaigns, face-to-face actions with the affected residents, as well as the creation of a virtual database for inquiry and executive schedule. • Promote the adoption of dogs, cats and other small or large domestic animals rescued and not returned to their guardians. • Carry out ecological compensation for the impacts generated on the fauna resulting from the evacuation that occurred due to the increase in the emergency level of the Sul Superior dam, through the deposit of BRL2 million in a judicial bank account. The deposit was made on 05/11/2020.
(e) Term, if any	Vale must carry out measures to protect the fauna until the emergency situation ceases. The obligations provided for in the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) will be replaced by those provided for in the fauna plan to be approved by the competent environmental agency. The approval of the fauna plan will serve as evidence of resolution of the requests made within the scope of Public-Interest Civil Action 0003811-02.2019.8.13.0054.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of the TAC, having already paid the compensatory amount of BRL2 million.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of up to BRL100 thousand.

28. FAUNA – Macacos (Nova Lima) TAC	
Origin: ACP 5000683-69.2019.8.13.0188	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale S.A.
(b) Date of execution	08/30/2019
(c) Descr	Emergency level declared by the Brazil's National Mining Agency (ANM) in relation to the B3/B4

Option of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	dams, which led to the need for Vale to adopt measures to protect the fauna.
(d) Obligations assumed	Adoption of measures aimed at continuing the protection of domestic and wild animals that have already been rescued or that are still in the self-rescue zone (ZAS) of the B3/B4 dams, among which the following are mentioned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the measures established in the emergency plans for animal search, rescue and care actions in the ZAS of the dams. • Carry out actions aimed at locating the guardians of the rescued animals, according to the plan prepared by a qualified professional, which provides, at least, for advertising campaigns, face-to-face actions with the affected residents, as well as the creation of a virtual database for inquiry and executive schedule. • Promote the adoption of dogs, cats and other small or large domestic animals rescued and not returned to their guardians. • Carry out ecological compensation for the impacts generated on fauna resulting from the evacuations that occurred due to the increase in the emergency level of the B3/B4 dams, by depositing BRL2 million in a judicial bank account. The deposit was made on February 5, 2020.
(e) Term, if any	Measures to protect fauna must be implemented until the declared emergency situation ends. The obligations provided for in the Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) will be replaced by those provided for in the fauna plan to be approved by the competent environmental agency. The approval of the fauna plan will serve as evidence of resolution of the claims made within the scope of Public-Interest Civil Action 5000683-69.2019.8.13.0188.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations assumed in the TAC, having already paid the compensatory value of BRL2 million.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL100 thousand.

29. Water Safety TC	
Origin: ACP 5010709-36.2019.8.13.0024, ACP 5026408-67.2019.8.13.0024 and ACP 5044954-73.2019.8.13.0024	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais (MP-MG), Vale S.A., with the intervention of AECOM do Brasil Ltda. (AECOM), the State of Minas Gerais, the Sanitation Company of Minas Gerais (COPASA) and the Federal Prosecution Office.
(b) Date of the execution	02/07/2020
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Carrying out technical-environmental feasibility studies and preparing basic projects based on these studies of structuring interventions that ensure the current water demand of the Metropolitan Area of Belo Horizonte corresponding to 15,000 L/s.
(d) Assumed obligations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prepare and complete the Feasibility Studies to support the assessment of the technical and environmental feasibility of implementing a new direct water intake, adduction and reserve in Ribeirão da Prata, with a minimum flow rate of 600 L/s; 2) Prepare and complete the Feasibility Studies to support the assessment of the technical-environmental feasibility of implementing a new direct water intake, adduction and reserve in the region called "Ponte de Arame do Rio das Velhas," assuring the minimum expected flow rate of 2,000 L/s, and required operating flow even during dry periods. 3) Prepare and complete the Feasibility Studies to support the assessment of the technical and environmental feasibility of implementing a new direct water intake, adduction and reserve in Ribeirão Macaúbas, with a minimum flow rate of 2500 L/s. 4) Prepare and complete the Feasibility Studies to support the assessment of the technical-environmental feasibility for the expansion of the Rio Manso system, included between the direct water intake and the Morro Vermelho reservoir, including the water treatment plant (ETA) pipelines, elevations and substation, in order to achieve a nominal flow rate of 9,000 l/s. 5) Prepare and complete the Feasibility Studies to support the assessment of the technical-environmental feasibility for the implementation of a Transfer pipeline between the Paraopeba Basin (SPB) and Rio das Velhas (SRV) Systems, for a transport capacity of 3,200 L/s.
(e) Term, if any	The deadlines agreed upon in the schedule between Vale, MP-MG and COPASA were reviewed by the parties and are being monitored by the MP-MG audit. The obligations that

	<p>are being fulfilled and the respective terms for completion are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies for the implementation of the Ponte de Arame dam (06/30/2026); • Implementation of a new run-of-the-river catchment, adduction and reserve in the region of Ponte de Arame do Rio das Velhas, ensuring the minimum expected flow of 2,000 L/s and the necessary operating flow during dry periods (01/13/2025); • Implementation of a new run-of-the-river catchment, adduction and reserve in Ribeirão do Prata, with a minimum flow of 600 L/s (10/02/2024); • Implementation of a new run-of-the-river catchment, adduction and reservoir in the Macaúbas River (01/24/2025).
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	<p>The Company is adopting the necessary conducts to comply with the obligations of this Agreement (TC).</p> <p>This TC was ratified by the Global Agreement signed on 02/04/2021 between the State of Minas Gerais, the MP-MG, the Federal Prosecution Office, the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale.</p> <p>The signatories signed an amendment to this TC, together with the amendment to the Águas TC. Within the scope of this TC, the signatories provided for the simplification of the projects to be delivered, as well as the supply of labor for COPASA and the revision of the budget of the Manso River project. There is still a need for detailed monitoring of the terms provided for in this TC, under penalty of sanctioning Vale.</p>
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Daily fine of BRL100 thousand.

30. Environmental Engagement Agreement No. 035/2018	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A., the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), Public Prosecution Office of the State of Espírito Santo (MP/ES), State of Espírito Santo, State Secretariat for the Environment and Water Resources (SEAMA) and State Institute of Environment and Water Resources (IEMA).
(b) Date of the execution	09/21/2014
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Environmental Engagement Agreement (TCA) entered into between Vale S.A., MPF, MP/ES, State of Espírito Santo, SEAMA and IEMA in order to comply with the recommendations of the Environmental Company of the State of São Paulo (CETESB) arising from the Preliminary Environmental Engagement Agreement previously signed, which addressed the same topic, aiming to ensure improvements in the control of air emissions at the Tubarão Unit to improve air quality in the Metropolitan Region of Greater Vitória.
(d) Obligations assumed by Vale and terms	<p>Implementation of the Guidelines, Goals (48 goals), and Action Plan based on the Emission Reduction Targets Plan of the Tubarão Industrial and Port Complex proposed by IEMA, resulting from the technical analysis services carried out by CETESB.</p> <p>The short-term goals are expected to end within no less than 12 months from the execution of the TCA.</p> <p>Long-term goals can vary up to 5 years from the date of execution of the TCA.</p>
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	<p>Vale is making every effort to comply with the TCA and its monitoring is inspected bimonthly by a Monitoring Committee composed of representatives of all TCA signatories, as well as representatives of the Municipalities of Vitória, Vila Velha and Serra.</p> <p>It also includes the Preliminary Air Environmental Engagement Term (TCAP), signed by Vale, MPF, MP/ES, State of Espírito Santo, SEAMA and IEMA on 11/17/2017.</p> <p>Long-term targets were expected to be met by 2023. However, as a result of the impacts verified due to the COVID-19 pandemic (whether in agreements or absenteeism, for example), in December 2021 a request was filed to extend the term of some goals to 2024, which was granted in May 2023.</p>
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	<p>In the event of unjustified non-compliance with the obligations assumed in this TCA, provided that it has been established that the default occurred due to Vale's sole fault, the MPF and the MPES should notify the company so that any non-compliance is remedied and/or justified within 30 days, under the penalty of the incidence of a compensatory fine worth BRL50,000.00, per day of delay, limited, in any case, to the value corresponding to the respective obligation that was not met, and it cannot exceed BRL100,000,000.00.</p> <p>The presentation of justification by Vale, documented and understood as valid by the MPF and MP/ES, will prevent the application of the compensatory fine. In the event that the MPF and the MP/ES understand that the justification presented by Vale is unfounded, they must notify the company to start applying the compensatory fine.</p> <p>The values of any penalties will be allocated 70% to the State Environmental Fund, called FUNDEMA, established by State Complementary Law No. 513, of 12.11.2009, 20% to the Municipal Environment Fund called FUNDAMBIENTAL, established by the Municipal Law of Vitória No. 7,876 of 01/12/2010 and 10% divided to the Municipal Environmental Funds of the Municipalities of Vila Velha and Serra, the conversion into provision of services or donation of goods for the development of actions aimed at environmental protection and control is permitted, respecting the proportionality and the form to be established by the</p>

	entities, or, if proposed by Vale, with the approval of the entities.
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31. Term of Conditioned Permit - TDC No. 001/2019	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A and Municipality of Vitória
(b) Date of the execution	02/12/2019.
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Vale signed a Conditional Disinterdiction Agreement with the Municipality of Vitória/ES of the Tubarão Port Complex (TDC), with the release of the interdicted effluent treatment systems on 02/07/2019, with the consequent immediate return of operations in the input stockyard, in pelletizing plants 1, 2, 3 and 4, circulation of the access route to the coal pier.
(d) Obligations assumed by Vale and terms	The TCD establishes that Vale will invest in actions to improve liquid and atmospheric effluent treatment systems on plants 1 and 4, and on the improvement of the air quality of the city of Vitória. Varied terms established according to the nature of each obligation.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale is making every effort to comply with the TDC.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	In case of unjustified non-compliance with the obligations assumed by Vale, the TDC may be suspended and/or terminated with the possibility of further prohibitions. In addition to the termination of the TDC, Vale will be subject, in case of non-compliance, to the application of the penalties established in art. 16, item XXXII of Municipal Decree No. 10,023/1997.

32. Cooperation Agreement not arising from Legal / Administrative Proceeding	
Origin: Terms of Engagement signed with the Indigenous Land Community (TI) Mãe Maria	
(a) Signatories	Associação Indígena Mpakwyrí Mpawor, Associação Indígena Gavião Je Amjip, Associação Parkrekapare, Associação Je Jokrityiti, Associação Indígena Te Mempapytarka, Associação Indígena Parkateje Amjip and Vale
(b) Date of the execution	04/01/2015; 05/01/2015; 05/07/2015; 05/19/2015; 05/26/2015; 05/29/201; 02/28/2022
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Based on its social responsibility policy, Vale already had Terms of Engagement Agreement signed with the indigenous people who live in TI Mãe Maria, whose validity expired in 2012. Thus, due to the influence of the Carajás Railroad (EFC) on this community, Vale decided to maintain the transfer of financial resources intended to meet the emergency needs of the members of the community, ensuring the completion of the Indigenous Component Study and the Basic Environmental Plan (PBA), documents necessary for the licensing process for the expansion of the EFC, now with the participation of the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), which is assisting the communities in the management of the resources.
(d) Assumed obligations	Make financial transfers for the support of the actions of health, education, productive activities, territory surveillance and administration. In exchange, the indigenous communities undertook not to stop any productive activity or to invade Vale's properties, in particular EFC, as well to authorize the study of the Indigenous Component and of the PBA, documents required for the approval of the licensing process of the EFC expansion project.
(e) Term, if any	Several deadlines, due in July 2021. The Community Relations Board, together with the legal area, is currently discussing with the Indigenous Community Gavião of Mãe Maria TI the conditions for the execution of a new Engagement Agreement that will replace the one that is about to expire. Throughout 2021, it entered into agreements with the associations that represent the Gavião Indigenous Community of Mãe Maria TI, and concluded this process in 2022, signing an agreement with the 15 villages that make up Gavião TI.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Community Relations Board has focal points that monitor compliance with the obligations established in the Terms of Commitments, in particular the transfer of financial resources.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Non-compliance with the indigenous part may result in the suspension of the transfer of resources and health care. If Vale is responsible for the non-compliance, this creates the risk that the indigenous people will promote actions that may stop or interfere with the activities of the Company or its subsidiaries, such as interactions that imply the stoppage of the EFC, adversely affecting the EFC's rail operations. Such Interactions also tend to have repercussions on the lack of release, by the indigenous people, of the access of Vale's teams or contractors who carry out studies inherent to the environmental licensing processes and carry out actions related to compliance with constraints, which may be characterized as non-compliance with the environmental licenses granted by the environmental agency and weakening the position of Vale or its subsidiaries at the institutional level, without prejudice to executive measures to be taken by the Federal Prosecution Office, Brazil's Environmental Regulator (IBAMA), FUNAI and other agencies

	involved in the protection of indigenous rights.
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33. Cooperation and Engagement Agreement signed between Vale and the Krenak Indigenous Community in Resplendor, with the intervention of the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples, to regulate the relationship between the Company and the community.	
Origin: Agreement entered into to replace the term of promotion of sustainable development, which establishes the regulations for the application of the resources transferred by the Company in favor of the Krenak Indigenous Community in Resplendor (MG).	
(a) Signatories	<p>a) Cooperation and Engagement Agreement – The Krenk Indigenous Community in Resplendor (MG), through the Atorân Indigenous Association, Uatu Indigenous Association, Krenak Indigenous Association, Naknenuk Indigenous Association, Nakrerré Indigenous Association, Burum Ererré Indigenous Association, Bakan Indigenous Association, Takruk Indigenous Association, Vale and Funai;</p> <p>b) First Amendment to the Cooperation and Engagement Agreement – The Krenk Indigenous Community in Resplendor (MG), through the Atorân Indigenous Association, Uatu Indigenous Association, Krenak Indigenous Association, Naknenuk Indigenous Association, Nakrerré Indigenous Association, Burum Ererré Indigenous Association, Bakan Indigenous Association, Takruk and Vale Indigenous Association.</p>
(b) Date of execution	<p>(a) Cooperation and Engagement Agreement – signed on 04/19/2023 – in force from 04/19/2023 to 04/18/2033;</p> <p>(e) First Amendment to the Cooperation and Engagement Agreement – signed on 04/08/2024 – in force from 04/08/2024 to 04/18/2033. Signed to include more deadline for manifestation and signature of the cooperation and engagement agreement by Funai.</p>
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	With the extinction of the Public-Interest Civil Action, filed by the MPF and Funai, which aimed at the implementation of mitigating and compensatory measures as a result of the installation of the Aimorés Hydroelectric Power Plant, and the Term of Development. Thus, due to the influence of the Vitória-Minas railroad (EFVM) on this community, Vale chose to dialogue and negotiate with the Krenak Indigenous Community of Resplendor (MG) a new instrument that would regulate the relationship between the Company and the Community, especially regarding the application of the resources transferred by Vale in actions that would promote the sustainability and ethnodevelopment of the beneficiary indigenous community.
(d) Obligations assumed	Provide financial and technical support for projects, primarily dairy farming, in addition to the delivery of feed, mineral salt, and medicines for cattle and basic food baskets to families and scholarships to support the permanence of indigenous people in universities.
(e) Term, if any	<p>(a) Cooperation and Engagement Agreement – signed on 04/19/2023 – in force from 04/19/2023 to 04/18/2033;</p> <p>(b) First Amendment to the Cooperation and Engagement Agreement – signed on 04/08/2024 – in force from 04/08/2024 to 04/18/2033.</p>
(f) Information on the conduct that is being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Management of Relations with Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities has a focal point that monitors compliance with the obligations established in the Cooperation and Engagement Agreement.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Failure by the indigenous people to comply with the funds may, at Vale's discretion, lead to the termination of the agreement and the suspension of the transfer of funds. Vale's non-compliance results in the payment of a fine equivalent to 2% of the value of the overdue value.

34. Cooperation Agreement not arising from Legal / Administrative Proceeding	
Origin: Terms of Engagement signed with Indigenous Communities in Maranhão.	
(a) Signatories	Vale, Guajajara Indigenous Community of the Caru Indigenous Land, Guajajara Indigenous Community of the Rio Pindaré Indigenous Land, Ka'apor Indigenous Community of the Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Land, Awá Indigenous Community of the Caru, Awá and Alto Turiaçu Indigenous Lands and the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI).
(b) Date of execution	20/02/2017
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Based on its social responsibility policy, Vale already had Terms of Engagement entered into with the indigenous peoples whose indigenous lands are close to the Carajás Railroad (EFC). Due to the influence of the railroad on these communities, Vale decided to maintain the transfer of financial resources destined for application in strategic actions of territorial protection, preservation and conservation of natural resources, economic sustainability and income generation, cultural strengthening, institutional strengthening, health, education, citizenship, basic sanitation and infrastructure, in compliance with what had been approved by the Audit Board constituted to monitor the application of resources, with the participation of FUNAI, which is assisting the communities in the administration of the amounts received.

(d) Obligations assumed	Transfer of financial resources destined for the application in strategic actions of territorial protection, preservation and conservation of natural resources, economic sustainability and income generation, cultural strengthening, institutional strengthening, health, education, citizenship, basic sanitation and infrastructure, with observance of what was approved by the Fiscal Council constituted to monitor the application of the resources.
(e) Term, if any	Deadline of 10 years.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The Community Relations Board has focal points that monitor the fulfillment of the obligations established in the Terms of Engagement, which is already in its fourth year of execution, especially the transfer of financial resources.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Non-compliance with the indigenous part may result in the suspension of the transfer of resources. If Vale is responsible for the non-compliance, this creates the risk that the indigenous people will promote actions that may stop or interfere with the activities of the Company or its subsidiaries, such as demonstrations that imply the stoppage of the EFC, adversely affecting its rail operations.

35. Term of Environmental Engagement: TCA of Itabirito Peak	
Origin: Public Civil Investigation no. 0319.02.000001-8 MPMG	
(a) Signatories	Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. – MBR, Vale SA, State Prosecution Office – MG, State Forestry Institute, Minas Gerais State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development, and AngloGold Ashanti Brasil Mineração Ltda.
(b) Date of the execution	09/07/2010
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Environmental and landscape rehabilitation of the Pico do Itabirito heritage area and the area covered by the waste piles called "Trincheira e Mina Velha". Adoption of measures to preserve the Cata Branca Historic and Archaeological Site.
(d) Assumed obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Execute a Rehabilitation Project according to the environmental agencies; ii) Perform the continuous follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the Project; iii) Develop a Heritage Education Project; iv) Fence the Archaeological Site of the Cata Branca Mine and indicative and place interpretative signage of the area; v) Present a fencing and signaling project to the State Institute of Forests (IEF) and the National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) for approval; vi) Prepare the geo-referencing of the area; vii) Allow the IEF unrestricted access, free of charge and without any burden, to the area mentioned in item (iv) above, as well as authorize interventions and constructions intended for the implementation, construction and maintenance of the Conservation Unit, free of charge and without any burden, provided that such interventions do not imply in any way the restriction of use of its mining rights, in compliance with the provisions of the agreement.
(e) Term, if any	The maximum term for the total execution of the restoration project, extendable upon presentation of technical justifications accepted by the Prosecution Office or in the case of force majeure or unforeseeable circumstances, was 5 years, counted as of 09/01/2010. Refer to item (f) below for information regarding Vale's compliance with its obligations.
(f) Information on the conduct being adopted for compliance of the obligations assumed in the term	<p>Procedures for the recovery of the areas in progress, with execution of enclosure and signaling of the archaeological site, environmental and heritage education programs, and execution of environmental rehabilitation project of the Itabirito Peak area. The Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) was fully complied with, according to a letter sent by the Company to the MP-MG in September 2015.</p> <p>In July 2017, a report was presented by CONPATRI concluding that the TAC was not completely complied with.</p> <p>In November 2017, the Company submitted a technical report challenging said document and corroborating the understanding that the TAC was fully complied with, not having an answer until the date of this Reference Form.</p> <p>In March 2020, the MP-MG requested the submission of updated information on the full compliance with the TAC, and this request was answered in May 2020. On the occasion, Vale reiterated that it has complied with all the obligations of the TAC, with the completion of the environmental rehabilitation works of Pico de Itabirito and approval of the Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN). It was also emphasized that, although the restoration to good standing of the RPPN property land remains necessary, the area receives adequate protection and treatments, with full access and support being granted to the IEF for supervising and scheduling technical visits in the area. Since then the investigation has been suspended because of the COVID 19 prevention measures.</p> <p>In March 2023, the MP-MG requested new information on the status of compliance with the obligations. Vale provided information on the matter next.</p> <p>In October 2023, the MP-MG determined the archiving of the investigation, through its</p>

	conversion into an Administrative Procedure, only to monitor compliance with the agreed obligations.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Fine of BRL 2,500.00/day of delay and execution of the agreed and non-complied part.

36. Camburi Liability Environmental Engagement Agreement (TCA)	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A., Federal Prosecution Office ("MPF"), Prosecution Office of the State of Espírito Santo ("MP/ES"), State of Espírito Santo, State Secretariat for the Environment and Water Resources ("SEAMA") and State Institute of Environment and Water Resources ("IEMA"), Vitória Municipality and Vitória Municipality Secretariat of Environment ("SEMMAM").
(b) Date of the execution	16/03/2017.
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	This is a TCA entered into between Vale S.A., MPF, MP-ES, State of Espírito Santo, SEAMA, IEMA, Municipality of Vitória and SEMMAM, which consists of the execution of action plans that allow the full compensation and recovery of the northern region of Praia de Camburi.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific monitoring of the beach intervention area: execution, after IEMA and SEMMAM approval, of the environmental monitoring program of the northern region of Camburi Beach, contemplating the actions of adequate monitoring of the involved environmental compartments (water, sediment and biota) of the body of interest and ecosystems of the Bay of Espírito Santo, with systematic documentation of the development of the actions and evaluation of trends and possible deviations in the execution of the proposed activities, anticipating and predicting the possibilities of reaching the objectives and recommending corrective and preventive actions for the adjustment or replanning, under supervision by IEMA and SEMMAM, with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Approval by IEMA, after hearing SEMMAM, of the monitoring plan for water, sediment and biota of the body of interest and ecosystem of the Espírito Santo Bay presented by Vale on 12/07/2015. ➢ Beginning of execution of the monitoring plan. • Restoration of the emerged shoreline, by surface removal of sediments with iron from the emerged region and recovery (pedological, vegetative with native and landscape species) of the object area of this Agreement, with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensatory measures for environmental recovery through the implementation of actions for protection the ecosystem and revitalization, with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Preparation of the implementation project of the Coastal Park in compliance with the proposal demand for a future use of the northern region of Camburi Beach to be recovered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Preparation of the project and implementation of Zé da Bola Park leisure area: ➢ Preparation of the project and implementation of the physical protection of the restinga vegetation of the shoreline of Camburi beach: • Additional measures to improve environmental recovery, through the elaboration of a technical cooperation agreement, with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Elaboration of a technical cooperation agreement between Vale and SEMMAM to elaborate the necessary studies for the recovery of the erosion of the southern portion of the Camburi beach. The studies will be funded by Vale. Term: 6 months, from the signing of the TCA. • Social mobilization, through the disclosure and promotion of the enterprise, so that, in a transparent way, actions are presented for the socio-environmental development of the region, as well as for mitigation of the environmental impacts caused by the works, with the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Elaboration and presentation, for approval by the IEMA and SEMMAM, of the Communication Plan. ➢ Implementation of the Communication Plan.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale is making every effort to comply with the TCA and has been accompanied by a Monitoring Committee consisting of 08 members, one representative of the MPF, one representative of the MP-ES, one representative of SEMMAM, one representative of IEMA, one representative of Vale, one representative of the Jardim Camburi Residents' Association, a representative of the Jardim da Penha Residents' Association and a representative of the Mata da Praia Residents' Association. For the purpose of entering into, with the Municipality of Vitória, a Term of Assignment of a portion of the area in which the implementation of the Coastal Park is planned, the consent of the Department of Federal Heritage (SPU) was obtained and a Use Assignment Agreement was signed. The Environmental Licenses necessary for the implementation of the Coastal Park were obtained, starting the construction works of the Coastal Park. The Coastal Park was delivered and opened to the public on 09/26/2024.

(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	In case of non-compliance with its obligations, Vale must be notified to, within 30 days, remedy such non-compliance, under penalty of a daily compensatory fine of BRL5 thousand per day of delay in complying with each obligation, amounts that will be allocated 50% to the State Environment Fund (FUNDEMA), established by State Complementary Law No. 513, of 12/11/2009, and 50% to the Municipal Environment Fund (FUNDAMBIENTAL), established by Municipal Law of Vitória No. 7,876, of 01/12/2010.
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37. Judicial Agreement entered into in Proceeding No. 5000430-27.2019.8.13.0400	
(a) Signatories	Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Vale S.A.
(b) Date of the execution	04/16/2019
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Due to the Vargem Grande Dam being raised to level 2 and emergency, part of BR 356 suffered interference through the implementation of a system "PARE E SIGA" (STOP AND FOLLOW) in compliance with the security plan approved by the Civil Defense. The interdiction increased displacement by alternative routes and brought other risks to the population.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	Agreement signed and ratified at a hearing for Vale: (i) to reinstate the "assisted operation" system on BR 356 in the event that the risk level of the Vargem Grande dam is increased to Level II or III, within 24 hours, depending on the urgency of the specific concrete case and orders/instructions from the Civil Defense and State Highway Police; (ii) carry out improvement construction works in the public building of Posto 04 of the State Highway Police, in compliance with the work plan/demand to be presented by the State Highway Police to VALE, up to the limit of BRL40 thousand; and (iii) implement the replacement of "STOP AND GO" by the assisted operation, through: (i) brochures on 04/17/2019, from 12 pm to 8 pm, about the assisted operation; (ii) radio programs throughout 04/17/2019 and 04/18/2019, on assisted operation; (iii) information on Vale's website about the assisted operation; (iv) theoretical qualification of the operators of the assisted operation, on 04/17/2019, in the morning shift; (v) practical qualification of operators and simulation of the assisted operation, on 04/17/2019; (vi) signposts in the vicinity of kms 37 and 40 of BR 356, under the terms of the presentation made by Imtraff at the hearing on 04/16/2019, within 15 days; (vii) flexible bollards between kms 37 and 40, in order to discourage users from returning in the opposite direction in the event of a dam breach, within 45 days; and (viii) adopt all other guidelines contained in the Imtraff presentation, provided that the approval of the competent public authorities is obtained. <u>Terms:</u> The terms defined in this Judicial Agreement were immediately complied with, which, at the time, were met. On the occasion of the emergency level increase of the dam to level 2, the term for VALE to resume the actions outlined in the document is 24 hours.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The actions of the agreement were of immediate fulfillment for provision of information to the community and control of the traffic for a short period. By changing the emergency level of the dam, VALE is committed to resuming the flow of communication and traffic control. This no longer happened, as the dam remains at emergency level 1.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	In case of non-compliance, Vale will be notified to remedy the irregularity in the shortest possible time. If the irregularity remains, a daily fine of BRL30 thousand may be applied.

38. Macacos Agreement- Individual Indemnities	
(a) Signatories	Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais
(b) Date of the execution	03/04/2021
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Agreement (TC) signed due to the increase in the risk level of the structure of the B3/B4 Dam, located at the Mar Azul mine, which led to the need to evacuate the Self-Rescue Zone, in the community of the District of São Sebastião das Águas Claras, Municipality of Nova Lima/MG, causing damage to the residents of the region, and members of the community.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	This TC brought the indemnity parameters to be applied to individual indemnities, referring to the following damages: (i) rural and urban bare land; (ii) rural and urban housing; (iii) non-reproductive improvements and buildings; (iv) livestock; (v) movable property and equipment; (vi) expenses related to the increase in the cost of living; (vii) financial losses, loss of profit in commerce, industry, and also in agricultural activities; (viii) loss of employment and interruption of income-generating activity; (ix) moral damages. <u>Terms:</u> It is a TC of immediate application, from the signature of the document, in individual cases.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The TC's actions were immediately complied with for the realization of individual agreements in the Extrajudicial Indemnity Program. Furthermore, meetings are held with the Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, for any adjustments and inspection of the progress of the performance.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	In case of non-compliance with the TC, there may be an impact on the Company's image, as well as, in relation to the payment obligations that are established in the individual agreements, the Company may incur the payment of a fine of 30% on the unpaid amount.

	In addition, said TC may be enforced by the Public Defender's Office.
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39. Itabira General and Specific Agreement – Individual Indemnities	
(a) Signatories	Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais
(b) Date of the execution	11/12/2021 and 06/03/2022
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	General and Specific Agreement (TCGE) signed due to possible impact on urban areas, which may cause the removal of people to carry out interventions, construction works and safety strips of the construction work, as well as recomposition of the local urban dynamics, when the downstream containment structure (ECJ2) was built, necessary for the de-characterization of the Minervino and Cordão Nova Vista dikes, of the Pontal dam.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	Said TCGE brought the general parameters, with chapters (i) subject matter of the TCGE; and (ii) guidelines applicable to indemnity. These items will be used to prepare a Specific Engagement Agreement, when the damage to be treated by Vale will be defined. The TCGE establishes the criteria and procedures for the pecuniary, extrajudicial and individual or by family nucleus indemnity, of the people who will be affected by the removal for the construction of the ECJ2. Terms: There is no deadline to be met, from the TCGE, which is prepared to enable the continuity of negotiations of a Specific Agreement.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	The signing of the Agreement brings the need for immediate application of the criteria and procedures for people who have already been mapped for removal. Furthermore, meetings are held with the Public Defender's Office of Minas Gerais, for any adjustments and inspection of the progress of the performance.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	In case of non-compliance with the TCGE, there may be an impact on the company's image, as well as, in relation to the payment obligations that are established in the individual agreements, the Company may incur the payment of a fine of 30% on the amount not paid. In addition, said TCGE may be executed by the Public Defender's Office.

40. Global Agreement for Xikrin	
(a) Signatories	Vale S. A., Bayprã Indigenous Association of the Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous Land, Kakarekré Indigenous Association of the Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous Land, Porekrô Indigenous Staff of the Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous Land and Djôre Indigenous Person of the Xikrin do Cateté Indigenous Land
(b) Date of the execution	12/17/2021
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Term of agreement for the extinction of 6 Public-Interest Civil Actions in which Vale and the Xikrin do Cateté indigenous associations are a party, through the assumption of reciprocal obligations to transfer resources for application in ethno-development actions of the Indigenous Community Xikrin of TI Cateté, with an impact on the following proceedings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xikrin/Ferro Public-Interest Civil Action (ACP) (Proceeding No. 0001061-52.2006.4.01.3901); - Xikrin/Onça Puma ACP (Proceeding No. 0002383-85.2012.4.01.3905); - Xikrin/S11D ACP (Proceeding No. 0001254-18.2016.4.01.3901); - Xikrin/Salobo ACP (Proceeding No. 1000305-06.2018.4.01.3901); - Xikrin/Alemão Project ACP (Proceeding No. 1002950-33.2020.4.01.3901); - Xikrin/Royalties ACP (Proceeding No. 1002171-66.2020.4.01.3905); and - Xikrin/SEMAS ACP (Proceeding No. 1002061-67.2020.4.01.3905).
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	Transfer of monthly funds by Vale to the Xikrin indigenous associations to invest in ethno-development actions, in the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ferro Carajás – BRL1.705 million; - Onça Puma – BRL1.705 million; - S11D – BRL1.362 million; - Salobo – BRL1.362 million; - Alemão – BRL1.362 million; - New Developments less than 10 km from the edge of the Indigenous Territory – BRL1.705 million; - New Development more than 10km from the edge of the Indigenous Territory and within a Conservation Unit neighboring the Indigenous Territory – BRL852 thousand. The values informed above will be adjusted every 12 months, as of 09/01/2021. The agreement terms, in particular that of the payment obligation, will survive for as long as each project operations remain.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale's Relations with Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Populations (PICT) area is responsible for managing the agreement and complying with the monthly processing of the payment action and monitoring the application of resources by indigenous associations.
(f) Consequences in case	Payment of a 2% fine and suspension of obligations under the agreement.

of non-compliance	
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41. Agreement 04 – TC Água Itabira	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale S/A, with Serviço Autônomo de Água e Esgoto (SAAE) and the Municipality of Itabira as intervening parties, with the intervention of AECOM do Brasil LTDA. (AECOM).
(b) Date of the execution	08/27/2020
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Term of agreement to solve the problem of water scarcity in the Municipality of Itabira due to the inoperability of some water treatment plants due to alleged contamination by manganese
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implementation by Vale of a new water withdrawal system in the Tanque River, with a pipeline system of approximately 25km (Rio Tanque ETA), with a capacity of 600 l/s (liters per second), for treatment by SAAE and public supply of the city of Itabira-MG; · Until the completion of the construction works of the new system (Rio Tanque ETA), Vale has the obligation to deliver a volume of 160 l/s (liters per second) of water to SAAE daily; · To fund the follow-up work of the auditing company AECOM;
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	<p>The technical and operational team are responsible for the fulfillment of all obligations assumed, especially regarding the daily supply of the volume of 160l/s and the construction of the Rio Tanque ETA.</p> <p>In 2022, Vale began negotiations with the MP-MG aiming at entering into an amendment award report to stagger the daily fine.</p> <p>On 04/15/2024, Vale and MP-MG entered into an amendment to this agreement establishing the staggering of the daily fine per point of supply, observing the proportionality rule provided for in the agreement.</p>
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Payment of a daily fine in the amount of up to BRL20 thousand in case of total or partial non-compliance with obligations.

42. Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC RPPN)	
(a) Signatories	Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG) and Vale S/A with the intervention of the State Institute of Forests (IEF) and the State of Minas Gerais
(b) Date of the execution	10/04/2022
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Term of agreement aiming at the regularization of the areas of Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN) and Perpetual Environmental Easement
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	<p>The subject matter of the RPPN TAC is the implementation of 51 Conservation Units through RPPN and Perpetual Environmental Easements, totaling 13 thousand hectares of preserved areas, within 3 years from the signing of the term;</p> <p>Prepare and publish Atlas of Biodiversity within a maximum period of 2 years;</p> <p>Donation of an area of 277 hectares to the IEF for incorporation into the Sumidouro Park within 2 years as of the approval of the area;</p> <p>Establish a partnership with the Waitá Institute for the establishment of a Wild Animal Release Area (ASA) within 180 days from the signing of the RPPN TAC;</p> <p>Payment of the value of BRL5 million to be invested in social and environmental programs to be indicated by the MP-MG.</p>
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Monitoring and execution of activities for the timely fulfillment of obligations
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Payment of a daily fine in the amount of BRL1 thousand, limited to the total value of BRL100 thousand.

43. Term of Conduct Adjustment (Córrego Água Santa TAC)	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A. and the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)
(b) Date of the execution	03/29/2023
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	The subject matter of the Córrego Água Santa TAC is the defense and protection of the environment, with the prevention/recovery/indemnity of the facts found in the MP-MG Criminal Investigative Procedure no. 0317.21.000127-5, referring to the Poço de Água Santa Stream.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	(i) refrain from discharging industrial effluents from the "Chacrinha Extraction Site", "Onça Extraction Site" and "Periquito Extraction Site" into the Poço de Água Santa Stream, or into any water body in the District of Itabira/MG, outside the standards required by environmental legislation; (ii) pay the amount of BRL35,530.60, as compensation for technically irrecoverable environmental damages.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to	Vale is working to avoid new effluent discharge events. The value established as compensation was paid in September 2023.

comply with the obligations assumed in the term	
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Payment of a daily fine in the value of BRL10 thousand.

44. Macacos Agreement	
Origin: Public-Interest Civil Actions 5000901-97.2019.8.13.0188 (item 64 Civil Actions) and 5000905-37.2019.8.13.0188	
(a) Signatories	Vale, Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, Federal Prosecution Office, Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais and Municipality of Nova Lima.
(b) Date of the execution	12/15/2022
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Activation of emergency level 2 of the B3/B4 dam, of the Mar Azul Mine, located in the district of São Sebastião das Águas Claras, which caused the removal of residents from the dam's Self-Rescue Zone in February 2019.
(d) Assumed obligations	Reparation and full compensation for damages, negative impacts and social and environmental and social and economic losses – with the exception of (i) unknown or future collective and diffuse damages, (ii) individual and (iii) reimbursement to the treasury of costs, expenditures and extraordinary impacts – as a result of the removals that occurred in the district of São Sebastião das Águas Claras and their developments. The economic value of the agreement is BRL500 million, divided between Vale's obligations to make and pay, provided for through specific programs, called "income transfer", "requalification of commerce and tourism", "strengthening of the municipal public service" and "demands of the affected communities".
(e) Term, if any	The obligations have individualized terms provided for in the agreement, divided into 60 days (02/13/2023), 90 days (03/15/2023), 120 days (04/14/2023) and 180 days (06/13/2023), counted from the ratification of the Macacos Agreement, on 12/15/2022.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale presented the Escape Route Maintenance Plan, on 02/13/2023. On 03/15/2023, Vale judicially deposited the values related to (i) improvement of public transport in Macacos, (ii) Municipal Public Strengthening Program and Demands of the Affected Community, and (iii) hiring of technical consultancy. On 04/14/2023, Vale presented the details and schedules for (i) construction of the Rubem Costa Lima school, already executed, (ii) construction of the funicular, parking lot and other associated structures (Tourist Service and Reference Center and events terrace), (iii) revitalization of Rua Dona Maria da Glória, (iv) construction of the wake chapel and (v) revitalization of the soccer field. On 06/13/2023, Vale presented the proof of judicial deposits of the obligations to pay related to clauses 3.6, 3.9, 3.10, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15 and 3.16 of the Macacos Agreement. In addition, it presented (i) the Work Plan "aimed at mapping, adequacy, signaling and infrastructure for visitors, referring to the main tracks listed by municipal decree in the region of the district of São Sebastião das Águas Claras", and (ii) the proposals sent by three companies "with recognized experience, independence and technical quality" to act as independent technical auditors of the Macacos Agreement, in strict compliance with clauses 3.11 and 5.3 of the Macacos Agreement. Ernst & Young was hired as the technical auditor of the Monkey Agreement. In addition, the emergency payment is being maintained in the same molds and parameters in force before the agreement was signed.
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	If the default is not remedied or justified after notification of the parties, Vale will be subject to a daily fine of BRL100 thousand, up to a limit of BRL3 million.

45. Barão de Cocais Agreement	
Origin: Public-Interest Civil Actions 5000045-50.2019.8.13.0054 (item 63 Civil Actions) and 5000378-02.2019.8.13.0054	
(a) Signatories	Vale, Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, Public Defender's Office of the State of Minas Gerais, Federal Prosecution Office, Municipality of Barão de Cocais and Archdiocese of Mariana
(b) Date of the execution	08/18/2023
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Emergency level 2 activation in February 2019 and emergency level 3 in March 2019 of the Sul Superior dam of the Gongo Soco Mine, located in Barão de Cocais-MG.
(d) Assumed obligations	Repair and compensation of all damages resulting from the increase in the emergency level of the Sul Superior dam. The actions provided for in the aforementioned agreement propose a system of reparation and/or compensation, divided into Vale's obligations to make and pay, provided for in six axes, called "Compensation and Development Plan", "Income Transfer", "Tourism and Culture", "Safety", "Strengthening of the Municipal Public Service" and "Demands of the Affected Communities".
(e) Term, if any	The obligations have individualized terms provided for in the agreement, divided into 60 days (10/17/2023), 90 days (11/16/2023), 120 days (12/16/2023), 150 days (01/15/2024) and 180

	days (02/14/2024), counted from the ratification of the Barão de Cocais Agreement, on 08/18/2023.
(f) Information on the actions being adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	<p>On 10/17/2023, Vale made available georeferenced information on the archaeological and speleological heritage existing in the Self-Rescue Zone and contained in the official databases of the National Center for Research and Conservation of Caves (CECAV) and the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN), that instruct the Emergency Action Plan for Mining Dams (PAEBM) of the Sul Superior dam.</p> <p>On 11/16/2023, Vale made judicial deposits of the values related to clauses 6.1.2.1, 6.2, 10.1 and 10.2 of the Barão de Cocais Agreement, which relate to (i) part of the Compensation Plan, (ii) projects to compensate for the health of the population; and (iii) hiring of technical assistance. In addition, it presented (i) the Work Plan for "adequacy and maintenance of roads related to escape routes for emergency cases involving the structures of Sul Superior and Sul Inferior", and (ii) the proposals sent by three companies "with recognized experience, independence and technical quality" to act as an independent technical auditor of the agreement, in strict compliance with clauses 5.1 and 9.3 of the Barão de Cocais Agreement, respectively. The parties are in negotiations to enter into the agreement.</p> <p>On 12/16/2023, the first remote inspection was carried out at the Nossa Senhora Mãe Augusta do Socorro Church by the company CLAM MEIO AMBIENTE, hired by Vale to carry out the work.</p> <p>On 01/15/2024, Vale made the deposits related to clauses 3.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of the Barão de Cocais Agreement, which relate to (i) income transfer program, (ii) municipal public service strengthening program; and (iii) program for the affected communities. The parties chose Fundação Getúlio Vargas as the managing entity of the Income Transfer Program (PTR) (clause 3 of the Barão de Cocais Agreement).</p> <p>On 02/14/2024, Vale presented the deposit receipts for the values related to clauses 4.5.2.1, 4.5.3.1, 4.5.4.1 and 4.6.6 of the Barão de Cocais Agreement, which relate to (i) the restoration of the Mãe Augusta do Socorro Church and its movable collection, (ii) compensatory measures to the Archdiocese of Mariana, (iii) return of the mobile collection inserted in the ZSS; and (iv) preparation of a book on the mobile collection of the Nossa Senhora Mãe Augusta do Socorro Church. On the same date, it also presented (i) the report containing the status of development and funding of the actions to promote tourism and culture in the Municipality of Barão de Cocais, (ii) the proof of return of the Affonso Pena Memorial collection, and (iii) the schedule for the return of the Cine Rex collection.</p>
(g) Consequences in case of non-compliance	If the default is not remedied or justified after notification of the Parties, Vale will be subject to a daily fine of BRL100 thousand, up to a limit of BRL3 million.

46. Environmental Agreement – Vargem Grande	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A. and the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)
(b) Date of the execution	08/02/2023
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	The subject matter of the Environmental Agreement – Vargem Grande aims to archive five civil investigations, in addition to the closure of the action regarding the criminal complaint filed by the MP-MG against Vale and employees and the executive officer.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	(i) carry out georeferencing of the area indicated by the MP-MG and fence the environmental conservation areas (ii) pay the value of BRL40 million, as compensation for the environmental damage caused to the environment.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale is working to prevent new environmental events at the Vargem Grande complex, as well as paying the agreed value.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Payment of a daily fine in the value of BRL10 thousand.

47. Environmental Agreement – Rio de Peixe	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A. and the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG)
(b) Date of the execution	12/13/2024
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	Fish mortality event at the Rio de Peixe dam (Itabira/MG) in 2019, as well as establishing Terms and Conditions for the closure of MPMG Criminal Investigative Procedure No. 0317.19.001342-3.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	<p><u>For a period of three (03) years, comply with a plan of obligations that includes:</u></p> <p>(i) Preparation of an environmental education program; (ii) Monthly monitoring of the water quality within the Rio de Peixe reservoir, which contains the following parameters: pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity and temperature; (iii) Continuous monitoring of meteorological conditions; (iv) Biweekly inspections of the dam for visual verification of environmental</p>

	<p>conditions; (v) Establishment of a workflow in which the meteorological conditions combined with the decrease in dissolved oxygen and/or increase in turbidity are verified, in general terms, according to the parameters monitored in item ii; (vi) Establishment of measures in case the conditions of item v are observed; (vii) If the fish mortality event is verified, the previous procedures will be maintained, in addition to additional immediate actions, namely: (a) preservation of the remains (carcasses and adequate samples of water and sediments), (b) identification of the causes, and (c) immediate rescue of the ichthyofauna present at the site for an appropriate ethical destination; and (viii) adoption of management measures.</p> <p><u>After the period of one (1) year of implementation of the plan of obligations:</u> Preparation of a report, sending it to the MP-MG, for awareness, and to the environmental agency, for approval.</p> <p><u>Other obligations:</u> Payment of financial compensation in the value of BRL703,407.65. The MP-MG will indicate the allocation of resources up to the aforementioned value, within twelve (12) months of the signing of the Environmental Agreement.</p>
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Adoption of the measures listed above and continuous monitoring by Vale.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Payment of a daily fine in the amount of BRL10 thousand limited to BRL100 thousand reais.

48. Agreement regarding the Vargem Grande, Forquilha I, II, III, IV and Grupo dams	
(a) Signatories	Vale S.A. and the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais (MP-MG), with the intervention of the municipalities of Itabirito, Nova Lima, Ouro Preto and Rio Acima
(b) Date of the execution	11/29/2024
(c) Description of the facts that led to the enforcement of the term	The subject matter of the agreement is the compensation and full reparation of social and environmental and social and economic damages, as well as collective moral damages, resulting from the increase in the emergency levels of the Vargem Grande, Forquilha I, II, III, IV and Grupo dams, with the evacuation of the Self-Rescue Zone (ZAS) and Secondary Safety Zones (ZSS), as well as the de-characterization construction works.
(d) Assumed obligations and terms	Vale undertakes to pay the total value of BRL120,000,000.00 that will be allocated to the preparation and execution of Reparation and Full Compensation Plans by the aforementioned municipalities. 10% of the value due on 01/31/2025, and other payments in 06 monthly installments, due on 07/31/2025, 01/31/2026, 07/31/2026, 01/31/2017, 07/31/2027 and 01/31/2028.
(e) Information on the actions adopted to comply with the obligations assumed in the term	Vale monitors the progress of the agreement and compliance with the obligations with the MP-MG.
(f) Consequences in case of non-compliance	Payment of a daily fine of BRL10,000.00.

(IV) closed or excluded proceedings that were reported on the December 31, 2023 Reference Form and are no longer reported on this Reference Form

Tax
49. Writ of Mandamus no. 2011.51.01.011763-1
<u>Filed On:</u> 08/05/2011
The proceeding (item 4 of the Tax Proceedings of the Reference Form disclosed in 2024) is no longer reported in this report of relevant proceedings, as it no longer meets the materiality criteria for disclosure (financial relevance). The subject matter of the proceeding was the exclusion of the values received from Vale as Interest on Equity (JCP) from the calculation basis of Valepar's Social Integration Program (PIS) and Contribution to the Financing of Social Security (COFINS), as well as the restitution of the amounts paid in the last 5 years prior to the filing of the action.
Environmental
50. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 1020547-27.2020.4.01.3800 (new number 5039689-51.2023.8.13.0024)
<u>Filed On:</u> 06/02/2020
The proceeding (item 24 of the Environmental Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) was no longer reported in this report of relevant proceedings, because on 12/18/2024 a decision dismissing the proceeding became final. The subject matter of the proceeding was the request for suspension of the operating licenses of the Mar Azul, Tamanduá and Capão Xavier mines, located in Nova Lima/MG, presented by the Association of Owners of Passárgada.

51. Provisional Relief of Urgency on a Prior Basis No. 0800208-87.2024.8.14.0116
<u>Filed On:</u> 02/23/2024
The proceeding (item 39 of the Environmental Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) is no longer reported in this report of significant proceedings, because, in May 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) ratified an agreement after signing a Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) between Vale/Salobo and the State of Pará, putting an end to the proceeding in progress in the Single Court of Ourilândia do Norte/PA. Operations were reestablished in June 2024. In January 2025, in view of the agreement ratified by the STF, the case was dismissed by the Single Court, including at the request of the parties. The action had as its subject matter the annulment – and the consequent reestablishment of the operation of the Sossego Mine – of the administrative decision of the Environment and Sustainability Department of the State of Pará (SEMAS), which, in February 2024, had suspended the Operating License of the project.
52. Provisional Relief of Urgency on a Prior Basis No. 0800659-52.2024.8.14.0136
<u>Filed On:</u> 02/23/2024
The proceeding (item 40 of the Environmental Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) is no longer reported in this report of relevant proceedings, because, in May 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice (STF) approved an agreement after signing a Term of Conduct Adjustment (TAC) between Vale/Salobo and the State of Pará, putting an end to the proceeding in progress at the 1st Civil and Business Court of Canaã dos Carajás/PA. Operations were reestablished in June 2024. The proceeding was filed on 08/27/2024 and had as its subject matter the annulment — and the consequent reestablishment of the operation of the Sossego Mine — of the administrative decision of the Environment and Sustainability Department of the State of Pará (SEMAS), which, in February 2024, had suspended the Operating License of the project.
Labor:
53. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0001698-92.2014.5.03.0179
<u>Filed On:</u> 06/04/2014
The proceeding (item 41 of the Labor Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) was excluded from the report of significant proceedings, as Vale signed a judicial agreement with the Union of Workers in Railway Companies of Belo Horizonte (STEFBH) committing to the payment, on 07/30/2024, of the values granted as individual and collective moral damages to the drivers of locomotives of railway systems (one driver per locomotive), without the obligation to abstain from the single-driver system. The action was filed by the STEFBH, which requested that Vale be ordered to replace the single-driver system with the double-drive system (two drivers per locomotive) in the railroad transport of ore, as well as to provide better sanitary conditions to the drivers in charge of this transport. The proceeding remains active only due to the need to provide accounting documents for the IRRF statement.
54. Notice of Violation No. 20.589.903-0
<u>Filed On:</u> 02/12/2015
The proceeding (item 45 of the Labor Proceedings of the Reference Form disclosed in 2024) was closed on 12/10/2024, as a result of the annulment of the notice of violation 20.589.903-0 by the judicial decision rendered in the records of the annulment action 0010787-11.2016.5.03.0005, which was processed before the 5th Labor Court of Belo Horizonte. The proceeding was the result of an inspection action promoted by the Ministry of Labor and Employment, to investigate the working conditions related to the activities of the company Ouro Verde Locação e Serviços S.A., which provided services to Vale for the shipping of finished products between the Pico Mine (Itabirito/MG) and the railway terminals at the Fábrica Mine (Congonhas/MG).
55. Annulment Action No. 0010787-11.2016.5.03.0005
<u>Filed On:</u> 05/27/2016
The proceeding (item 46 of the Labor Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) was excluded from the report of significant proceedings, because Vale obtained a favorable final decision in the Regional Labor Court of the 3rd Region of Minas Gerais, which became final on 08/06/2024, annulling the Infraction Notice No. 20.589.903-0, issued by the Ministry of Labor and Employment. The proceeding remains active due to the enforcement of the loss fees due by the Federal Government, whose value (BRL17,662.05 – updated until 12/01/2024), but whose values are below the materiality criterion established by Vale for the identification of relevant proceedings.
56. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0001703-41.2014.5.08.0126
<u>Filed On:</u> 11/27/2014
The proceeding (item 44 of the Labor Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) was extinguished by a decision in favor of Vale, with final and unappealable judgment on 05/17/2024. The proceeding (Public-Interest Civil Action – ACP) had as its subject matter the request of the Labor Prosecution Office of Pará (MPT-PA) to declare the invalidity of the Clause of the Collective Agreement of Carajás with regard to the exemption of time off for higher level employees, supervisors, managers and employees who held a position of trust (Clause Seven, item 7.7), also requesting, as an obligation to do, the institution of electronic time clocking and the obligation to pay collective moral damages for the suppressed overtime. The proceeding was reopened only for the purpose of returning values related to appealing deposits to Vale.
Civil
57. Public-Interest Civil Action No. 0024892-89.2011.8.13.0570
<u>Filed On:</u> 09/14/2011
The proceeding (item 15 of the Civil Proceedings of the Reference Form disclosed in 2024) was extinguished, in relation to the requests directed to Vale, by a final and unappealable decision on 10/22/2024, with resolution of the merits, by virtue of an agreement approved on 08/28/2024, that put an end to the action with regard to Vale, as well as indicated the necessary premises for the new acquisition of real estate in the region by the company, allowing, regardless of the existence of legitimation titles, the execution of terms of agreement for mineral research and other terms necessary for the study of mining prospecting that aim at the implementation of a project in the region. In compensation for the

closure of the action, with regard to the requests directed to Vale, the company paid the value of BRL3,272,664.26 on 09/05/2024. The action had been filed by the Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais, alleging Vale's alleged association with the practice of fraudulent appropriation of land in the northern region of the State of Minas Gerais, with a request for adverse judgment to the company in the value of BRL600 million.
58. Proceeding No. 5124030-78.2021.8.13.0024 - Incident of Disregard of Samarco's Legal Personality
Filed On: 08/12/2021
The proceeding (item 77 of the Civil Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) was excluded from the report of relevant proceedings, due to the approval of Samarco's Judicial Reorganization Plan, the claims in the proceeding lost their purpose. Therefore, the proceeding was archived on 09/09/2024. This is an action filed by the Prosecution Office of Minas Gerais requesting the disregard of the corporate veil of Samarco Mineração S.A., with the consequent liability of its shareholders (Vale and BHPB), for the total liabilities listed in Samarco's judicial reorganization, in the value of BRL50,737,049.65, corresponding to the debt listed in Samarco's judicial reorganization on the date of the reorganization request.
Criminal
59. Criminal Action No. 0004766-45.2016.8.19.0030
Filed On: 12/06/2016
The proceeding (item 50 of the Criminal Proceedings of the Reference Form released in 2024) was excluded from the report of relevant proceedings, as a final and unappealable decision was rendered by the Single Court of Mangaratiba/RJ acquitting Vale. Accordingly, the case was archived on 07/15/2024. The proceeding originated from a criminal complaint filed by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Rio de Janeiro, alleging that former officers of Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. (a company whose partially spun-off assets were absorbed by Vale) had committed the offense of tax evasion. The accusation was based on a tax assessment issued by the State of Rio de Janeiro, seeking the recovery of alleged ICMS (Tax on the Circulation of Goods and Services) liabilities purportedly arising from mineral re-screening operations conducted at the company's port facilities. The Single Court held that no criminal offense had occurred and acquitted the defendants.
Other Closed Proceedings: (CPIs, TACs, Agreements, Arbitrations, Confidential Proceedings)
60. Term of Conduct Adjustment no. 118/2015
Date of execution: 07/31/2015
The Term of Conduct Adjustment (item 34 of the Other Consent Decree and Significant Terms of Engagement of the Reference Form released in 2024) was excluded from the report of relevant proceedings, because despite having an indefinite term of compliance, given that its obligations are continuous, IC No. 003212.2014.03.000-9 that originated this instrument was provisionally archived. This instrument was signed between Vale and the Labor Prosecution Office, after the alleged practice of labor analogous to slavery practiced by a company contracted by Vale. The document provided for preventive and corrective measures to guarantee the labor rights of employees of service providers, especially in relation to the sanitary conditions of their facilities and to promote decent work and eliminate any forms of forced labor.

5. Risk management policy and internal controls

5.1. Description of risk management and market risks

a. if the issuer has a formal risk management policy, highlighting, in an affirmative case, the which regulatory body approved it and when, and, if not, state why the issuer has not adopted a policy.

Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company") Risk Management Policy provides guidelines and instructions for integrated risk management, its latest version was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors in December 2022. Vale uses global standards for risk management as a reference, such as ISO 31000, ISO 55000, COSO-ERM and, for operational safety, the Risk Based Process Safety ("RBPS") operational safety management system.

In addition, the Company has a Policy for the Use of Derivatives, which establishes guidelines for hiring hedge operations for its exposure to market risk factors, among other provisions, which was reviewed and approved in its latest version by the Board of Directors on December 12, 2022.

Vale's Risk Management Policy is available on the company's website <https://www.vale.com/pt/web/esg/politicas-documentos-corporativos>, as well as on the CVM's website. (<https://www.gov.br/cvm/pt-br>).

b. purposes and strategies of the risk management policy:

The main purposes of the Company's Risk Management Policy are:

- Promote a culture of risk management across the Company.
- Support the strategic planning and sustainability of Vale's businesses, optimizing capital allocation and enhancing asset management.

- Measure and monitor potential risks on a consolidated basis, considering the diversification effects on Vale's entire business.
- Support the evaluation of potential impacts related to new investments, acquisitions and divestments on Vale's risk map.
- Map present and emerging risks seeking timely solutions that could mitigate possible negative impacts on the Company's business objectives.

i. risks for which protection is sought

Vale's risk management strategy considers the impact on the company's strategic objectives and continuously seeks to enhance its integrated risk management framework to address the risks to which it is exposed.

The Company seeks protection from risks that may adversely and relevantly impact on its strategic purposes, reputation, as well as its financial and operating results. These risks are described in items 4.1 and 4.3 of this Reference Form.

Specific risk management

Geotechnical risks

Geotechnical risk management is the structured approach adopted by the Company to address risks associated with the failure of geotechnical structures, such as dams, tailings and waste piles, product stockpiles, pits, and slopes. These risks have the potential to cause fatalities, impact communities and the environment, and/or disrupt operational activities. Geotechnical risks are highly significant to Vale's business and are continuously monitored and effectively integrated into the Company's comprehensive risk management framework.

Operational Risks

The management of operational risks seeks to administer potential failures and uncertainties related to the production process in a structured manner, which can originate within Vale's operations or in areas designated for mining, processing, and transportation of products, materials, and personnel. Typically, operational risks are associated with physical integrity failures or operational failures of assets used in production processes, which can be characterized by unplanned or uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials or energy, including but not limited to high-severity incidents known as Material Unwanted Events (MUE).

For operational risk mapping, the Company applies the Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis (HIRA) process, designed to map and analyze high-severity operational safety risks that require a higher level of attention, define performance criteria, and verify critical controls, addressing vulnerabilities found through an action plan. In the first phase, from 2019 to 2021, all mines, processing plants, railways, and ports were assessed, and evaluations of priority tailings storage facilities were completed in 2022. This phase focused on scenarios that could affect human life and the environment. In the second phase, which began in 2022, MUEs are being reassessed, and risk scenarios with operational disruption impacts are being included. The assessments of the second phase will be completed by 2026. This process is integrated into Vale's production system and will be conducted every three to five years.

Market Risks

Vale is exposed to various market risk factors that may impact its financial stability and cash flow. An assessment of the potential impact of consolidated market risk exposure is periodically conducted to support decision-making regarding risk management strategies, which may include financial instruments, including derivatives. The portfolio of financial instruments is monitored monthly, enabling Vale to adequately evaluate financial results and their impacts on cash flow while ensuring alignment between implemented strategies and proposed objectives.

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

Product prices and input costs. The Company is exposed to market risks associated with commodity price volatility. Vale may adopt risk mitigation programs in situations such as: (i) where there is a risk of financial difficulties; (ii) supporting commercial activities and specific needs of the Company's business segments; (iii) ensuring minimum value generation and/or cash flow for certain businesses; and (iv) protecting against

increases in certain cost items, such as freight charges and fuel oil. These programs predominantly include forward operations, futures contracts, and options.

Exchange rates. The Company's cash flow is also subject to volatility in various currencies relative to the U.S. dollar and interest rates on loans and financing. Although part of Vale's product prices is indexed to the U.S. dollar, most investments and other disbursements, as well as a significant portion of the Company's costs, are indexed to currencies other than the U.S. dollar, mainly the Brazilian real and Canadian dollar. The Company also has debt instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily in Brazilian reais (BRL). Vale may use swaps and forward operations to convert a portion of cash outflows from these debt instruments and some other assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies into U.S. dollars.

Interest rates. Floating-rate debt primarily consists of loans, including export prepayments, loans with commercial banks, and multilateral organizations. Generally, floating-rate debt in U.S. dollars is subject to changes in the SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate). Additionally, Vale may use derivatives such as swaps and forward operations to convert the interest rate on some of its debt instruments indexed to SOFR and other floating rates into fixed interest rates.

Credit Risks

Vale is exposed to credit risks arising from customer receivables, derivative transactions, guarantees, advances to suppliers, and cash investments. The Company's credit risk management processes provide a framework for evaluating and managing counterparty credit risk, keeping it at an acceptable level.

The Company assigns an internal credit rating and credit limit to each counterparty using a proprietary quantitative methodology for credit risk analysis. This methodology is based on market prices, external credit ratings, counterparty financial information, as well as qualitative information regarding strategic position and commercial relationship history.

Based on counterparty credit risk, risk mitigation strategies can be employed to manage the Company's credit risks. The main strategies for mitigating credit risk include non-recourse receivable discounting, insurance instruments, letters of credit, corporate and bank guarantees, among others.

From a geographical perspective, Vale has a diversified accounts receivable portfolio, with Asia, Europe, and Brazil being the regions with the most significant exposures. Depending on the region, different guarantees can be used to enhance the credit quality of receivables. Vale periodically monitors counterparty exposure in its portfolio and blocks additional sales to customers in default.

To manage credit exposure from financial applications and derivative instruments, credit limits are approved for each counterparty to which the Company is exposed. The Company controls portfolio diversification and monitors various solvency and liquidity indicators of its authorized counterparties.

Production planning risks

To mitigate production planning risks, it is necessary to conduct long-term planning that monitors both the life cycle of mineral resources and geotechnical structures, as well as the timeline for developing licensing, and implementing new projects. Based on this, Vale prioritizes engineering efforts and strengthens its relationship with communities and environmental agencies to obtain operational permits, environmental and social licenses. Additionally, the Company invests in studies and research that support the sustainability of its operations.

Talent management risks

To achieve its ambitions and remain a competitive company, Vale focuses on the cultural transformation of the organization. Based on the management of risks related to the organization's people agenda, its priorities include attracting, developing, retaining, and ensuring succession for critical positions, as well as leveraging organizational performance. One of Vale's strategic foundations is the creation of an inclusive work environment. By following these steps, Vale strengthens its reputation as a reliable and sustainable company.

Climate changes risks

The Company evaluates both transition risks and physical risks related to climate change. Transition risks include regulatory changes at various levels, potential reputational issues related to climate change

performance, and disruptions caused by emerging technologies within the Company. Physical risks involve operational impacts from extreme weather events intensified by climate change. The Company follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which have been incorporated into ISSB standards. For more information, see here <https://www.vale.com/esg/clima>.

Nature

As a member of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Forum since 2022, Vale is committed to being a TNFD Early Adopter. The company has assessed its nature related impacts, dependencies risks, and opportunities using the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare), with focus on its active operations in Brazil. In 2024, the biodiversity risk assessment was improved by integrating the Company's internal risk assessment methodology with the approach proposed by the TNFD. Strategic biodiversity risks were added to the Company's risk map, with enhanced controls planned for implementation in the coming years.

For more details, see here the TNFD Pilot Report (<https://vale.com/documents/d/guest/val-relantnfd2023-en-140624-mg>).

Social and human rights risks

Social risk management involves identifying how the Company's operations might affect nearby communities, such as Indigenous People and traditional communities, as well as mapping out the key stakeholders, including social movements. Human rights risk management involves analyzing important issues like discrimination, harassment, poor working conditions, modern slavery, child labor, and the sexual exploitation of children and teenagers, as well as impacts on communities and large-scale human rights violations related to the Company's activities or its supply chain.

In 2024, Vale continued to improve its social and human rights risk management by conducting assessments with the multidisciplinary team across its operations. The Company kept monitoring risk controls and conducting inspections and due diligence, focusing on risks that could affect employees, contractors, communities, their safety, ways of life, and human rights. Additionally, Vale maintained independent human rights *due diligence* (DDDH) in its operations, projects, and suppliers. The results are integrated into corrective action plans, which are monitored. The Company has a system in place to listen to and respond to concerns from everyone interested, and a whistleblower channel, available in the local language, where people can report and address issues.

Cyber risks

Cyber risk management is the strategy adopted to address information security risks that may impact the Company's operations, including: (i) operational disruptions in critical technology systems that interrupt essential activities; (ii) theft of strategic information and ransomware threats; (iii) third-party vulnerabilities leading to external breaches and financial and reputational damages resulting from data violations.

Vale employs several measures to manage cyber risks, implementing comprehensive information security policies and standards, deploying advanced security protection technologies, and continuously detecting and monitoring threats. The Company's approach includes rigorous testing of response and recovery procedures to ensure readiness. Additionally, Vale fosters a culture of cybersecurity awareness within the organization through a robust training program covering topics such as email phishing, information classification, and other best practices in information security.

Regulatory and institutional risks

The Company's Corporate Affairs teams continuously assesses risks identifying institutional issues related to public policy development, territorial development, and improvements in the regulatory and institutional environment. Although controls are standardized, the institutional approach is tailored to each identified risk.

The main guidelines and controls, as outlined in internal directives, include but not limited to:

- Conducting and guiding all actions related to institutional and government relations in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Anti-Corruption Policy, Diversity and Inclusion Policy and other relevant regulations.

- Monitoring regulatory landscapes, trends and changes in public policies that affect the business, working closely with various technical areas of the Company.
- Engaging in constructive and transparent dialogue with institutional stakeholders at a technical level.
- Adhering to Vale's internal policies throughout decision making process.

Legal and regulatory risks

The Company strives to comply with the legal and regulatory requirements to maintain corporate integrity and mitigate potential risks. The main guidelines and controls include but are not limited to:

- Developing and implementing comprehensive compliance policies that clearly outline the organization's relevant legal and regulatory obligations.
- Establishing robust internal controls, procedures, training programs, and awareness initiatives to ensure employees comply with legal and regulatory standards.

Corruption risks

The Company's Ethics & Compliance Program includes anti-corruption rules outlined in the Code of Conduct and Anti-Corruption Policy, with additional information in an internal document. The corporate Integrity Teams continuously assesses risks to identify areas most exposed to corruption risk and tailors Program actions based on specific risk levels for each area. Vale provides regular and specialized training on anti-corruption rules. The main rules include but are not limited to:

- Direct or indirect political contributions on behalf of the Company are prohibited, including donations to political parties, candidates or campaigns.
- Facilitation payments are strictly prohibited.
- External social-environmental and institutional expenditures must be pre-approved by Corporate Integrity and properly formalized.
- Gifts, travel and hospitality for government employees above a specific value require approval from Corporate Integrity. Cash gifts or equivalents are not permitted.
- Third Parties receiving payments from the Company must undergo a due diligence process, which includes background checks and a corruption risk assessment. Anti-corruption clauses must be included in contracts.
- The hiring of employees or administrators with ties to public officials must be approved by Corporate Integrity. Conflicts of interest must be disclosed at any time.

Emerging risks

Vale conducts mapping of its emerging risks, which are either new or previously known risks that occur under news or different conditions and circumstances. These risks have a high degree of uncertainty regarding their trend, probability of occurrence. They are typically influenced by external factors, making them difficult to predict.

ii. instruments used for protection

Integrated Risk Map

This framework establishes Vale's risk themes, organized under a proprietary taxonomy approved by the Board of Directors following the Executive Committee recommendation. The Company is tasked with continuous evaluation and oversight of these themes. The Integrated Risk Map themes are subject to Board review and validation upon Executive Committee request or as deemed necessary. The Board holds decision-making authority to retain, adjust, eliminate, or incorporate new risk themes.

Risk Matrix

An instrument that contains risk classification based on the combination of two factors: probability and severity of events. This combined analysis establishes a risk priority scale, with each event being classified as Very High, High, Medium or Low priority. This method provides comparisons between potential risk events, allowing the definition of risk treatment, which should be aligned with the Company's risk appetite.

Risk Appetite

It briefly defines the scale of risks that the Company is willing to accept in the pursuit of its strategic objectives, considering that risk appetite does not in any way represent any acceptance or assumption of the probability of any materialization of risks of any kind or nature into concrete results or events, either by Vale and/or its executive officers.

Risk Prevention or Mitigation Measures

The main risks are evaluated and monitored periodically, as well as the effectiveness of the methodology applied, and the instruments used in the process of managing these risks. Vale has general and specific risk prevention or mitigation measures in place, depending on the nature of the risk, which include, for example:

- i. Definition of indicators and parameters for risk monitoring purposes;
- ii. Development and qualification of Company's employees on the risk management process;
- iii. Implementing crisis management plans to ensure readiness in events that pose a significant threat to Vale's reputation or objectives;
- iv. Developing business continuity plans with defined contingency strategies to ensure the stability of critical processes;
- v. Procuring insurance. For more information, see item 5.5 of this Reference Form.

Technical and Operational Risks

- i. Conducting periodic assessments based on specific elements of the Vale Management Model (VPS) aimed to prevent and mitigate operational and occupational risks, promote continuous safety improvement and encourage employee health care for Occupational Health, Safety and Safety Management. Identified deviations are properly reported and addressed. The main initiatives include:
 - Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis Program ("HIRA");
 - Implementation of Process Safety Management (PSM) elements such as Management of Change (MOC) and Pre-Startup Safety Review (PSSR), integrating them into the VPS framework;
 - Process Safety and Process Risk Analysis Training Program;
 - Safe Work Permit (SWP);
 - Asset Integrity Technical Standards (PNR);
 - Job Risk Analysis (JRA);
 - Critical Activities Requirements (RAC);
 - Behavioral programs for leaders and their teams;
 - Health, Safety and Environmental Management for companies hired by Vale;
 - Corporate guidelines for implementing employee conduct management (consequence and reconnaissance) through Golden Rules;
 - An event management system for health, safety, environmental, community, and operational incidents, encouraging all employees (both Vale's and those from contracted companies) to report and address potential incidents that could lead to fatalities, process incidents, environmental incidents, etc.;
 - Actions to reduce exposure to health risks (a global corporate directive for managing occupational health programs).
 - Health Risk Assessment (HRA);
- ii. Disability prevention (guideline with set of tools for managing integrated individuals and collective health, as well as promoting quality of life).
- iii. Implementation of systems, standards, and process for geotechnical risk management, including dams, pits, and stockpiles, aligned with international best practices such as:
 - The Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM);
 - The Tailings and Dam Management System (TDMS), which includes the role of the Engineer of Record (EoR) and Independent Tailings Review Boards (ITRB);

- The Ground Control Management System (GCMS) for managing pits, stockpiles, and underground mines.
- iv. Preparation of Emergency Action Plans for Mining Dams (PAEBM), which are technical documents defining immediate actions in cases of emergency, aiming to provide measures to minimize risk in communities and environmental impacts and cultural heritage. In 2024, several prevention actions were carried out, among which highlight:
- Maintaining teams dedicated to the operationalization of these plans;
 - Periodically holding orientation seminars/public meetings and emergency response training to prepare communities located in the Self-Rescue Zones (“ZAS”) downstream of the dams;
 - Review of internal procedures related to the social action model;
 - Implementation of the participatory model for feedback on emergency training and interactions within the PAEBM Engagement Plan cycle.
- v. Implementation of Emergency Response Plans for scenarios beyond dam-related risks to ensure preparedness in emergency situations, protecting the health and safety of employees and communities, as well as preventing and mitigating environmental impacts and potential damage to Company assets.
- vi. Implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS) as the command-and-control methodology for disaster response.
- vii. Conducting operational activities responsibly, with respect for the environment, through actions such as:
- Preparing the Survey of Environmental Aspects (SEAI) and Impacts and publishing the Summary Map of Environmental Aspects and Risks, with corresponding controls mapped, to facilitate risk management in operations;
 - Continuously improving environmental event investigations, including root cause analysis, action plan development, and proposal of action scope, for retrospective review and enhancement of risk controls;
 - Implementing process indicators focused on mapping and maintaining operational assets critical to risk controls classified as high and very high severity;
 - Monitoring the implementation of actions under Environmental Master Plans, particularly those related to Effluent, Waste, and Atmospheric Emissions Management;
 - Emergency intervention in situations with potential environmental liability, investigation of affected areas, and application of corrective measures when necessary;
 - Conducting environmental studies to delineate the extent of environmental degradation when liability is confirmed.

Credit risks

- i. Internal credit rating and credit limit assignment to each counterparty based on proprietary methodology supplemented with market information. Depending on the counterparty's credit risk, mitigation strategies may be employed to manage the Company's credit risk exposure. Primary credit risk mitigation strategies include non-recourse receivable discounting, insurance instruments, letters of credit, corporate and bank guarantees, mortgages, among others. For additional information regarding credit risk management, refer to section 5.5 of this Reference Form.

Production Planning Risks (Mineral Resources and Reserves):

- i. Continuous verification of the estimation and declaration of mineral resources and reserves according to the process established by global governance, based on the principles of transparency, materiality, and professional competence, in line with S-K 1300 and other international codes for the declaration of mineral resources and reserves:
- The estimates of mineral resources and reserves declared to the market are periodically reviewed to absorb possible material changes in the base assumptions, whether regulatory (e.g., environmental licenses), economic, or geological knowledge;
 - The estimates of mineral resources and reserves are certified/signed by qualified

- professionals (Qualified Persons), as required by international standards for stock exchange declarations and under a layered responsibility system;
 - The estimates of mineral resources and reserves of material properties are subjected to external technical audits, as provided in internal procedures carried out by internationally recognized companies to validate the declared estimates;
 - Reconciliation, a tool that compares annual mine production versus estimated mineral reserves, is evaluated annually, allowing the quality of the estimates to be assessed;
 - Continuous investment in mineral research and development of mineral projects in the quest to replenish mineral resources and reserves naturally depleted by annual production and to maintain mineral rights according to current regulations.
- ii. Systematic monitoring of changes in government policies and sector regulations, seeking to participate in discussions related to such changes through representative entities of the mining sector.

Talent Management Risks

- *Transformation of the culture to make the Company perceived as a reference in safety and talent-oriented, making it even more attractive;*
- *Proactive relationship with union entities and authorities, maintaining active listening to the demands of these partners;*
- *Constant monitoring of results and external research on Vale as an employer brand, as well as frequent benchmarking and measurement of the Engagement Survey Results;*
- *Continuous training and development of employees and maintenance of an adequate succession pipeline;*
- *Training and sensitization of leadership on unconscious biases, inclusive leadership, and ways to combat sexual harassment in the workplace;*
 - *Maintenance of the structured Ethics & Compliance Program to promote prevention, detection, and correction of misconduct within the Company; and*
- *Maintenance and massive internal dissemination of Vale's independent reporting and support channels.*

Climate changes risks

- i. Climate risk assessment evaluating exposure and vulnerability of key assets under various climate scenarios, followed by analysis of environmental and social impacts. Climate-related risks have also been identified in risk databases and will be assessed across different climate scenarios. To reduce the Company's contribution to climate change and enhance product competitiveness in the transition to a low-carbon economy, Vale has implemented multiple projects to decrease the carbon footprint of its product portfolio.

Social and human rights

- i. Human rights *due diligence* process conducted in operations, projects, and with suppliers by independent consultants, identifying potential human rights risks and impacts related to the Company's activities. The process for the Company's suppliers considers factors such as geographic location, nature of products or services provided, and compliance with requirements set forth in the Third-Party Code of Conduct. This integrates with broader actions beyond procurement processes aligned with the Company's internal norms and procedures.
- ii. Conducting its activities responsibly in all locations where it operates, with the goal of respecting communities and the environment. This is achieved through actions that reduce risk levels, such as implementing additional prevention and mitigation controls or enhancing existing ones, through:
- Adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs);
 - Implementation of the Global Human Rights Policy established in 2009 and revised in 2023;
 - Conducting human rights *due diligence*, as described in item "i" above;

- Updating and implementing Vale's Social Action Model through risk and impact management on communities and support for territorial development, based on respect for human rights, stakeholder engagement, and compliance with legal requirements;
- Listening and Response Mechanism, providing various listening channels (Alô Vale, Fale Conosco, Reparation Service Center, and the Community Relationship Team). These channels are grounded in and aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) and the positions of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM);
- Additionally, the Company operates a Whistleblower Channel that can be used to report human rights violations;
- Development of integrated community safety plans, including risk mapping and adoption of additional and/or complementary measures to reduce incidents with communities neighboring the Company's operations.

Cyber Risks

- i. Adoption of various measures to manage cyber risk, aligned with international best practices (ISO/IEC 27001 and ISA-62443), such as:
 - Information security policies and standards, as well as employee awareness;
 - Advanced threat protection, detection, and monitoring technologies based on Artificial Intelligence and *Machine Learning*;
 - Planning and execution of cyber incident response simulations and recovery of technological environments.

Regulatory and institutional risks

- i. Implementing actions to monitor, identify, and assess (through qualitative and quantitative analyses) external factors that could pose risks in areas such as strategic planning, current or future operations, value chains, licensing, reputation, and others. This involves ensuring full compliance with current legislation, meeting demands and commitments in environmental and other areas, periodically reviewing tools and regulations to standardize processes, continuously improving Vale's risk management capabilities, and engaging in planned and ongoing interactions with government and civil society stakeholders.
- ii. Continuously monitoring contingencies and judicial proceedings and making every effort to defend the Company and its subsidiaries in the processes where they are parties.
- iii. Managing a portfolio that includes energy from its own generation assets, joint ventures, and affiliated companies, as well as long-term supply contracts. This is based on the current and projected energy needs of its operational units, with the goal of optimizing cost competitiveness, minimizing environmental impacts, and ensuring reliable energy supply.

Lines of Defense

Vale operates an integrated risk management governance framework grounded in the concept of lines of defense, structured in the following manner:

- The **1st Line of Defense** is composed of the operational and non-operational process owners within the Company, who are responsible for: (i) Identifying and managing risks across the entire value chain of the operating model; (ii) Implementing preventive and mitigating controls, as well as defining action plans consistent with Vale's risk response strategy, aligned with the Company's risk appetite; and (iii) Managing assigned prevention and mitigation controls to ensure information accuracy and timeliness, process safety in compliance with external regulations and internal policies, monitoring indicators, and correcting controls when deficiencies are identified.
- The **2nd Line of Defense** is composed of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), which reports to the Executive Vice Presidency of Finance and Investor Relations. It is responsible, among other tasks, for: (i) consolidating, organizing, and reporting risk management performance; (ii) developing and implementing policies, methodologies, and tools for risk management; (iii) supporting and monitoring compliance with the risk governance model; (iv) supporting the 1st Line of Defense; and (v) promoting integrated communication and disseminating the Company's risk management culture.

- **The 2nd Line of Defense Specialist** consists of areas defined by Vale's Executive Committee, responsible for: (i) defining methodologies, technical technological, and management standards, as well as risk and asset reliability indicators that must be adopted by the 1st Line of Defense and (ii) monitoring adherence to the defined guidelines.
- **The 3rd Line of Defense** is composed of Internal Audit and the Whistleblower Channel, which: (i) perform evaluations and inspections within their respective areas of focus by executing control tests and investigating complaints, providing objective assurance regarding the effectiveness of risk management, internal controls, and compliance and (ii) present their insights on Priority or Emerging Risk Topics to the Executive Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee, drawing on the results of their audit work.

For additional information about the responsibilities and functions of each line of defense, as well as the duties of each responsible party and executor, please consult the Risk Management Policy available on the Company's website (<https://www.vale.com/pt/web/esg/politicas-documentos-corporativos>) and on the CVM website (<https://www.gov.br/cvm/pt-br>).

Instruments used for protection of market risks

The financial instruments used for hedging include predominantly forward transactions, swaps, futures and options.

Approval of hedging programs for the Company's exposure to market risk factors is the responsibility of the Executive Committee, except in cases within the competence of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the Authority Policy. The Executive Committee, in turn, may delegate powers in the hierarchical line, within its approved scope of authority. The Capital Allocation and Project Committee is informed about the approval of new hedging programs decided by the Executive Committee or by its delegation.

In addition, it is noteworthy to mention that all operations involving derivatives are subject to previous risk assessment and approval by competent authority, and the control of all such operations is centralized in the Treasury and Corporate Finance Board.

Vale's contracted protection programs and their objectives are as follows:

Currency and Interest Rate Hedging Programs: The Company's cash flow is exposed to the volatility of multiple currencies, as its product prices are largely indexed to the U.S. dollar, while a substantial portion of its costs, expenses, and investments are denominated in other currencies, primarily Brazilian reais and Canadian dollars.

The Company contracts derivative operations to protect its cash flow against market risks related to its debts and other liabilities—primarily currency risk.

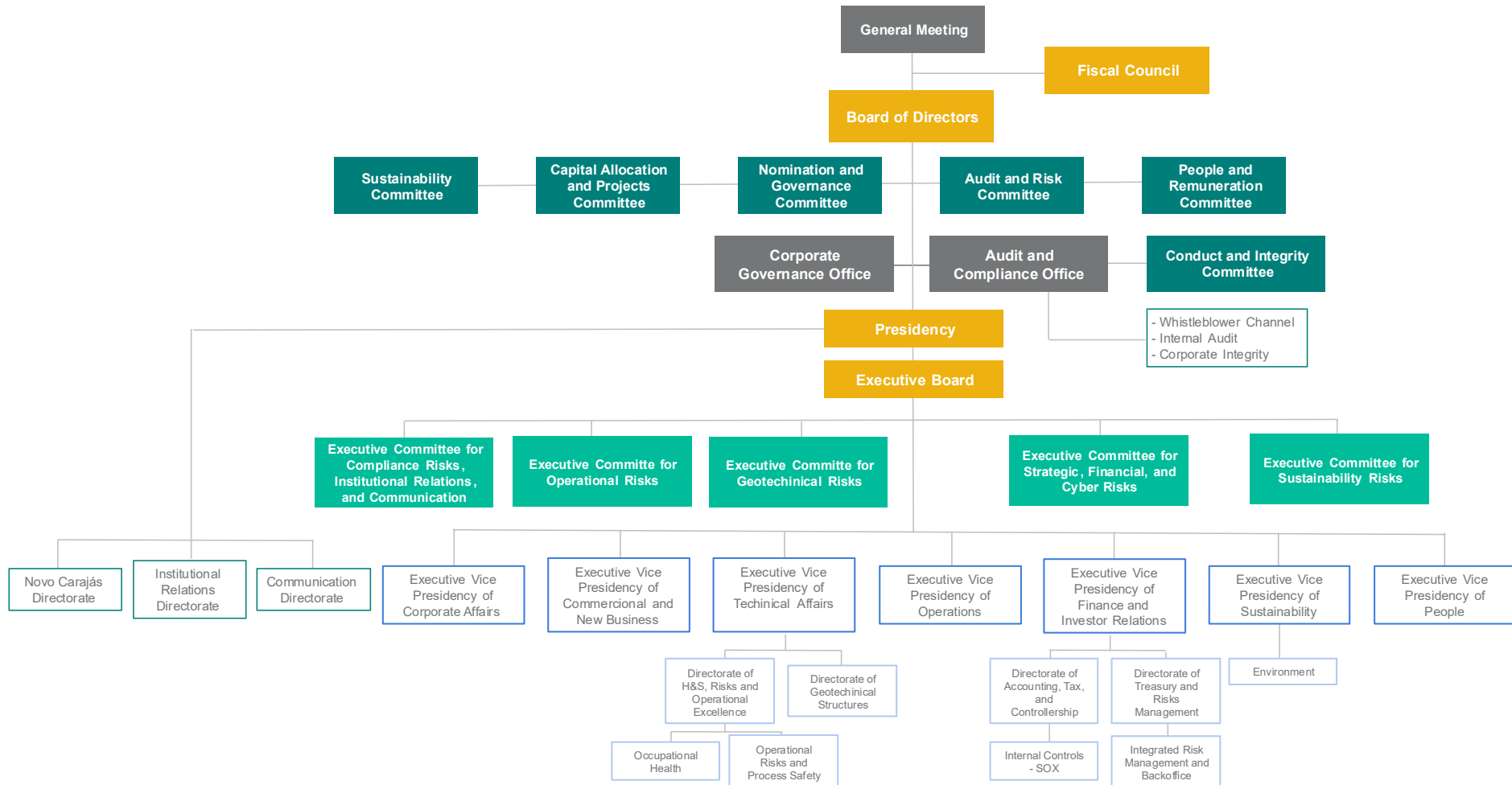
To reduce cash flow volatility, swap and forward operations were conducted to convert the cash flow of debts and financial obligations in Brazilian reais to U.S. dollars, with fixed or floating rates mainly indexed to the Brazilian Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDI), the Long-Term Interest Rate (TJLP), and the National Consumer Price Index (IPCA). In these swap operations, the Company pays fixed rates in U.S. dollars and receives remuneration in fixed Brazilian reais or tied to the interest rates of the protected liabilities.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks on loans and financings and other cash flows in U.S. dollars. The floating-rate debt in U.S. dollars is primarily composed of loans, including pre-export financing, commercial bank loans, and loans from multilateral organizations. To reduce cash flow volatility, swap operations were conducted to convert interest rates indexed to the *Secured Overnight Financing Rate* (SOFR) in loan and financing contracts to fixed rates. In these swap operations, the Company receives floating rates indexed to SOFR and pays remuneration tied to fixed rates in U.S. dollars.

Program to Protect Product Prices and Input Costs: The Company is also exposed to market risks associated with the volatility of commodities and input prices, mainly freight and fuel costs. Consistent with its Risk Management Policy, risk mitigation strategies involving derivatives can be employed to reduce cash flow volatility. The derivative instruments utilized are primarily forward contracts, futures, and options.

iii. organizational structure of risk management

The organizational chart below features the main governance bodies of Vale:



Below, Vale highlight the bodies that, among their attributions, are responsible for supervising the risk management process:

- **Fiscal Council.** The Fiscal Council is established in compliance with Brazilian law and whose main responsibility is to supervise and check the action of the managers and the fulfillment of their legal and statutory duties. For more information, see item 7.1 of this Reference Form.
- **Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors is the body ultimately responsible for approving Vale's Risk Management Policy, as well as the integrated risk map and definition of priority risk topics, the multi-annual investment plan for risk management, the risk response strategy, the risk appetite levels and their respective declarations. The Board of Directors has advisory committees, which, in general, are responsible for supervising matters related to the scope of its action, in accordance with the respective internal regulations aligned with the guidelines set out by Vale's Board of Directors.
- **Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors has five permanent Advisory Committees, one of which is the Audit and Risks Committee, responsible for evaluating the Company's risk management environment, as detailed below. For further information on the main competencies of the Advisory Committees, see item 7.2 of this Reference Form.
 - **Audit and Risks Committee:** The composition and duties of the Audit and Risks Committee are regulated in Vale's Bylaws, for the purpose of complying with the rules on statutory audit committees provided by CVM and the Novo Mercado Regulations, as well as the Audit Committee rules applicable to Brazilian companies with ADRs listed on the American market. As provided for in its Internal Regulations, the main duties of the Audit and Risks Committee with regard to risk management are: (a) to supervise the activities of the internal controls and controllership area, responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements, as well as evaluating the internal control environment at its different levels, competencies and responsibilities with regards to the preparation of the Company's financial statements; (b) to monitor the recommendations for improvements in the internal control and risk management systems made by the internal auditors and independent auditors contained in the annual letter of recommendations, to review them with the Board of Directors and to monitor their implementation for the purpose of eliminating or mitigating relevant deficiencies that may be identified; (c) to advise the Board of Directors on the strategy related to the risk management process, including the assessment of corporate policies on the topic and risk appetite guidelines, as well as Vale's integrated risk map, in addition to advising on the assessment of the effectiveness and sufficiency of the Company's control and risk management systems, monitoring their implementation; (d) to evaluate and monitor the Company's risk exposures, and may even require detailed information on policies and procedures related to (i) management compensation; (ii) the use of the Company's assets; and (iii) expenses incurred on behalf of the Company.
- **Audit and Compliance Department:** The Department is led by the Chief Audit and Compliance Officer, who reports directly to the Board of Directors and is supervised by the Audit and Risks Committee, ensuring autonomy and independence of the Company's executive structures. The Chief Audit and Compliance Officer is responsible for supervising the Internal Audit, Corporate Integrity, and the Whistleblower Channel, the latter two areas being responsible for Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program. This program has seven pillars, which guide the expected behaviors and decision-making in an ethical and responsible manner: (1) Governance, (2) Guidelines, (3) Communication and Training, (4) Risks Analysis, (5) Monitoring & Control, (6) Whistleblower Channel and (7) Consequence Management. Through its integrated work model, the Audit and Compliance Department uses Data Intelligence to generate information and analyses that contribute to decision-making in the business areas.
- **Executive Committee:** The Executive Committee is responsible, among other duties, for: (i) managing the Company's risks; (ii) promoting a risk management culture; (iii) approving the risk matrix and the severity and probability rules for risk classification; and (iv) providing, through human, financial and any other resources, through resolutions under its authority, the necessary support for the 1st and 2nd Lines of Defense to act in risk prevention or mitigation, according to the response strategy and risk appetite established by the Company.
- **Executive Risk Committees:** the Executive Risk Committees are divided into five committees with different scope of action: (i) Operational Risks, (ii) Geotechnical Risks, (iii) Strategic, Financial and Cybernetic Risks, (iv) Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication Risks and (v) Sustainability

Risks. They conduct preventive actions and have the following mission, among other attributions: (i) to promote a culture of risk management; (ii) to support Vale's Executive Committee in monitoring the risks of the categories in the Integrated Risk Map; (iii) to recommend revisions to the risk management principles and instruments, aiming at the continuous improvement of the process; and (iv) to evaluate and suggest, when necessary, changes in the risk management strategy for subsequent approval by Vale's Executive Committee.

- **Lines of Defense:** for more information on the attributions of the three lines of defense within the scope of the risk management process, see item 5.1.b.ii above.

c. adequacy of the operational structure and internal controls to check the effectiveness of the policy adopted

In relation to the risks indicated in item 4.1:

Aligned with the Company's Risk Management Policy, Vale has a Financial Planning and Risk Management Department, that represents the 2nd Line of Defense – *Enterprise Risk Management* ("ERM"), being responsible for developing and promoting the implementation of policies, methodologies, processes, infrastructure and communication systems in an integrated and standardized manner.

Vale also has other structures that act as a 2nd Specialist Line of Defense, in particular the Technical Executive Vice-Presidency, which is the 2nd Line of Defense for Operational and Geotechnical Risks, which, among other duties, performs independent verification of critical controls related to relevant potential risks, thus reinforcing the verification of the effectiveness of the Company's risk management policy.

Additionally, the Financial Reporting and Internal Controls department performs, during the SOx (Sarbanes-Oxley) Certification stages, an assessment of the control environment in order to ensure risk management governance related to the Company's financial statements. The purpose of this assessment is to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements.

For more information on the defense model line, see item 5.1.b.ii above.

Regarding the risks indicated in item 4.3:

The periodic monitoring and evaluation of the consolidated position of financial instruments used to mitigate Vale's market risks makes it possible to monitor financial results and the impact on cash flow, as well as ensuring that the objectives initially set are achieved. The calculation of the fair value of the positions is made available on a monthly basis for management monitoring.

For this reason, the *Global Back-Office* area, which is part of the Global Treasury and Corporate Finance Department, monitors such financial instruments, and is responsible for confirming the financial characteristics of the transactions and the counterparties with which the transactions were carried out, as well as reporting the fair value of the positions. This department also assesses whether transactions were carried out in accordance with internal approval.

In addition to this area, the Financial Reporting and Internal Controls department works to evaluate, during SOx (Sarbanes-Oxley) Certification, the design of controls that mitigate risks in operations hired within the governance criteria set forth above. Additionally, the Internal Audit area carries out tests to verify the effectiveness of controls within the scope of the SOx Certification and also works to verify compliance with the guidelines and rules of the Company's policy documents.

5.2. Internal controls description

a. the main internal control practices and the level of efficiency of these controls, indicating possible imperfections and measures taken to correct them

Vale's management has assessed, during the Sox (Sarbanes–Oxley) Certification stages, the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls in financial statements through processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements, in accordance with the standards established in the Internal Control – Integrated framework – 2013 – issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

The internal control evaluation process involves collaborative efforts with business areas to assess *reporting* risks, map processes, evaluate process compliance with other policies and standards, and validate applicable controls designed to mitigate risks that could impact the Company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, and disclose relevant information in financial statements.

The Company's management has not identified material changes in its internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, that have materially affected or are highly/significantly likely to materially affect its internal control over financial reporting.

Additionally, the Financial Reporting and Internal Controls department interacts with Internal Audit, the Whistleblower Channel and the Audit and Risk Committee, for the purpose of capturing any occurrences that may impact the financial statements.

At the end of the 2024 fiscal year, based on tests carried out by management during the SOx (Sarbanes–Oxley) Certification stages, no significant deficiencies were identified in the execution of Vale's internal controls.

b. the organizational structures involved

The Company has an organizational structure of internal controls to ensure that reliable financial statements are prepared, which is comprised of the Financial Reporting and Internal Controls department, subordinate to the Accounting, Tax and Controller's department, reporting to the Executive Vice–Presidency of Finance and Investor Relations with the respective monitoring of the Audit and Risks Committee. The process also includes the participation of the Internal Audit and the Whistleblower Channel, reporting to the Audit and Compliance Department, which reports to the Board of Directors and is supervised by the Audit and Risks Committee. For additional information regarding the responsibilities of Internal Controls and the Audit and Compliance Department, see item 5.1.c above.

c. if and how efficiently are the internal controls being supervised by the issuer's management, stating the position of the persons responsible for monitoring them

As part of the annual certification process of the internal controls environment, management promotes an evaluation of all controls with the effective participation of all the Executive Boards involved in the processes. Internal Audit validates the tests seeking control effectiveness.

At the end of the cycle, the executives responsible for the processes of all the Company's business areas and support areas, mapped on Sarbanes–Oxley controls and tests of adequacy, electronically sign to support the evaluation of the internal controls environment, as well as the disclosure of the financial statements.

In addition, the Audit and Risk Committee supervises the internal control assessment process carried out by Management, Internal Audit and Independent Auditors, through periodic meetings to submit the results of the work of the Financial Reporting and Internal Controls department and respective remediation plans established by those responsible for the processes.

d. deficiencies and recommendations on internal controls contained in the detailed report prepared and sent to the issuer by the independent auditor, under the terms of the regulations issued by the CVM that deal with the registration and exercise of the independent audit activity

Management assessed the effectiveness of Vale's internal controls related to financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and determined that the internal controls provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reports and the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements and are deemed effective.

The internal control environment was audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Independent Auditors, an independent auditing firm, in accordance with the criteria set forth in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework – 2013* document issued by COSO. In their evaluation, no significant deficiencies were identified.

e. comments of the officers on the deficiencies identified in the detailed report prepared by the independent auditor and on the corrective actions taken

As outlined in item (d) above, the independent auditors did not identify any significant deficiencies. However, the members of the Company's Executive Committee assessed the other recommendations reported by the independent auditor and based on their relevance, probability, and potential magnitude, determined that the action plans established for these deficiencies are suitable for the proper implementation of the recommendations.

5.3. Integrity Program

a. whether the issuer has rules, policies, procedures or practices aimed at preventing, detecting and remedying deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts committed against the public administration, identifying, if so:

i. the main integrity mechanisms and procedures adopted and their adequacy to the profile and risks identified by the issuer, informing how often the risks are reassessed and the policies, procedures and practices are adapted

The Vale Ethics & Compliance Program ("Program") has seven key pillars: (1) Governance; (2) Guidelines; (3) Communication and Training; (4) Risk Analysis; (5) Monitoring and Control; (6) Whistleblower Channel; and (7) Consequence Management. The Audit and Compliance Department, which includes the areas of Corporate Integrity and Whistleblower Channel, is responsible for the Program.

Vale's Code of Conduct (accessible at <https://www.vale.com/codigo-de-conduta>) serves as the primary document of Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program. The Code of Conduct translates the Company's purpose and values into actionable ethical principles that all Vale employees and administrators must adhere to. New employees and administrators sign the Code of Conduct upon joining the company. All employees also periodically reaffirm their commitment to ethical conduct. Moreover, the Company aims to collaborate with suppliers, customers, and other partners who are dedicated to operating their businesses responsibly and ethically, in accordance with Vale's Third-Party Conduct Principles.

Vale has zero tolerance for corruption and bribery. The guidelines of the Ethics & Compliance Program include the anti-corruption rules, which are mechanisms designed to ensure compliance with all applicable anti-corruption laws, including the Brazilian Anti-Corruption Law (Law nº. 12.846/2013), the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), and local laws of each country in which it operates. These rules are defined in the Global Anti-Corruption Policy and detailed in the internal document Global Anti-Corruption Manual.

Both the Code of Conduct and the Anti-Corruption Policy must be revised at least once every five years, or upon demand, as established in the Policy for the Preparation and Publication of Corporate Policies.

The Monitoring & Control pillar monitors the Company's adherence to the guidelines of the Ethics & Compliance Program. In addition, Vale has a Whistleblower Channel that can be used by any person, inside or outside the Company, to report a case of suspicion or violation of the Code of Conduct.

More information about the Ethics & Compliance Program and its guidelines are available on the Company's website (<https://vale.com/pt/esg/etica-e-compliance>).

ii. The organizational structures involved in monitoring the functioning and efficiency of internal integrity mechanisms and procedures, including their roles, formal approval of their creation, the issuer's bodies they report to, and any mechanisms for ensuring the independence of their leaders.

The Audit and Compliance Department, formally established and approved by the Company's Board of Directors in 2020, oversees Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program. This department collaborates with the Conduct and Integrity Committee, is supervised by the Audit and Risk Committee, and reports directly to Vale's Board of Directors. The Company's organizational structure ensures the autonomy and independence necessary for the Audit and Compliance Department to manage Internal Audit, the Whistleblower Channel, and Corporate Integrity.

The Statutory Audit and Risk Committee is a body formally established and approved by the Company's Board of Directors in 2020, initially as the Audit Committee. The Committee reports to the Board of Directors with operational autonomy and budget allocation. It is composed of 3 to 5 members, all independent directors of the Company, as required by the Novo Mercado Regulation of B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("Novo Mercado Regulation"), in addition to being governed by Vale's Bylaws. At least one member must have recognized experience in corporate accounting matters, as per applicable regulations, and will be titled Financial Expert upon appointment. Among its responsibilities are: (i) recommending the adoption of policies whereby complaints and allegations involving administrators and leaders who report directly to the Company's President, members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Board, Advisory Committees of the Board, and leaders who report directly to the Director of Audit and

Compliance, are immediately informed to the Committee after preliminary investigation by the Director of Audit and Compliance; and (ii) providing opinions on the development of procedures to ensure the effectiveness of consequence management conducted by the Company, including the adequacy and revision of the proposed Conduct Deviation Management Policy by the Director of Audit and Compliance.

The Conduct and Integrity Committee is a collegiate body established by the Board of Directors to promote Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program and adherence to the ethical principles of Vale's Code of Conduct, supporting management in the development and revision of guidelines and guidance on consequences applied to ethical conduct violations, ensuring fair and equitable treatment. It is composed of 5 members: the Director of Audit and Compliance, the Executive Vice President of People, the Executive Vice President of Corporate and Institutional Affairs, the Director of Corporate Integrity, and since 2021, an external member without conflicts of interest with Vale or its subsidiaries or affiliates, and with knowledge compatible with the objectives of this Committee. Additionally, the internal regulations of this committee describe mechanisms to avoid conflicts of interest among its members. Among the responsibilities and duties of this Committee, the following stand out: (i) overseeing the application of Vale's Code of Conduct and related policies, procedures, and guidelines (which collectively form the "Vale Ethics & Compliance Program"); (ii) monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program and proposing improvements; (iii) guiding corporate integrity regarding the interpretation of the guidelines and rules of Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program; (iv) tracking the performance of the Whistleblower Channel and the application of the Conduct Deviation Management Policy; (v) recommending to the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, and its advisory committees in cases of discrepancies in the application of the Conduct Deviation Management Policy; (vi) supporting the Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, and its advisory committees in reviewing Vale's Conduct Deviation Management Policy.

iii. if the issuer has a formally approved code of ethics or conduct, indicating:

- **if it applies to all managers, tax advisors, board members and employees and also covers third parties, such as suppliers, service providers, brokers and associates**

The Code of Conduct is approved by the Board of Directors and is part of Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program, which is monitored by the Audit and Risks Committee, the Conduct and Integrity Committee and the Audit and Compliance Department.

The Code of Conduct applies to Vale and its subsidiaries, in Brazil or in other countries, employees, managers, interns, suppliers and any person who acts on behalf of Vale or its subsidiaries. At the same time, Vale seeks to encourage the adoption of the principles of the Code of Conduct in all companies in which it has a shareholding interest.

The Principles of Conduct for Third Parties are also part of Vale's Ethics & Compliance Program guidelines, which complement the Code of Conduct, explaining how the Company implements its values in its relationship with third parties, including suppliers, customers and other types of partners.

- **the penalties applicable in the event of a breach of the code or other standards relating to the matter, identifying the document where such penalties are foreseen**

When any principle of Vale's Code of Conduct is not followed, there is a misconduct. This action will have consequences for those responsible, in order to discourage this type of practice and its negative impacts.

Vale's Consequence Management Policy establishes the guidelines that characterize a misconduct, the expected consequences for each level of severity and the roles and responsibilities of each party involved in the consequence management process.

The application of disciplinary measures is conducted in an equitable manner, in accordance with local legislation and with the appropriate terms of collective bargaining agreements. Misconduct is classified as very light, light, medium, high or very high severity. The classification of misconduct determines what type of disciplinary action should be applied. Disciplinary measures provided for in Vale's Consequence Management Policy include verbal warning, written warning, re-conduction of training, suspension, removal, dismissal, among others.

Vale's Consequence Management Policy is available on the Company's website (<https://vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos>).

- **body that approved the code, date of approval and, if the issuer discloses the code of conduct, locations on the World Wide web where the document can be consulted**

Vale's Code of Conduct is a document that unfolds the Company's purpose and values into ethical principles, which must be practiced by all Vale's employees and managers.

The latest version of the Code of Conduct was approved on November 12, 2020 by Vale's Board of Directors and is available on the Company's website (<https://www.vale.com/codigo-de-conduta>), as well as on the CVM website (<https://www.gov.br/cvm/pt-br>).

b. if the issuer has a whistleblower channel, indicating, if so:

▪ **if the whistleblower channel is internal or if is in handle by third parties**

Vale has a Whistleblower Channel, which is one of the seven pillars of the Ethics & Compliance Program. The Whistleblower Channel area is independent and autonomous, reports to the Board of Directors through the Audit and Compliance Department and is supervised by the Audit and Risks Committee. The Whistleblower Channel is responsible for investigating the complaints and for directing the complaints received. The receipt of complaints is done via an outsourced and independent company. Reports received are investigated by the internal team at Vale's Whistleblower Channel.

▪ **if the channel is open to receive third-party complaints or if it receives complaints from employees only**

Any person, inside or outside the Company, who wishes to report a case of suspected or effective misconduct, must use Vale's Whistleblower Channel.

▪ **if there are mechanisms for anonymity and protection mechanisms for whistleblowers in good faith**

As provided in the Code of Conduct, under no circumstances will there be a breach of confidentiality, intimidation or retaliation against the complainant. The Whistleblower Channel guarantees all the conditions for a report to be investigated independently. In addition, the Whistleblower Channel is structured to guarantee absolute secrecy, protecting the complainant's anonymity and preserving the information so that a fair investigation can take place.

▪ **body of the issuer responsible for the investigation of complaints**

The person in charge of the Whistleblowing Channel area centralizes the investigation of complaints and, when necessary, uses the support of other lines of defense in the company for a timely investigation. The person responsible for the Whistleblowing Channel reports directly to the Chief Audit and Compliance Officer, who is supervised by the Audit and Risks Committee and reports to the Board of Directors.

The Whistleblower Channel department issues periodic reports on the outcome of the investigations, which is shared with the Conduct and Integrity Committee, the Audit and Risks Committee, the Board of Directors and the Audit Board, recording the evidence obtained for the reported situations, as well as the appropriate actions for the resolution of improprieties. The main data related to the Whistleblower Channel are available in the Annual Report of the Ethics & Compliance Program published on the Company's website (<https://vale.com/pt/esg/etica-e-compliance>).

Information about internal and external claims regarding the Code of Conduct and improvements made as a result of the complaints

In 2024, Vale's Whistleblower Channel received 10,281 reports. Throughout the year, 9,986 records were closed, with (i) 13% being inquiries and reports that were not investigated due to lack of information or relevance to the scope of the Whistleblower Channel, (ii) 32% being complaints directed to the responsible areas for proper handling, and (iii) 55% being denunciations that led to investigations. Of all denunciations that resulted in investigations, more than half (54%) confirmed violations of Vale's Code of Conduct. This number of reports represents a growth of approximately 19% compared to 2023. The reports processed by the Whistleblower Channel trigger corrective action plans. In 2024, 3,978 corrective actions and disciplinary measures were implemented, including 298 termination actions. In addition to terminations, measures included contractor demobilization, feedback, warnings, suspensions, process reviews, and other actions.

For more information about Vale's Whistleblower Channel and actions to promote a culture of ethics and integrity within the company, please refer to the Annual Report of the Ethics & Compliance Program, available on the Company's website (<https://vale.com/pt/esg/etica-e-compliance>).

c. number of cases confirmed of deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts in the last three (3) fiscal years committed against the public administration and corrective measures adopted

No deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal acts committed against the public administration were identified in the last 3 fiscal years.

d. if the issuer does not have rules, policies, procedures or practices aimed at the prevention, detection and remediation of deviations, fraud, irregularities and illegal practices against public administration, to identify the reasons why the issuer has not adopted controls in this regard

Not applicable.

5.4. Significant Changes

Risks related to the failure of a dam or other geotechnical structure

To mitigate the risks associated with upstream raised tailings dams, as of the current date, Vale has completed approximately 57% of the decommissioning plan. The complete elimination of all dams under the upstream tailings dam decommissioning program is expected to be achieved by 2035, considering the technical characteristics of the dams, such as the volumes of tailings they contain. Implementing the decommissioning plan will require substantial expenditures, and the decommissioning process is expected to be time-consuming. As of December 31, 2024, the provision for completing the decommissioning plan for these structures was R\$13.706 million, and additional provisions may be established because of adjustments to the decommissioning projects.

About the risk management program for dams and EARs (*Estruturas de Armazenamento de Rejeitos* - Tailings Storage Structures), The Company highlight the implementation of the Tailings and Dams Management System ("TDMS"), which aims to establish processes and standards in line with the best international practices. Among these practices, the Engineer of Record ("EoR") stands out, which was implemented in all EARs, as well as the ITRBs (Independent Tailings Review Boards) implemented in 2021. The company's dams are subject to routine monitoring and receive appropriate oversight from competent public authorities. Furthermore, continuous monitoring of its main dams is conducted 24 hours a day by the three Geotechnical Monitoring Centers, which employ advanced technologies such as satellites and artificial intelligence.

Another important process that took place throughout 2021 and 2022 was the progress in Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis (HIRA). HIRAs were prioritized for tailings dams classified as "extreme" and "very high" consequences, and their respective critical controls were defined. In 2023 and 2024, the focus has been on Hazard Identification and Risks Analysis ("HIRA") in extraction sites, piles and slopes.

Risks related to legal proceedings and investigations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business

In November 2024, Samarco and its shareholders, BHP Brasil and Vale, signed the Definitive Agreement, whereby Samarco remains primarily responsible for fulfilling the reparation and financial obligations, as well as for the transition of certain programs previously managed by Fundação Renova. If Samarco is unable to finance its obligations under the agreement, as shareholders of Samarco, Vale will be required to contribute to the financing of 50% of these obligations, equivalent to its equity interest in company.

For information on related risks, see item 4.1 (a): "Legal proceedings and investigations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business."

Risks related to the Economic Sectors in which the Company operates

For information on the risks related to the economic sectors in which the Company operates, see item 4.1.(g): Geopolitical tensions and military hostilities, including ongoing military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, and economic sanctions and/or disruptions to regional or global supply chains as a result of such conflicts, may adversely impact the Company's business.

5.5. Other relevant information

Insurance

Vale contracts a range of insurance policies, including: (i) operational risk insurance; (ii) engineering risk insurance (projects); (iii) credit risk insurance; (iv) civil liability insurance; and (v) life insurance for its employees. The coverage of these policies, similar to those used by large mining companies, is contracted in line with the Company's defined objectives, corporate risk management practices, and the constraints imposed by global insurance and reinsurance markets. Insurance management is conducted with multidisciplinary support from the Company's operational areas. Among its insurance management tools, Vale may utilize a captive reinsurer, enabling the retention of part of the risk, the procurement of insurance on competitive terms, as well as direct access to major international insurance and reinsurance markets and diversification of counterparties.

6. Control and economic group

6.1./6.2. Shareholding position

Shareholder					
CPF/CNPJ	Nationality / Brazilian state	Party in shareholders' agreement	Controlling shareholder	Date of last alteration	
Shareholder residing abroad	Legal Representative / Agent		Legal personality	CPF/CNPJ	
Number of common shares	Common shares %	Number of preferred shares	Preferred shares %	Total shares number	Total shares %
Blackrock, Inc.					
00.000.000/0000-00	United States	No	No	04/30/2025	
Yes	Blackrock, Inc.		Legal entity	00.000.000/0000-00	
239,639,591	5.280%	0	0.000%	239,639,591	5.280%
Federal Government					
00.394.460/0001-41	Brazil	No	No	04/30/2025	
No	Federal Government		Legal entity	00.394.460/0001-41	
0	0.000%	12	100.000%	12	0.000%
Share class: Preferred Class E					
Mitsui & Co., Ltd					
05.466.338/0001-57	Japan	No	No	04/30/2025	
Yes	Mitsui & Co. (Brasil) S.A.		Legal entity	61.139.697/0001-70	
286,347,055	6.309%	0	0.000%	286,347,055	6.309%
Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil					
33.754.482/0001-24	Brazil	Legal entity	No	04/30/2025	
No	Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil		Legal entity	33.754.482/0001-24	
394,947,682	8.701%	0	0.000%	394,947,682	8.701%
Treasury shares					
270,228,793	5.953%	0	0.000%	270,228,793	5.953%
Others					
3,347,844,447	73.757%	0	0.000%	3,347,844,447	73.757%
Total					
4,539,007,568	100.000%	12	100.000%	4,539,007,580	100.000%

6.3. Capital distribution

Date of last alteration	04/30/2025
Number of individual shareholders	932,566
Number of corporate shareholders	15,779
Number of institutional investors	1,419

d. number of shares in circulation, by class and type

Outstanding shares correspond to all the issuer's shares, with the exception of shares held by the controlling shareholder, related persons, the issuer's managers and shares held in treasury.

	Units	Percentage
Number of common stock	4,267,772,018	94.024%
Number of preferred stock – Class E	12	100.000%
Total	4,267,772,030	94.024%

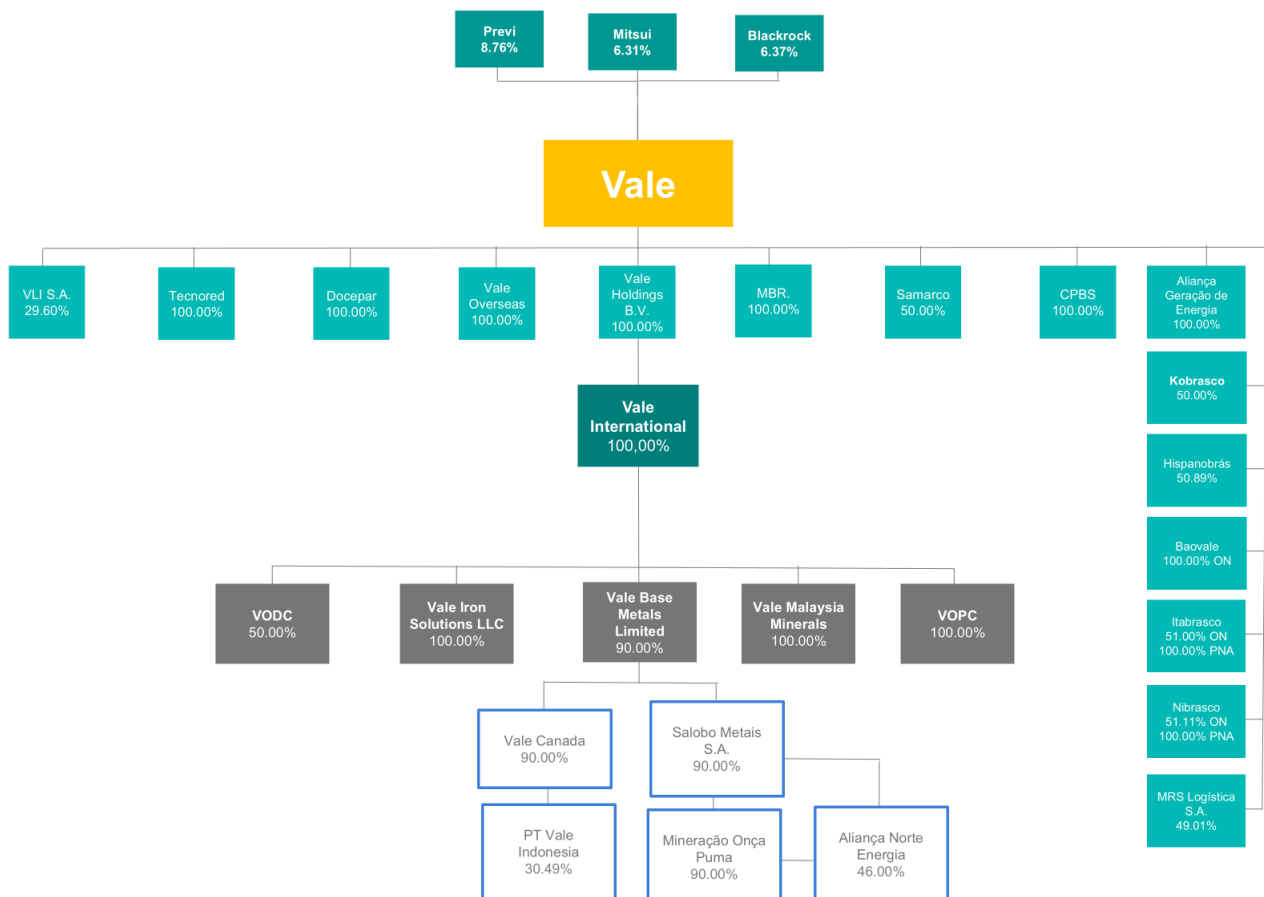
6.4. Ownership interest

	CNPJ	Issuer share	Location	Main activity/Business
Direct and indirect subsidiaries				
Aliança Geração de Energia S.A.	12.009.135/0001-05	100.00%	Brazil	Energy
Companhia Portuária da Baía de Sepetiba ("CPBS")	72.372.998/0001-66	100.00%	Brazil	Iron Ore
Docepar S.A.	33.147.364/0001-58	100.00%	Brazil	Financial
Minerações Brasileiras Reunidas S.A. ("MBR")	33.417.445/0001-20	100.00%	Brazil	Iron Ore
Salobo Metais S.A.	33.931.478/0001-94	90.00%	Brazil	Copper
Mineração Onça Puma S.A.	48.256.824/0001-53	90.00%	Brazil	Copper
Tecnored Desenvolvimento Tecnológico S.A. ("Tecnored")	31.605.512/0001-05	100.00%	Brazil	Iron Ore
Vale Base Metals Limited	00.000.000/0000-00	90.00%	England	Base Metals
Vale Holdings B.V.	00.000.000/0000-00	100.00%	Netherlands	Holding and research
Vale Canada Limited	00.000.000/0000-00	90.00%	Canada	Nickel
Vale Iron Solutions LLC	00.000.000/0000-00	100.00%	USA	Iron Ore
Vale International SA	00.000.000/0000-00	100.00%	Switzerland	Trading and holding
Vale Malaysia Minerals Sdn. Bhd.	00.000.000/0000-00	100.00%	Malaysia	Iron Ore
Vale Overseas	00.000.000/0000-00	100.00%	Cayman	Financial
Vale Oman Pelletizing Company LLC ("VOPC")	00.000.000/0000-00	100.00%	Oman	Pellet plant
Baovale Mineração S.A. ("Baovale")	04.660.182/0001-88	100.00%	Brazil	Iron Ore
Affiliates and joint ventures				
Aliança Norte Energia Participações S.A.	11.995.335/0001-03	46.00%	Brazil	Energy
Companhia Coreano-Brasileira de Pelotização ("Kobrásco")	33.931.494/0001-87	50.00%	Brazil	Pellet
Companhia Hispano-Brasileira de Pelotização ("Hispanobras")	27.240.092/0001-33	50.89%	Brazil	Pellet
Companhia Ítalo-Brasileira de Pelotização ("Italobrasco")	27.063.874/0001-44	51.00%	Brazil	Pellet

Companhia Nipo-Brasileira de Pelotização ("Nibrasco")	27.251.842/0001-72	51.11%	Brazil	Pellet
PT Vale Indonesia	00.000.000/0000-00	30.49%	Indonesia	Nickel
Samarco Mineração S.A. ("Samarco")	16.628.281/0001-61	50.00%	Brazil	Pellet
MRS Logística S.A.	01.417.222/0001-77	49.01%	Brazil	Logistic
Vale Oman Distribution Center LLC ("VODC")	00.000.000/0000-00	50.00%	Oman	Logistic and pellet
VLI S.A. ("VLI")	12.563.794/0001-80	29.60%	Brazil	Logistic
Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil S.A.	02.359.572/0004-30	15.00%	Brazil	Iron Ore and pellet

6.5. Organizational chart of shareholders and economic group

The table below presents the organization chart with the main direct and indirect shareholdings of Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company"), as well as its shareholders of the Company with a stake equal to or greater than 5% of a type or class of share.



a. all direct and indirect subsidiaries and, if the issuer desires, shareholders that own at least 5% of any class or type of share

With the expiration on November 9, 2020, of the shareholders' agreement between Litel Participações S.A. Bradespar S.A. Mitsui & Co. Ltd. BNDES Participações - BNDESPA and Litela Participações S.A. Vale no longer has controlling shareholders.

Shareholders with an interest equal to or greater than 5% are presented in items 6.1/6.2 and 6.5 of this reference Form.

b. issuer's main subsidiaries and affiliates

The Company's main subsidiaries and affiliates are presented in item 6.4 above the Reference Form.

c. stakes held by the issuer in group companies

Vale's holdings in group companies are presented in items 6.4 and 6.5 of this Reference Form.

d. group companies' stakes in the issuer

As of December 31, 2024, none of the group's companies held direct or indirect interests in the Company.

e. main companies under common control

For information on the Company's equity stakes, see item 6.4 of this Reference Form.

6.6. Other relevant information

Additional clarifications to item 6.3

In item 6.1/6.2, the number of shares is presented based on the information contained in Vale's share books.

The Company clarifies that it was not possible to identify the shareholders representing 2.18% of the total share capital of Vale and, it was not possible to categorize them as "individual shareholders," "corporate shareholders" or "institutional investors" in item 6.3. Thus, the number of shareholders listed in item 6.3 corresponds to 97.82% of the total share capital of Vale.

In item 6.3.c. (Number of institutional investors) the number of institutional investors regarding holding ADRs was considered exclusively the financial institution that deposits Vale's ADRs, Citibank N.A.

Additional clarifications to item 6.4

The Company clarifies that information is provided on companies considered relevant to the development of Vale's activities. The Company considers as a relevant entity any company, subsidiary, affiliate or joint venture whose activities, results, assets and liabilities may significantly impact the strategy, operations, financial performance and risk management of Vale and its subsidiaries.

7. Shareholders' meeting and management

7.1. Main characteristics of the issuer's management bodies and fiscal council

a. Main characteristics of the policies for nominating and filling positions, if any, and, if the issuer discloses it, locations on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted

The Company's governance structure is composed of the Board of Directors, Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors, Fiscal Council, and the Executive Committee.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company") is composed of 13 (thirteen) effective members, elected by the Shareholders' Meeting for a unified term of 2 years, re-election being allowed. In case of vacancy or impediment of a member of the Board of Directors, the remaining members may appoint a substitute who shall hold the position until the next Shareholders' Meeting.

Shareholders vote to elect individual members of the Board of Directors (instead of voting on a slate of candidates) and directly elect the Board's Chairman and Vice-Chairman being certain that the Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors cannot hold the position of Chairman of the Statutory Board of Executive Officers, a body named as the "Executive Committee" at Vale.

As provided in the Company's Bylaws, the Company's employees elect, by direct vote, a member of the Board of Directors and his alternate. The process is conducted by a Bipartite Electoral Board composed of representatives of the Company and the unions, created especially for this purpose and the election is approved at the Ordinary General Meeting.

The Nomination and Governance Committee ("CIG") advises the Company's Board of Directors in the process of appointing the other members of the Board of Directors. The result of the CIG's main discussions and recommendations, including (i) the number of seats, (ii) the profile of candidates that best meets the needs of the Company, observing the Directors Policy which, among other matters, deals with the issue of nomination, and (iii) the proposal of candidates compose the Board of Directors are presented to the Board of Directors in the form of its final report and, if approved, is submitted to the General Meeting, in accordance with the Bylaws.

The Bylaws establish that at least 7 (seven) members of the Board of Directors shall be independent directors. Independent members are those who qualify according to the terms of the Novo Mercado Regulations of B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão ("B3"), CVM Resolution No. 59/2021, as amended by CVM Resolution No. 168/2022 ("Resolution No. 59"), the Company's Bylaws and Directors Policy.

Vale's Bylaws provide for that, in addition to the regulatory demands, to be considered independent, a director cannot (i) hold a direct or indirect participation of more than 5% of the Company's capital stock or have any formal or declared relationship with any shareholder holding it; or (ii) have served, whether consecutively or not, 5 or more terms, or 10 years as a director of the Company.

The Board of Directors must express its opinion on whether the candidates meet the independence criteria. The characterization of the nominee as an independent director shall be resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting that elects him/her.

The Directors' Policy establishes that nominations for members of the Board of Directors must comply with the best corporate governance practices, aiming for diversity and complementarity of knowledge and experience, skills, abilities and profiles, considering cultural aspects, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability and/or race and ethnicity. In addition, the following minimum qualifications must be met, in addition to those provided for in the Bylaws and applicable legislation: (i) be aligned with Vale's purpose and key behaviors, as well as with its Code of Conduct; (ii) have no conflicting interest of a structural nature with the Company, nor hold positions in companies that may be considered competitors in the market, except in the case of dismissal. (iii) have an unblemished reputation; (iv) have the skills and knowledge to perform the function, in line with any skills matrix, where applicable; (v) have time available to adequately perform the function, and limitation assumptions may be defined for simultaneous positions in other companies; and (vi) have not held an elective mandate in the Executive or Legislative Branch during the 3 years prior to appointment.

In addition to the above guidelines, the appointment of members to the Board of Directors should consider the Board of Directors' Critical Skills Matrix, which consolidates the set of skills desirable for the board. The Board of Directors must provide feedback on the alignment of candidates with the desired profile.

In the case of re-election, the CIG must take into account the results of the most recent evaluations and the member's progress in relation to the recommendation, their attendance at meetings (whose minimum percentage is 75%, except in the case of medical leave), and their independence or adherence to the minimum qualifications mentioned above.

The Bylaws also provide for the activity of Lead Independent Director ("LID") to act in engagement with shareholders, always aligned with the Investor Relations area, as well as in support of the President of the Board of Directors and mediation between him and other counselors. The Internal Regulations of the Board of Directors regulate the responsibilities of the LID, within these limits. Currently the President of the Board of Directors is a non-independent director, and the elected independent members appointed an independent director to act as LID. Even in cases where the President is an independent director, the Board of Directors may make such an appointment.

For further information on the identification and evaluation of candidates for the Board of Directors, please refer to the Directors Policy, which is available for reference on the *websites* of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and of the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos>).

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, the statutory body for the ordinary management and representation of the Company, is made up of 6 (six) to 11 (eleven) members, and is currently made up of 6 (six) members, elected by the Board of Directors, with a 3-year term of office, with re-election permitted. The members of the Executive Committee (Chairman and Executive Vice-Chairmen) are appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors at any time.

The same minimum qualifications apply to the members of the Executive Committee as for the Board of Directors.

The general procedures for the succession of the President are regulated by the Directors Policy that, in this sense, provides that, the succession process must be initiated between 6 and 4 months before the end of the President's term of office. If the start of the succession process is deliberated, the Board shall hire an international standard company with renowned expertise in the selection of global executives, which shall conduct widespread research among the executives in the market, taking in consideration the general guidelines established in the Directors Policy and the definition of the attributes and profile necessary to cope with the strategy and challenges of the Company. The President will be selected among the names proposed on a triple list prepared by the company for the selection of executives.

The selection and nomination of candidates for the positions of Executive Vice Presidents is carried out by the President, with the support of the Executive Vice Presidency of People, considering the names of potential internal candidates mapped out in the Company's Directors Policy.

The People and Compensation Committee ("CPR") is responsible to conduct the succession process and recommend to the Board of Directors (i) the appointment of the President of the Company and, by recommendation of the later, the other members of the Executive Committee; (ii) the succession plan of the Executive Committee, including their successors, taking into account the experiences and knowledge desirable for such positions, to allow the Company to accomplish its purposes and face its challenges, being the Committee equally responsible to monitor initiatives for the formation of leaderships; and (iii) hire external specialists to assist in the performance of these functions.

For more information on the identification and evaluation of candidates for members of the Executive Committee and on the President's succession, see the Directors Policy, which is available for consultation on the CVM websites (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos>).

Advisory Committees

The Advisory Committees support the Board of Directors' specialties in order to provide greater efficiency and quality to the collegiate decisions. Pursuant to the Company's Bylaws, the members of the Advisory Committees shall have experience and technical capacity regarding the matters under the responsibility of the Committee in which they participate.

Additionally, the Bylaws provide for that such Committees shall be composed exclusively of members of the Board of Directors and, therefore, the same requirements contained in the Directors Policy mentioned in the item "Board of Directors" above shall apply to them. In addition, the Advisory Committees will have at last 3 (three) members, and the composition rules of each Committee are regulated by the respective Internal Regulations, which are available for reference at <https://vale.com/pt/esg/lideranca#advisory-committees>.

The selection and nomination of candidates for the Committees is carried out by the CIG, which recommends to the Board of Directors the desirable profile of candidates that best suits the Company's needs, in accordance with criteria and guidelines set forth in the internal policies and rules on the subject.

Regarding the members of the Audit and Risk Committee, the Bylaws and the Internal Regulations of this committee establish the following requirements: (i) its members must be independent Audit Committee Members of the Company, provided the independency criteria set forth in the applicable legislation and in the Internal Regulation of the entity are followed; (ii) at least one member must have recognized experience on corporate accounting matters (financial specialist), in the terms of the applicable legislation.

It is forbidden for a member of the Audit and Risk Committee to be: (i) Or have been in the last five years, director or employee of Vale, its parent company, subsidiary, affiliate or society under common control,

whether directly or indirectly; or partners, responsible technicians or members of the work team of the Vale independent auditor; (ii) Spouse, relative in a straight line or collateral line, up to the third degree, and by affinity, up to the second degree, of the people referred to in the item above; (iii) Direct or indirect controlling shareholder of Vale; and (iv) Person who has their exercise of vote in the Committee meetings linked by a shareholders' agreement that has matters related to Vale as its object.

For further information on the identification and evaluation of candidates for Advisory Committee members, please refer to the Directors Policy and the Internal Regulations of the Committees, which are available for reference on the websites of the CVM (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos> and <https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/lideranca#advisory-committees>).

Fiscal Council

The Fiscal Council is composed by 3 (three) to 5 (five) members, and the respective alternates, who are elected by the Company's General Meeting for terms of office ending at the first Annual Shareholders' Meeting following the election, and they may be re-elected.

Brazilian law requires that members of a Fiscal council (i) must be residents of the country and graduates of a university course or who have exercised, for at least 3 years, the position of business administrator or fiscal advisor; (ii) cannot hold a position as a member of the Board of Directors, Fiscal council or advisory committee of any company that competes with Vale or has an interest conflicting with Vale, unless compliance with this requirement is expressly waived by shareholder vote, (iii) cannot be an employee or member of senior management or the Board of Directors of Vale or its subsidiaries or affiliates, or (iv) cannot be a spouse or relative up to the third degree, by affinity or consanguinity, of an officer of Vale.

The Internal Regulations of the Fiscal council are available for reference on the websites of the CVM (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/lideranca#fiscal-council>).

b. If there are mechanisms for evaluating the performance, and, if so, indicate:

	Board of Directors	Advisory Committees	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council
i. frequency of performance evaluations	Annual			
i. scope of performance evaluations	<p>The Board of Directors, as a collective body, conducts an effective evaluation process with the assistance of the CIG and support from specialized and independent external advisory services. In this context, the Board of Directors is evaluated individually by its directors, and the consolidated results of the evaluations are brought to the attention of the collective body, with the aim of identifying opportunities for continuous improvement of its governance and performance.</p> <p>The most recent evaluation process, initiated at the end of 2023 and concluded in the first quarter of 2024, involved the participation of the Directors and members of the Company's Executive Committee. This provided a comprehensive view of the priorities to be addressed for the evolution of governance and optimization of the Vale Board's performance, aligned with the highest standards compatible with a global corporation.</p>	<p>The Advisory Committees for the Board of Directors, as collective bodies, are evaluated individually by their own members, by the members of the Board of Directors, and by the members of the Executive Committee with whom they have the most interaction. The consolidated results of the evaluations are brought to the attention of the Board of Directors, with the aim of identifying opportunities for continuous improvement in the performance of the Committees.</p> <p>The most recent evaluation process, initiated at the end of 2023 and concluded in the first quarter of 2024, involved the participation of the members of the respective Committees and other members of the Board of Directors, providing an expanded view of opportunities for continuous improvement.</p> <p>The CIG, in accordance with its Internal Regulations, assists in conducting the performance evaluation process of the Advisory Committees.</p>	<p>The members of the Executive Committee, including the Chairman, are evaluated individually in a formal process conducted by the Board of Directors, with the support of the CPR, in light of the key behaviors defined for the Company's leadership, and has a broad concept (360°)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the Chairman: self-evaluation and evaluation by subordinates and members of the Board of Directors; and • For Executive Vice Presidents: self-evaluation, peer evaluation, and evaluation by the Chairman, and starting in 2025, evaluation by subordinates. <p>For the consolidation of the evaluations, the average of the scores assigned by each group (subordinates, peers, and members of the Board of Directors) is calculated. The final recommendation for the Vice Presidents is made by the Chairman.</p> <p>The final evaluations for all (Chairman and Vice Presidents) are defined in a Board of Directors meeting."</p>	<p>The Fiscal Council conducts a self-evaluation of its performance as a collective body, as provided for in its Internal Regulations.</p>
ii. methodology adopted in performance evaluations	<p>The methodology adopted in the process for evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Committees is based on assumptions considered in previous evaluation processes, for better comparability and evolution of results, and improvements based on national and international benchmark surveys, governance practices and Vale's business context have also been incorporated.</p> <p>The process included the review of the evaluation questionnaire adopted in previous years to allow an even more comprehensive view of the challenges and opportunities for improving the effectiveness of the Board of Directors and Advisory Committees, with the implementation of specific questionnaires to evaluate each of the Advisory Committees additionally.</p> <p>In addition to the answers to the questionnaires, the evaluation process also includes individual interviews with the members of the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committees and the Executive Committee.</p>		<p>The process of evaluating the individual performance of the members of the Executive Committee is conducted entirely online and anonymously. Each evaluation criterion is scored and includes open fields for additional comments.</p> <p>The results of the evaluations are shared with the members of the CPR and, subsequently, submitted for final resolution at a meeting of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>Starting in 2025, a mid-year review will be included to provide qualitative</p>	<p>The process is carried out with the support of the Corporate Governance Board. The members of the Fiscal council receive a questionnaire and individually evaluate all the work carried out by the Fiscal council, as a collective body, according to the criteria detailed below. The Corporate Governance Board, in turn, consolidates the grades and shares the final averages with the Fiscal Council.</p>

	Board of Directors	Advisory Committees	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council
	The most recent evaluation process, concluded in 2024, was conducted by specialized external consultancy, independently, and the consolidated results of the evaluation were presented to the Board of Directors and the respective Committees.		<p>feedforward to executives, further enhancing the process's effectiveness.</p> <p>As a consequence of the evaluations, the Company has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of the Performance Behavioral Factor ("FCD") on an individual and discretionary basis, based on the scores obtained in the evaluations. The FCD has a direct impact on the annual bonus and can leverage or reduce the amount to be paid based on the performance presented by the executive during the year; and • Individual actions of meritocracy and differentiation, which can be implemented for members of the Executive Committee who perform better, with a direct impact on their compensation (pay for performance). <p>After completing the evaluation process and its consequences/outputs, each executive receives the appropriate feedback.</p>	
ii. main criteria used in performance evaluations	<p>Within the scope of the evaluation of the Board of Directors, as a collective body, the following aspects are addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfillment of the mandate; • Composition and Structure; • Support Processes and Structure; • Dynamics and Effectiveness; and • Contributions. 	<p>In the context of evaluating the Advisory Committees, the focus of the evaluation is to assess issues related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of the mandate; • Composition and Contributions; and • Dynamics and Effectiveness. 	<p>The individual performance evaluation process is carried out based on the key behaviors defined for the Company's leadership, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obsession with safety and risk management; • Open and transparent dialogue; Empowerment with commitment; • Responsibility for the whole and collaboration; and • Active listening and engagement with society. <p>Starting in 2025, in addition to the five mentioned behaviors, aspects related to succession planning for key positions and the results related to significant deliverables established for the year will also be included.</p>	<p>In the evaluation process, issues regarding (i) responsibilities; (ii) supervision and interaction with management, internal and external auditors, and the ombudsman; (iii) parameters involving financial statements, risks, internal controls, and compliance; (iv) training and development of the members of the Fiscal Council, its composition, and dynamics; and (v) other issues that impact the functioning of the body are taken into account.</p>
iii. whether external consulting or advisory services have been hired	As in previous processes, a specialized and independent external consulting firm has been hired to conduct the evaluation process of the Board of Directors and Advisory Committees.		There is none.	

c. Rules for identifying and handling conflicts of interest

The Company's Related Parties Transactions and Conflict of Interest Policy ("Related Parties Transactions Policy") establishes guidelines and principles to ensure that transactions with related parties and other situations with potential conflict of interest involving Vale, its subsidiaries or Reference Shareholders (as defined in the Related Parties Transactions Policy) are conducted under commutative conditions, observing market conditions, in line with current legislation and with the best corporate governance practices, including the exclusion from participating in the decision-making process of any persons with potentially conflicting interests, thus ensuring transparency and full respect for the Company's interests.

Pursuant to the Related Parties Transactions Policy, there is a conflict of interest when someone acts for their own benefit, or for the benefit of family members, close relatives, shareholders or government officials, regardless of whether the Company benefits or is harmed.

The identification of related conflicting parties is done by receiving the annual questionnaire for identifying related conflicting parties from key management personnel, which must be completed and answered annually by the managers and reference shareholders.

To assess transactions with a potential conflict of interest, at least the following factors are analyzed, among others deemed relevant for the analysis of the specific transaction: (i) reasons why the transaction should be considered to be at arm's length or provides for adequate compensation and meets market conditions; (ii) the results of the competitive process carried out by the proposing/requesting area; (iii) whether there are clearly demonstrable reasons, from the point of view of the Company's business, for entering into the transaction with the related party; (iv) whether the transaction will be entered into on terms at least equally favorable to the Company compared to those generally available in the market or those offered to/or by a third party unrelated to the Company, under equivalent circumstances; (v) the results of evaluations carried out or opinions issued by a specialized and independent company, if any; (vi) whether the transaction involves any reputational risk to the Company; (vii) whether the transaction with a related party will not violate restrictions contained in the Company's contracts; (viii) detailed analysis of the measures taken and procedures adopted to guarantee the commutativity of the transaction; e (ix) the reasons for entering into the transaction with the related party and not with third parties.

Any person involved in the process of hiring, evaluating, or approving the transaction, who has a potential conflict of interest with the decision to be taken, must declare himself/herself impeded.

The shareholder or representative of the shareholder, member of Vale's Board of Directors, an Advisory Committee or Executive Committee who is in a situation of conflict of interest shall express it immediately. If he/she fails to do so, someone else may express the conflict.

As soon as the conflict of interest has been identified in relation to a specific topic, the Vale shareholder or representative the shareholder involved has access only to the documents or information on the matter disclosed to the market, pursuant to the legislation in force, and shall leave, including physically, the discussions, without neglecting their legal duties.

Similarly, as soon as a conflict of interest is identified in relation to a specific topic, the member of the Board of Directors, of the Advisory Committee or of the Executive Committee involved, must not receive any document or information on the matter and must distance himself, including physically, from the discussions, without neglecting their legal duties. The manifestation of conflict of interests, the abstention and the temporary removal of such a manager must be recorded in the minutes.

The Chairman of the Shareholders' Meeting, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer of Vale or the Committee Coordinator shall not compute any vote cast in conflict of interests, as may be the case, at a Shareholders' Meeting or meeting of a management body.

Failure to comply with the guidelines and the provisions of the Related-Party Transactions Policy results in the adoption of measures provided for in the Company's Code of Conduct.

For further information on conflict of interests, please refer to the Related-Party Transactions Policy and, regarding sanctions, refer to the Code of Conduct, both available for reference on the websites of the CVM (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos>).

d. per body

i. total number of members, grouped by self-declared gender identity

Administrative body	Female	Male	Non binary	Other	Prefers not to answer
Executive Committee	-	6	-	-	-
Board of Directors - Effective	3	10	-	-	-
Board of Directors - Substitute	-	1	-	-	-
Fiscal Council - Effective	1	4	-	-	-
Fiscal Council - Substitute	3	2	-	-	-
Total = 30	7	23	-	-	-

ii. total number of members, grouped by self-declared color or race identity

Administrative body	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous	Other	Prefers not to answer
Executive Committee	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Directors - Effective	2	9	1	1	-	-	-
Board of Directors - Substitute	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fiscal Council - Effective	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Council - Substitute	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Total = 30	2	24	2	2	-	-	-

iii. total number of people with disabilities, characterized in accordance with applicable legislation

Administrative body	People with disabilities	People without disabilities	Prefers not to answer
Executive Committee	-	6	-
Board of Directors - Effective	-	13	-
Board of Directors - Substantive	-	1	-
Fiscal Council - Effective	-	5	-
Fiscal Council - Substitute	-	5	-
Total = 30	-	30	-

iv. Total number of members grouped by other diversity attributes deemed relevant by the issuer.

All relevant diversity attributes are shown in items 7.1.d.i, 7.1.d.ii and 7.1.d.iii.

e. if any, specific objectives that the issuer has regarding gender, color or race diversity or other attributes among the members of its management bodies and its Fiscal council

As of the date of this Reference Form, Vale has no specific objectives regarding diversity among the members of its management bodies and its Fiscal council.

f. role of management bodies in assessing, managing and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities

The Board of Directors is the highest governance body for the issue of climate change, and this body is responsible for approving the Company's Global Policy on Climate Change. Additionally, the Sustainability Committee assists the Board of Directors in topics related to sustainability, including climate change.

The Executive Vice-Presidency for Sustainability is responsible for proposing plans, projects and targets on climate change for approval by the Executive Committee, as well as implementing the general policies and guidelines established by the Board of Directors. It is also responsible for evaluating, monitoring and communicating to the Board of Directors the performance, risks and opportunities for Vale in relation to climate change.

Since 2019, the Low Carbon Forum has enabled a monthly monitoring of the Company's performance in relation to the climate agenda, with the quarterly presence of the Chief Executive Officer.

Vale uses a risk matrix considering the severity and probability of each occurrence. In the case of climate change-related risks, Vale has developed specific analysis methodologies divided into impacts resulting from the transition to a low-carbon economy and physical impacts, in line with the guidelines of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures – TCFD, which has been part of the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures since 2023.

For more details on climate governance, consult the Integrated Report available at <https://www.vale.com/pt/web/esg/reportes-de-sustentabilidade>.

7.2. Information regarding the board of directors

In Vale's Governance Structure, the permanent statutory Advisory Committees, the Corporate Governance Directorate, and the Audit and Compliance Directorate report directly to the Board of Directors. For more information about the organizational structure of Vale's main governance bodies, refer to item 5.1.b.iii of this reference form.

As established in its Internal Regulations, the Board of Directors meets: (i) at least quarterly, with the Fiscal Council and/or the Audit and Risk Committee to address common interest matters provided for in the Bylaws and applicable legislation; (ii) at least once a year, with the Audit and Compliance Director, to monitor Audit Reports, issues related to the Whistleblower Channel and Vale's Code of Conduct, as well as to evaluate the Internal Audit area and the Audit and Compliance Director; and (iii) at least once a year, with the person responsible for the Corporate Governance Directorate to monitor and evaluate the area.

a. permanent bodies and committees reporting to the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has, on a permanent basis, five statutory Advisory Committees, namely: (i) the Risk and Audit Committee; (ii) the Capital Allocation and Project Committee; (iii) the Nomination and Governance Committee; (iv) the People and Compensation Committee; and (v) the Sustainability Committee.

The mission of the Committees is to advise the Board of Directors, also proposing improvements related to their respective areas of action, to give greater efficiency and quality to the decisions of the Board of Directors.

The Advisory Committees members mandate expires at the end of the Board of Directors members mandate or upon removal of the member approved by the Board of Directors or his/her resignation.

The Internal Regulations of the Advisory Committees are available for reference on the websites of the CVM (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/lideranca#advisory-committees>).

(i) Audit and Risks Committee: the attributions of the Audit and Risks Committee are described in item 5.1.b.iii of this Reference Form. As established in its Internal Regulations, the Audit and Risk Committee meets: (i) semiannually with the Fiscal Council ("FC") to address matters of common interest as provided by applicable legislation; (ii) at least quarterly, with the Director of Audit and Compliance; and (iii) at least quarterly, with the Company's independent auditors.

(ii) Capital Allocation and Project Committee: responsible, among other duties, for evaluating and recommending to the Board of Directors: the Company's long-term capital allocation strategies, the Company's capital structure strategy and financial guidelines, the fundraising and the Company's indebtedness strategy, the guidelines for implementing, managing and monitoring the Company's portfolio of capital projects and current investments, with the Committee being responsible for monitoring the pipeline of said projects, their degrees of maturity and adherence to execution, Vale's annual and multi-annual budget, in addition to monitoring their execution.

(iii) Nomination and Governance Committee: responsible, among other duties, for evaluating and recommending to the Board of Directors: Vale's internal policies and rules regarding the process of nominating members of the Board of Directors, Advisory Committees and the Company's President, the evolution and the continuous improvement of the Corporate Governance practices adopted by Vale, the Governance system adopted by Vale, the desirable profile of candidates for members of the Board of Directors and Advisory Committees, the independence of Directors, indicating and justifying any new circumstances that may change such condition, the succession plan of the Board of Directors, the performance evaluation process of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Committees, the annual budget of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Committees.

(iv) People and Compensation Committee: responsible for evaluating and recommending to the Board of Directors: Vale's long-term people strategies proposed by the Executive Committee, guidelines for encouraging initiatives related to Vale's organizational culture, especially with regard to diversity, equity and inclusion and people's health and safety and guidelines related to the Company's organizational structure, the Executive Committee's compensation strategy and the proposed distribution of the global annual budget for management compensation, the definition of performance evaluation targets for the Executive Committee and other Officers who report directly to the President, the nomination of the Company's President and the succession plan for the Executive Committee and other Officers who report directly to the President.

(v) Sustainability Committee: responsible for, among other duties, evaluating and recommending to the Board of Directors: the Sustainability strategy and guidelines and their integration into the Company's strategic planning, the Company's corporate sustainability policies related to its area of operation in the fields of safety, environment, health, education and relationship with communities, indigenous peoples and others stakeholders, human rights, communication and institutional relations; the direction of the Company's strategic sustainability indicators and their communication and disclosure; guidelines for the process for Vale to adhere to or remain with initiatives, technical standards or agreements, at the national or international level, related to sustainability issues; the direction of the Company's portfolio of sustainability projects, the guidelines for long-term social and environmental commitments; monitoring of the achievement of environmental goals (especially, decarbonization) and social goals (especially, the fight against poverty) approval and monitoring of the execution of the social and environmental and institutional

expenditures of the Company; and the guidelines for the reparation of Mariana and Brumadinho, being this Committee responsible for monitoring their respective implementation

b. how the Board of Directors evaluates the work of the independent audit, indicating whether the issuer has a policy for contracting extra-audit services with the certifying accountant and, if the issuer discloses the policy, sites on the World Wide Web where the document can be consulted

The Board of Directors evaluates the work of the certifying accountant through the Audit and Risk Committee, which is the body responsible for supervising and evaluating the work of the certifying accountants.

Vale's Policy for Hiring Certified Accountants aims to establish the guidelines and principles for hiring audit services, whether related or unrelated to the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, as required by legislation.

The Policy for Hiring Certified Accountants establishes specific procedures for the initial hire of certified accountants, as well as the subsequent hire of other services rendered by the certified accountant, based on principles that preserve the auditor's independence.

All contracts are evaluated by the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for recommending the hiring of certified accountants for approval by the Board of Directors.

The Policy for the Hiring of Vale's Certified Accountants is available for reference on the CVM website (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and Company website (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos>).

c. if any, channels in place for critical issues related to ESG and compliance issues and practices to come to the attention of the Board of Directors

Vale has established governance and channels for critical issues related to Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) and compliance topics and practices to be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors ("BoD").

Vale's Board of Directors has five statutory and permanent advisory committees, aimed at deepening strategic and critical topics for the company, each within its area of expertise, to assist the Board of Directors in decision-making. Among the advisory committees, the Sustainability Committee delves into Environmental and Social themes, and the Nomination and Governance Committee focuses on Governance aspects, for subsequent reporting and/or recommendation to the Board of Directors.

The company also has a Whistleblowing Channel that can be used by anyone - inside or outside the company - to report any violation of Vale's Code of Conduct, non-compliance with legislation or internal rules, including but not limited to reports related to ESG issues and practices. More details on the Whistleblowing Channel are available in item 5.3.b of this form.

Vale's Board of Directors meets periodically with the Company's Audit and Compliance Board to follow up on Audit Reports, issues relating to the Reporting Channel and Vale's Code of Conduct, which include Environmental, Social & Governance ("ESG") aspects.

Reports on critical issues with imminent risk are also promptly communicated to the Board of Directors' bodies, at the discretion of the Audit and Compliance Director. Whenever necessary, the Audit and Compliance Director must inform the Audit and Risk Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors of any identified control deficiencies and exposure to significant risks, including fraud risks, ESG related issues, and other matters.

7.3. Composition and professional experience of the management and Fiscal Council

Name: Adriana de Andrade Solé		CPF: 378.627.316-20		Profession: Electrical Engineer			Date of birth: 07/27/1960	
<p>Professional experience: Effective member of Vale's Fiscal Council (since May 2025, alternate from May 2021 to April 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Board of Directors of SCSGAS - Companhia de Gás de Santa Catarina, a publicly-held company in the Piped Gas Distribution sector (July 2020 to April 2022); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Editora Fórum, a legal publisher for law and related areas (since January 2018); (iii) Founding Partner of Tradecon Ltda., a corporate governance consulting firm for small and medium-sized companies (since December 1999); and (iv) Member of the Fiscal Council of Sociedade Mineira de Engenheiros - SME (since January 2024). Education: Degree in Electrical Engineering from the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais in July 1986; She holds a specialization in Economic Engineering from Fundação Dom Cabral - FDC, completed in December 1996; an Executive MBA in Business Management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV, completed in December 2001; and a higher education diploma in Spanish from the University of Salamanca, obtained in July 2003; she has been a board member certified by IBGC since 2010.</p>								
Administrative bodies:								
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate	
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Effective) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/02/2025	No	05/02/2025	
Convictions								
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A						
Name: Alessandra Eloy Gadelha		CPF: 021.092.597-36		Profession: Chemical engineer			Date of birth: 09/22/1974	
<p>Professional experience: Alternate member of the Fiscal Council of Vale (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of IBRI - Brazilian Institute of Investor Relations (since December/2023); (ii) Member of the Fiscal Council of the Instituto da Providência (since May/2024); (iii) Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Instituto Cultura Urbana (since September/2024); (iv) Alternate member of the Fiscal Council of RD Saúde S.A. (April/2020 to April/2024); (v) Head of Investor Relations at Enauta Participações (January/2023 to September/2023); (vi) Statutory Director of Investor Relations and Governance at Springs Global Participações (November/2015 to January/2023); (vii) Member of the Fiscal Council of Brisanet Serviços de Telecomunicações (since April/2025); (viii) Alternate Member of the Fiscal Council of Centrais Elétricas Brasileiras - ELETROBRAS (since April/2025); (ix) Member of the Advisory Council of Instituto Apontar (since December/2023); (x) Member of the Advisory Council of the Brazil Foundation (since September/2024); and (xi) Member of the Advisory Council of Abraço Campeão (since September/2024). Education: Graduated in chemical engineering from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and holds a master's degree in Administration (MBA) from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, located in the state of New York, USA. She holds an international certification as a financial analyst, Chartered Financial Analyst Certification - CFA and certifications as a Board Member and Audit Committee Member from the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC).</p>								
Administrative bodies:								
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate	
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Alternate) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/04/2025	No	05/04/2025	
Convictions								
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A						
Name: André Viana Madeira		CPF: 076.512.086-09		Profession: Specialized Mechanic			Date of birth: 07/04/1985	
<p>Professional experience: Member of the Board of Directors elected by all Vale employees (since April/2023) and Member of the Sustainability Committee (since May/2023). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Alternate Member of Vale's Board of Directors (May/2021 to April/2023), Member of the Innovation Committee (May/2022 to April/2023), Member of the Operational Excellence and Risk Committee (May/2021 to December/2022), and Member of the PASA/AMS Board of Directors (since 2022). Education: Graduated in Law from Centro de Ensino Superior de Itabira, in December 2009, and in Theology from Escola Bíblica Permanente São - EBPS in July 2006, as well as studying Law at Centro Universitário FUNCESI in the city of Itabira.</p>								

Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Board of Directors (Effective)		05/05/2025	No	04/28/2023
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Anelise Quintão Lara		CPF: 471.911. 476-87		Profession: Engineer		Date of birth: 05/24/1961	
<p>Professional experience: Independent member of Board of Directors, member of Capital Allocation and Projects Committee and member of People and Compensation Committee at Vale (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Principal Managing Partner of Alara Engenharia (since 2021); (ii) Executive Director of Refining and Natural Gas (from March 2019 to January 2021) at Petrobras, where she also held the positions of Head of M&A (from 2016 to 2019), Executive Manager of Libra (from 2013 to 2016), Pre-Salt Project Development Manager (from 2011 to 2013) and Subsurface Manager in Pre-Salt Projects (from 2010 to 2011); (iii) Member of the Board of Directors of IBP (Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo e Gás), where she also held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors (March 2019 to March 2021); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of TotalEnergies (since May/2023) and Member of the Strategy Committee; (v) Member of the Board of Directors of Trident Energy (since April/2022); (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Acelen (since March/2022); (vii) Member of the Advisory Board of the Ultra Group (Ultrapar) (since September/2022); (viii) Chair of the Rio Oleo, Gas & Energia 2024 Conference and Exhibition (voluntary work); (ix) Member of the Board of WILL (Women Leadership in Latin America) (voluntary work). Education: She holds a degree in Chemical Engineering from UFMG (1983), a master's degree in Oil and Gas Engineering from the Federal University of Ouro Preto, in Minas Gerais (1986), a doctorate in Earth Sciences from the Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 6), France (1994), an MBA in Strategic Management from COPPEAD – UFRJ, and an ESG Competent Board Program course from Competent Boards, Canada (2021).</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/05/2025	No	05/05/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Aristóteles Nogueira Filho		CPF: 109.345.067-36		Profession: Engineer		Date of birth: 08/12/1985	
<p>Professional experience: Effective member of Vale's Fiscal Council (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Vice-President II of XP INC. (November/2019 to June/2022); (ii) Variable Income Manager at Truxt Investimentos (September 2017 to July 2019); (iii) Member of the Fiscal Council of the Basic Sanitation Company of the State of São Paulo – SABESP (since October/2024); (iv) Member of the Fiscal Council of B3 (since April/2025); and (v) Member of the Fiscal Council of MRV Engenharia e Participações (since April/2025). Education: He has a degree in Engineering from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and a specialization in Mechatronic Engineering from the École Nationale Supérieure d'Arts et Métiers (ENSAM). He holds several certifications, including CFA, CGA, CPA-20 and CNPI, and courses in Applied Business Analytics (MIT), Corporate Law (Fundação Getúlio Vargas) and board development (Fundação Dom Cabral), Strategic Negotiation (Insper).</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Effective) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/01/2025	No	05/01/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Carlos Henrique Senna Medeiros		CPF: 048.556.228-69		Profession: Engineer		Date of birth: 048.556.228-69	
<p>Professional experience: Executive Vice President of Operations at Vale (since January 2023). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Executive Vice President of Safety and Operational Excellence (from June 2019 to December 2022), non-independent Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (from August 2019 to January 2023) and of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (from August 2019 to January 2023) at Vale; (ii) President of North and Central America at Ball Corporation (from May 2017 to June 2019); and (iii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Envases de Centro America (from September 2014 to June</p>							

2019). **Education:** Degree in Mechanical Engineering – Aeronautics from the Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica in 1985, specialization in Marketing from the Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing in 1997, specialization as Senior Executive Program from Stanford University in 2001.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Executive Committee	05/23/2024	05/26/2027	Other Directos	Executive Vice-President of Operations	05/24/2024	No	01/01/2023

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A	Conviction Description: N/A						
Name: Daniel André Stieler	CPF: 391.145.110-53	Profession: Accountant			Date of birth: 14/03/1965		

Professional experience: Chairman (since April/2023) and Member (since November/2021) of Vale's Board of Directors, Coordinator and Member (since May/2023) of the Nominating and Governance Committee and Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since May/2023). **His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include:** (i) Coordinator of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (December/2022 to April/2023), Member (November/2021 to May/2022), and Coordinator of the Finance Committee (May/2022 to December/2022) and Member of the Nomination Committee (January/2022 to April/2022 and May/2022 to December/2022) of Vale; (ii) Member of the Fiscal Council of Braskem (since April/2024); (iii) President of Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil - PREVI (June/2021 to February/2023); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of Associação Brasileira das Entidades Fechadas de Previdência Complementar - ABRAPP (July/2021 to March/2023); (v) Member of the Board of Directors of Tupy S.A. (April/2022 to April/2023); (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Alelo S.A. (April/2020 to April/2022); (vii) Member of the Board of Directors of Livelos S.A. (April/2020 to October/2021); (viii) Managing Director (January/2021 to June/2021), Chairman of the Board of Directors (July/2020 to January/2021) and Member of the Audit Board (June/2016 to July/2020) of Economus Instituto de Seguridade Social; (ix) Member of the Board of Directors of Universidade Corporativa da Previdência Complementar - UniAbraap (February/2021 to June/2021); (x) Statutory Director of Controllershship at Banco do Brasil S. A.A. (July/2019 to January/2021); and (xi) Member of the Audit Board of Eternit S.A. (March/2023 to March/2024). **Education:** Mr. Daniel André Stieler graduated in Accounting Sciences from the Federal University of Santa Maria - UFSM in 1989, completed a postgraduate degree in Financial Administration from the Getúlio Vargas Foundation - FGV in 1998, an MBA in Auditing from the Getúlio Vargas Foundation - FGV in 2000, and an MBA in Accounting from the Foundation Institute for Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Research - FIPECAFI in 2003. He is certified by the ICSS, with an emphasis on administration, and by the IBGC, as a tax advisor.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Chairman of the Board of Directors		05/06/2025	No	11/25/2021

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A	Conviction Description: N/A						
Name: Dario Carnevalli Durigan	CPF: 330.672.408-47	Profession: Lawyer			Date of birth: 05/09/1984		

Professional experience: Effective member of the Fiscal Council (since September 2023) of Vale. **Main professional experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (since June/2023); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil S.A. (since August/2023); (iii) Director of Public Policies at Whatsapp (2020 to May/2023); **Education:** Bachelor's degree in Law from the University of São Paulo - USP, in 2007; Master's degree from the Faculty of Law of the University of Brasília (UnB), in 2018.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C.F. (Effective) Elected by preferentiality		05/05/2025	No	09/27/2023

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A	Conviction Description: N/A						
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Name: Fernando Jorge Buso Gomes	CPF: 370.624.177-34	Profession: Banking				Date of birth: 06/06/1956	
<p>Professional experience: Member of the Board of Directors (since April/2015), member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since May/2023) and member of People and Compensation Committee (since May 2025) at Vale. His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Member of the Innovation Committee (May/2023 to April/2024), Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors (January/2017 to April/2023), Coordinator (May/2019 to April/2021) and Member (May/2021 to December/2022) of the People, Compensation and Governance Committee, Member of the People and Remuneration Committee (December/2022 to April/2023), Coordinator of the People and Governance Committee (May/2019 to April/2021), Coordinator of the Finance Committee (December/2019 to April/2021 and November/2021 to May/2022), Member and Coordinator of the People Committee (November/2017 to April/2021) of Vale; (ii) Chief Executive Officer (since April/2015), Investor Relations Officer (since April/2015), Member of the Board of Directors (April/2022 to May/2023), Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors (April/2018 to October/2019) and Chairman of the Board of Directors (October/2019 to April/2020) of Bradespar S. A.A. Education: Graduated in Economics from Faculdades Integradas Bennett in 1979.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Board of Directors (Effective)		05/07/2025	No	04/17/2015
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Franklin Lee Feder	CPF: 668.181.508-10	Profession: Administrator				Date of birth: 03/23/1951	
<p>Professional experience: Independent Member of the Board of Directors, member of Nominating and Governance Committee and Sustainability committee at Vale (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Advisory Board of Prada Assessoria (since 2021); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Prumo (since 2019); (iii) Member of the Board of Directors of Minerals Technologies Inc. (since 2017); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of CBA – Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio (since 2017); (v) Member of the Advisory Board of Sitawi – Finanças para o Bem (since 2016); (vi) Member of the Advisory Board of the LGBTQ+ Business & Rights Forum (since 2013); (vii) Member of the Assembly of Representatives of WRI/Brazil (World Resources Institute) (since 2013); (viii) Member of the Assembly of Trustees of Instituto Ethos (since 2010); (ix) Member of the Board of Directors of AES Brasil (2017 to 2024); (x) Member of the Board of PACCAR Inc. (April/2018 to August/2024); (xi) Member of the Board of InterCement (2017 to 2020); (xii) Member of the Board of Directors of WRI Brasil (2013 to 2020); and (xiii) Member of the Board of Directors of Loma Negra (2018 to 2020). Education: Graduated in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 1973, and holds an MBA in Business from IMD, completed in 1977.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/06/2025	No	05/06/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Gustavo Duarte Pimenta	CPF: 035.844.246-07	Profession: Economist				Date of birth: 06/20/1978	
<p>Professional experience: President of Vale (since October/2024). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Executive Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations (from November/2021 to September/2024), Coordinator of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber (from November/2021 to September/2024); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Vale Base Metals Limited (since September/2023); (iii) Independent Member of the Board of Directors of J. M. Huber (since January/2021); (iv) Director of Vale Energia (from August/2024 to March/2025); (v) Member of the Board of Directors of AES Clean Energy (from February/2019 to October/2021); and (vi) Financial Vice President (CFO) of The AES Corporation (from January/2019 to October/2021). Education: Degree in Economics from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in 2002; Professional Master's Degree in Economics from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in 2013.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Executive Committee	08/26/2024	05/31/2027	CEO / Superintendent		10/01/2024	No	10/01/2024

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: Heloisa Belotti Bedicks **CPF:** 048.601.198-43 **Profession:** Economist and Accountant **Date of birth:** 08/25/1960

Professional experience: Independent member of the Board of Directors (since November/2024), member of the Audit and Risks Committee (since November/2024) and member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since May/2025) at Vale. **His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include:** (i) Member of Sustainability committee at Vale (November/2024 to April/2025); (ii) Full member of the Fiscal Council (April/2022 to September/2024) of Vale; (iii) Member of the Fiscal Council of TIM Brasil (since March 2024); (iv) Member of the Audit Committee of Gasmig (since August 2023); (v) Member of the Board of Directors of MAPFRE Group (since February 2021); (vi) Member of the Audit Committee of Brasileg (since September 2020); (vii) Member of the Audit Committee of Nuclea (from 2023 to June/2024); (viii) Member of the Board of Directors (April/2020 to January/2023) and Member of Advisory Committees to the Board of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES (April 2020 to March 2023); (ix) Member of the Fiscal Council of Braskem (May 2020 to April 2022); (x) Volunteer Member of the Fiscal Council of Fundação Boticário (since April 2020); (xi) Volunteer Member of the Brazil Network of the UN Global Compact (since June 2021); (xii) Volunteer Advisory Board Member of Missão Portas Abertas (since November 2016); (xiii) General Director of the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance - IBGC (between April 2001 and January 2020). **Education:** Graduated in Economics from the State University of Campinas - Unicamp in 1983, and in Accounting Sciences from the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas in 1985, as well as an MBA from Faculdade Salesianas Dom Bosco in 1996. She has a specialization in Corporate Governance from Yale University, completed in 2003, and in Board of Directors from Chicago University, completed in 2007, as well as a master's degree in Business Administration from Mackenzie University, completed in 2008.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/07/2025	No	11/14/2024

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: Jandaraci Ferreira de Araujo **CPF:** 730.397.645-00 **Profession:** Administrator **Date of birth:** 01/05/1973

Professional experience: Alternate member of the Fiscal Council of Vale (since May 2022). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) CFO of 99 Jobs.com (January 2022 to January 2023); (ii) Head of Sustainability at Santander Brasil (November 2020 to December 2021); (iii) Member of the Board of Directors of Future Carbon Holding (since March 2022); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of the São Paulo Commercial Registry; (v) Member of the Advisory Board of CIEE-SP (Centro de Integração Empresa-Escola) (January 2021 to February 2022); (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Kunumi S.A. (since April 2021); and (vii) Founding Partner and Administrative Director of Mefah Negócios Ltda. (since January 2023). Education: She has been a Metallurgy Technician at CEFET - BA since 1994. She graduated in Marketing from Centro Universitário da Cidade in 2003; completed an Executive MBA in Administration from the Business School of São Paulo in 2006 and from Fundação Dom Cabral in 2019, and completed an MBA in Finance, Controllership and Auditing from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 2013.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Alternate) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/01/2025	No	05/07/2025

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: João Luiz Fukunaga	CPF: 324.445.148-90	Profession: Banking	Date of birth: 11/07/1983				
<p>Professional experience: Member of Vale's Board of Directors (since April/2023), Coordinator of the People and Remuneration Committee (since May/2023) and Member of the Sustainability Committee (since May/2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) President of PREVI - Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund (since February 2023); (ii) Director (from 2012 to February 2023) of the São Paulo Bank Employees' Union, where he was National Coordinator of the BB Employees' Negotiation Commission; (iii) Secretary of Legal Affairs (since 2017); (iv) responsible for the Organization and Administrative Support area (from 2020 to February 2023); and (v) Union Auditor (2022 to February 2023) of the São Paulo Bank Employees' Union. Education: He graduated in History from Pontifícia Universidade Católica - PUC-SP in 2007, and holds a master's degree in Social History from the same institution, completed in 2009.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Board of Directors (Effective)		06/05/2025	No	04/28/2023
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Leda Maria Deiro Hahn	CPF: 664.501.287-04	Profession: Consultant	Date of birth: 01/16/1960				
<p>Professional experience: Alternate member of the Fiscal Council of Vale (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Fiscal Council of Grupo CCR S.A. (since 2022); (ii) Member of the Fiscal Council of Assaí Atacadista S.A. (since 2023); (iii) Member of the Fiscal Council of HBR Realty Empreendimento Imobiliários S.A. (from April/2023 to April/2025); and (iv) Member of the Fiscal Council of Viveo (since April/2025). Education: Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences from the Institute of Philosophy and Social Sciences of UFRJ and master's degree in Public Sector Economics from PUC-Rio de Janeiro in 1991.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Alternate) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/01/2025	No	05/01/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Manuel Lino Silva de Sousa Oliveira	CPF: 717.221.071-97	Profession: Economist	Date of birth: 03/03/1952				
<p>Professional experience: Lead Independent Director ("LID") of the Board of Directors (since June/2023), independent member (since May/2021), Coordinator and Technical Specialist of the Audit and Risks Committee (member since May/2023), served as Coordinator until June 2023 and from July 2024) and member of Sustainability Committee (since May 2025) at Vale. His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (April/2024 to November/2024), Member of the People and Compensation Committee (May/2023 to March/2024), Coordinator of the Audit Committee (August/2021 to December/2022), Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (December/2022 to April/2023), Member of the Nominating Committee (May/2022 to December/2022) and Member of the People, Compensation and Governance Committee (August/2021 to May/2022) at Vale; (ii) Member (May/2022 to December/2024) and Chairman (June/2022 to December/2024) of the Board of Directors of Jubilee Metals Group PLC; (iii) Senior independent member of the Board of Directors (April/2018 to March/2022) of Polymetal International PLC; (iv) Senior independent member of the Board of Directors (October/2011 to August/2021) of Antofagasta PLC; (v) Independent member of the Board of Directors (February/2020 to July/2021) of Blackrock World Mining Investment Trust PLC; and (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Vale Base Metals (since January/2025). Education: Graduated in Accounting and Business Economics in 1973 and specialized in Accounting Theory in 1975 from the University of Natal-Durban, South Africa. He also holds specializations in chartered accountant and chartered management accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of South Africa and the Institute of Chartered Management Accountants of the United Kingdom in 1988, respectively.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/05/2025	No	05/03/2021

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: Marcelo Gasparino da Silva **CPF:** 807.383.469-34 **Profession:** Lawyer **Date of birth:** 02/13/1971

Professional experience: Vice Chairman (since April/2023) and Member (since April/2020) of the Board of Directors, Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since December/2022) and Member of the People and Remuneration Committee (since May/2023) of Vale. **Main professional experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (May/2023 to April/2024), Coordinator of the Sustainability Committee (May/2021 to April/2023), Member of the Nomination Committee (June/2022 to December/2022), Member of the Operational Excellence and Risks Committee (May/2021 to May/2022), Member of the Sustainability Committee (June/2020 to April/2021) and Alternate Member of the Board of Directors (August/2016 to April/2017 and May/2019 to April/2020) of Vale; (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil (since April/2023), where he is a member of the Statutory Audit Committee, the People, Remuneration and Eligibility Committee; (iii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Eternit S.A. (April/2017 to March/2023); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of CEMIG (April/2016 to July/2022); (v) Member of the Board of Directors (April/2020 to March/2025) and Member of the Fiscal Council (May/2019 to April/2021) of Petrobras, where he was Chairman of the Statutory Health, Safety and Environment Committees, and of the Minorities Committee, in addition to being a member of the following statutory committees: Audit Committee of the companies in the Petrobras Conglomerate, Investment Committee and People Committee; (vi) Professor at the ENA Foundation – School of Government for the certification of managers of state-owned companies and mixed-capital companies; (vii) Member of the Board of Directors of Eletrobras (December/2012 to April/2014, April/2016 to April/2017 and since August/2022), where he is also Coordinator of the Sustainability Committee (since June/2024) and was Vice-Chairman of the Statutory Strategy, Governance and Sustainability Committee (August/2022 to June/2024); (viii) Member of the Board of Directors (April/2017 to April/2020) of Kepler Weber; (ix) Member of the Board of Directors of CASAN (April/2019 to February/2020); and (x) Member of the Board of Directors of GASMIG (April/2020 to April/2021). **Education:** Graduated in Law from the Federal University of Santa Catarina in 1995 and post-graduated in Corporate Tax Administration from Fundação ESAG – ÚNICA in 2000. He has executive training in mergers and acquisitions at the London Business School and CEO FGV (IBE/FGV/IDE). He has been a Certified by Experience Board Member (CCA+) by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance – IBGC since 2010.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Vice-Chairman of the Independent Board of Directors		05/07/2025	No	04/30/2020

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: Marcelo Feriozzi Bacci **CPF:** 165.903.168-05 **Profession:** Administrator **Date of birth:** 09/26/1969

Professional experience: Executive Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations (since December 2024) and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks (since December 2024) at Vale. **Main professional experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Board of Directors, Audit and Risk Committee, and Strategy and Capital Allocation Committee of Energisa S.A. (since April 2024); (ii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Institute of Financial Executives – IBEF (since February 2023); (iii) Executive Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations at Suzano S.A. (April 2014 to November 2024); (iv) Director of Itacel – Terminal de Celulose de Itaquí S.A. (August 2023 to November 2024); (v) member of the Board of Directors of Fibria Overseas Finance Ltd (May 2021 to November 2024); (vi) member of the Board of Directors of Fibria Celulose (USA) Inc (May 2021 to November 2024); (vii) member of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council of Suzano International Trade GmbH (May 2021 to November 2024); (viii) Director of Suzano Material Technology Development (September 2022 to November 2024); (ix) Director of Suzano Pulp And Paper America, Inc (May 2021 to November 2024); (x) Director of Suzano Shanghai Trading Ltd (May 2023 to November 2024); (xi) Director of Suzano Shanghai Ltd (July 2021 to November 2024); (xii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Veracel Celulose S. A. (May 2023 to November 2024); (xiii) Executive Director of F&E Tecnologia do Brasil S.A. (June 2023 to November 2024); (xiv) Executive Director of Maxcel Empreendimentos E Participações S.A. (April 2023 to November 2024); (xv) Director of Mucuri Energética S.A. (May 2021 to November 2024); (xvi) Director of Projetos Especiais E Investimentos Ltda (May 2021 to November 2024); (xvii) Executive Director of Suzano Operações Industriais e Florestais S. A. (April 2023 to November 2024); and (xviii) Member of the Board of Directors of Suzano Ventures LLC (June 2022 to November 2024). **Education:** He graduated in Public Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – EAESP in December 1990; completed a specialization in Finance and Capital Markets from Ibmec – Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado de Capitais in 1996; and completed an MBA from Stanford Graduate School of Business in 2000.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Executive Committee	10/24/2024	05/26/2027	Other Directors	Executive Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations	12/02/2024	No	12/02/2024
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Márcio de Souza		CPF: 844.274.347-20		Profession: Banker and Economist		Date of birth: 05/06/1966	
<p>Professional experience: Member of Vale's Fiscal Council (since May 2023). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Chairman of Vale's Fiscal Council (May/2022 to April/2025); (ii) Director of Administration (since June 2022), Data Processing Officer – DPO (from March 2020 to January 2025) and Executive Benefits Manager (December 2012 to May 2018) at Banco do Brasil's Employee Pension Fund – PREVI; (iii) Member of the Board of Directors (since August 2021) and Member of the Compensation and Succession Committee (since September 2021) at Neoenergia; and (iv) Member of the Board of Directors (April/2019 to April/2021) and Member of the Audit, Risk and Ethics Committee (April/2019 to April/2021) of Embraer – Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica S.A. Education: Degree in Law from the Catholic University of Petrópolis – UCP in 1989; MBA in Project Management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in 2009; Specialization in Executive Development, from Insper – Institute of Education and Research, completed in 2017; CPA-20 certification, by Anbima since 2014, Certification as a Manager with an emphasis in Administration, by ICSS – Institute for Certification of Social Security Professionals since 2016 and Certification with an Emphasis in Administration, by the Institute for Institutional Certification and Social Security Professionals since 2019.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Effective) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/05/2025	No	05/03/2023
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Pedro Zannoni		CPF: 162.570.758-40		Profession: Businessperson		Date of birth: 12/23/1975	
<p>Professional experience: Alternate member of the Fiscal Council of Vale (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in recent years: (i) CEO/President of Devanlay do Brasil (Lacoste) (since May 2020); (ii) CEO/President of Asics Latam (April 2018 to April 2020); (iii) VP Reebok LAM at Adidas Group LAM (April 2016 to April 2018); and (iv) Alternate Member of the Fiscal Council of Eternit (since April/2024). Education: Graduated in Law from Universidade Paulista in 2001, Masters in Business Administration from FAAP (Fundação Armando Alves Penteadó) and Executive Development Program from Wharton Business School.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Alternate) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/01/2025	No	05/01/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Rachel de Oliveira Maia		CPF: 143.363.438-45		Profession: Accountant		Date of birth: 01/30/1971	

Professional experience: Independent member of the Board of Directors (since May/2021), Coordinator of the Sustainability Committee (since May/2023, member since June/2021), and Member of the Audit and Risk Committee (December/2022 to April/2024 and from May/2025) at Vale. **Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include:** (i) Member of the Sustainability Committee (May/2021 to April/2023) and Member of the Audit Committee (May/2022 to December/2022) of Vale; (ii) Independent member of the Board of Directors of Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição – Grupo Pão de Açúcar (since April 2024); (iii) Founder of the non-profit organization CAPACITA-ME (since December/2018); (iv) Founder and CEO of RM Consulting, focused on ESG and Leadership (since April/2018); (v) Independent Member of the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil (May/2021 to April/2023); (vi) Member of the Sustainability Committee of Banco do Brasil (December/2021 to June/2023); (vii) Member of the People, Remuneration and Eligibility Committee of Banco do Brasil (since August/2023); (viii) Member of the Audit Committee of Banco do Brasil (since September/2021); (ix) Chair of the Board of Directors of the UN Global Compact Brazil and Ambassador of SDG5 (gender equity) (since April/2023); (x) Independent member of the Board of Directors of CVC Corp (March/2021 to August/2023); (xi) Independent member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Soma (December/2020 to May/2022); (xii) Diversity and Inclusion Advisor at Carrefour (November/2020 to November/2021); (xiii) Member of the Women of Brazil Group (since 2020); (xiv) Member of the Economic and Social Committee of the Development Council (since 2018); (xv) Managing Consultant of SumUp (December/2020 to December/2021); (xvi) Chairman of the Advisory Board of UNICEF (October/2019 to September/2021); (xvii) Member of the General Council of the Danish Consulate (April/2014 to November/2020); (xviii) Member of the Danish Chamber of Commerce (April/2014 to November/2020); and (xix) CEO of Lacoste S.A. (Brazil) (October/2018 to September/2020). **Education:** Graduated in Accounting from Centro Universitário FMU in 1996. She has general management training from the University of Victoria, Canada (2001), an MBA from Fundação Instituto de Administração (FIA) (2007), a Negotiation and Leadership course from the Executive Education Program at Harvard Business School (2014), an MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (February 2018), an Advanced Program for CEOs, Board Members and Presidents course at Sant' Paul SEER (2021) and in October/2024 she received the title of Dr. Honoris Causa from Estácio University. Honoris Causa from Estácio de Sá University for her leadership, performance and commitment to promoting a significant transformation in society, inclusion, diversity and social responsibility.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/05/2025	No	05/03/2021

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A	Conviction Description: N/A		
Name: Rafael Jabur Bittar	CPF: 707.231.411-34	Profession: Civil Engineer	Date of birth: 09/24/1980

Professional experience: Executive Vice-President Technical (since January/2023), Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since January/2023) and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since January/2023) at Vale. Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Director of Geotechnics at Vale (September/2019 to December/2022); and (ii) Senior Director of Tailings Management at Yamana Gold (February/2017 to August/2019). **Education:** Degree in Civil Engineering from the Federal University of Ouro Preto – UFOP in 2003; master's degree in Geotechnics from the Federal University of Ouro Preto – UFOP in 2006; MBA in Management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in 2011.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Executive Committee	05/23/2024	05/26/2027	Other Directors	Technical Executive Vice-President	05/26/2024	No	12/28/2022

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A	Conviction Description: N/A		
Name: Raphael Manhães Martins	CPF: 096.952.607-56	Profession: Lawyer	Date of birth: 02/08/1983

<p>Professional experience: Chairman of Vale's Fiscal Council (since May 2025, effective member since April 2015). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Partner/Lawyer at Faoro Advogados (April 2010 to November 2023); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Oi S.A. – under judicial recovery (since April 2021); (iii) Full member of the Fiscal Council of Companhia Paranaense de Energia – COPEL (April 2021 to April 2023); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of Eternit S.A. (April 2015 to April 2020); (v) Member of the Board of Directors (2019 to 2020 and since April 2023) and Full member of the Fiscal Council (from 2014 to 2019) of Light S.A.; (vi) Chairman of the Fiscal Council (August 2019 to April 2020) of companies controlled by JHSF Participações S.A.; (vii) Partner/Lawyer at Manhães Martins Sociedade Individual de Advocacia (since December/2023); (viii) Effective member of the Fiscal Council of Americanas S.A. – under judicial recovery (since April 2023); (ix) Effective member of the Fiscal Council of Bradespar S.A. (2022 to 2023); and (x) effective member of the Fiscal Council of Embraer S/A (since 2024). Education: Degree in Law from the State University of Rio de Janeiro – UERJ in December 2006; Fiscal Councilor Certified by IBGC, in the CCF IBGC category.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	Pres. C. F. (Effective) Elected to Minor. Ordinary		05/05/2025	No	04/29/2015
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Reinaldo Duarte Castanheira Filho		CPF: 747.433.256-68		Profession: Economist		Date of birth: 12/27/1969	
<p>Professional experience: Independent member of the Board of Directors (since November/2024), Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since November/2024) and Member of the Audit and Risks Committee (since November/2024) at Vale. Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Managing Partner of Heritage Holding (since March/2013); and (ii) Independent Member of the Maringá Group Mining Committee (since March/2022); Education: Graduated in Economics from the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais in 1992.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/02/2025	No	11/14/2024
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Rogério Ceron de Oliveira		CPF: 291.717.208-80		Profession: Economist		Date of birth: 02/03/1981	
<p>Professional experience: Alternate member of the Fiscal Council (since May/2025) of Vale. Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Fiscal Council of the Brazilian Reinsurance Institute (since April/2023); (ii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caixa Econômica Federal (since April/2023); (iii) Chairman of São Paulo Parcerias (August/2018 to December/2022); and (iv) Secretary of the National Treasury (since January/2023). Education: Graduated in Economics from the Institute of Economics of the State University of Campinas (Unicamp) in 2005. In 2012, he obtained his master's degree in Economics from Unicamp. In 2021, he obtained his PhD in Public Administration from FGV-SP.</p>							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of other position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Fiscal Council	04/30/2025	Until the 2026 AGM	C. F. (Alternate) Elected to Minor. Preferred		05/08/2025	No	05/08/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Rogério Tavares Nogueira		CPF: 882.737.416-72		Profession: Metallurgical engineer		Date of birth: 12/03/1968	
<p>Professional experience: Executive Vice President Commercial and New Business at Vale (since December/2024). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Interim Executive Vice President of Iron Ore Solutions (from October/2024 to November/2024), Director of Business and Product Development at Vale (from October/2022 to October/2024), and Director of Marketing and Strategic Planning at Vale (from September/2018 to</p>							

October/2022). **Education:** Degree in Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Minas Gerais – UFMG in 1991; Master's Degree in Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Minas Gerais – UFMG in 1993; MBA (Master of Business Administration) from the University of Texas at Austin in 1997.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Executive Committee	11/28/2024	05/26/2027	Other Directors	Executive Vice President Commercial and New Business	12/01/2024	No	12/01/2024

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: Sami Arap Sobrinho **CPF:** 076.204.438-19 **Profession:** Lawyer **Date of birth:** 07/11/1964

Professional experience: Executive Vice President General Counsel (since June 2025), Member of the Conduct and Integrity Committee (since June 2025), and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (since June 2025) at Vale. **Main experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Board of Directors at Cabral Gold Inc. (from October 2022 to June 2025); (ii) Partner at Arap Nishi & Uyeda Advogados (from July 2006 to June 2025); (iii) Member of the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian Olympic Committee (from March 2018 to May 2025); (iv) Foreign Legal Consultant at Fox Horan & Camerini LLP (from January 2023 to May 2025); (v) Director at Rio Cabaçal Participações Ltda. (from January 2024 to May 2025); (vi) Director at Vexia Administradora Ltda. (from April 2024 to May 2025); (vii) Member of the Board of Directors at the Brazilian Red Cross of São Paulo (from December 2017 to May 2025); (viii) Member of the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian Red Cross of São Paulo (from January 2025 to May 2025); (ix) Member of the Ethics, Governance, and Audit Committee at Instituto BKK – Bonfarto Kaj Conservado (from September 2020 to May 2025); and (x) Director at Funchal 263 Imóveis Ltda. (from November 2016 to May 2025). **Education:** Bachelor's degree in Law from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo in December 1987, Master's degree in Comparative Jurisprudence from New York University – School of Law in May 1991, and diploma from the Program of Instruction for Lawyers at Harvard Law School in July 1991.

Management Bodies

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Executive Committee	04/30/2025	05/26/2027	Others Directors	Executive Vice President General Counsel	06/02/2025	No	06/02/2025

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A Conviction Description: N/A

Name: Shunji Komai **CPF:** 057.477.947-79 **Profession:** Bachelor of Arts (foreign language) **Date of birth:** 10/26/1971

Professional experience: Member of the Board of Directors (since May/2023), Member of the People and Compensation Committee (since May/2023) and Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since April/2024) of Vale. **Main professional experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Innovation Committee (May/2023 to April/2024) of Vale; (ii) Senior Director of the Vale business unit (since February/2023); (iii) General Manager, new metals and aluminum (July/2021 to October/2021) of Vale; (iv) General Manager, Brazil business department, Iron Ore Division (April/2017 to August/2020) of Mitsui & CO. LTD.; (v) Vice President of Mitsui & CO. (Brazil) S.A. (since February/2023); and (vi) CEO and President of Mitsui & CO. Mineral Resources Development (Asia) (November/2021 to January/2023). **Education:** Graduated in Arts – Foreign Languages from Dokkyo University, Japan, in 1994. Member of the Board of Directors (since May/2023), Member of the People and Compensation Committee (since May/2023) and Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since April/2024) of Vale. **Main professional experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Innovation Committee (May/2023 to April/2024) of Vale; (ii) Senior Director of the Vale business unit (since February/2023); (iii) General Manager, new metals and aluminum (July/2021 to October/2021) of Vale; (iv) General Manager, Brazil business department, Iron Ore Division (April/2017 to August/2020) of Mitsui & CO. LTD.; (v) Vice President of Mitsui & CO. (Brazil) S.A. (since February/2023); and (vi) CEO and President of Mitsui & CO. Mineral Resources Development (Asia) (November/2021 to January/2023). **Education:** Graduated in Arts – Foreign Languages from Dokkyo University, Japan, in 1994.

Administrative bodies:

Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Board of Directors (Effective)		05/05/2025	No	05/02/2023

Convictions

Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Wagner Vasconcelos Xavier		CPF: 094.690.887-78		Profession: Yard Machinist		Date of birth: 01/20/1983	
Professional experience: Alternate member of the Board of Directors elected by all Vale employees (since April/2023), where he also holds the position of Member of the Sustainability Committee (since November/2024). Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of Vale's Innovation Committee (May/2023 to April/2024); and (ii) President of SINDFER (since January/2020). Education: Incomplete degree in Business Administration from Estácio de Sá.							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Board of Directors (Alternate)		05/07/2025	No	05/07/2023
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					
Name: Wilfred Theodoor Bruijn		CPF: 863.590.107-04		Profession: Mathematical		Date of birth: 09/13/1964	
Professional experience: Independent member of the Board of Directors, coordinator of Capital Allocation and Projects Committee and member of People and Compensation Committee (since May/2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Honorary Consul of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the State of Minas Gerais (since 2017); (ii) President (2021 to 2023) and Member of the Board of Directors (2019 to 2023) of IBRAM (Brazilian Mining Institute); (iii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ferroport (2019 to 2023); and (iv) CEO of Anglo American Brasil (2019 to 2023). Education: Graduated in Mathematics from Manhattanville University in 1985, and holds an MBA from IBMEC - Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado de Capitais, completed in 1993.							
Administrative bodies:							
Administration body	Election date	Term of office	Elective office held	Description of another position	Date in office	He was elected by the controller	Start date of first mandate
Board of Directors	04/30/2025	Until the 2027 AGM	Independent Board of Directors (Effective)		05/05/2025	No	05/05/2025
Convictions							
Type of conviction: N/A		Conviction Description: N/A					

7.4. Committee Composition

Name: Adriana Bandeira dos Santos		CPF: 021.588.037-46		Profession: Civil engineer		Date of birth: 02/04/1972			
Professional experience: Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical at Vale, where she also holds the position of Decharacterization and Geotechnical Projects Director (since March 2023). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Executive Manager of Engineering and Project Management (September 2020 to March 2023) at Vale; and (ii) TechnipFMC, a company in the Oil & Gas and Energy sector (between January 2000 and August 2020), the last position being Director of Subsea Operations. She graduated in Civil Engineering from UFRJ – Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in December 1996 and completed a Master's Degree in Civil Engineering – Geotechnics from the Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute of Graduate Studies and Engineering Research (COPPE) / Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) in December 2000.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	02/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		02/24/2023	No	02/24/2023
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Alexandre Maya Poyastro		CPF: 034.164.277-00		Profession: Economist		Date of birth: 11/18/1973			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023), where he also holds the position of Manager of Risks, Controls, and Corporate Integrity Monitoring (since June 2023), and has also held the positions of: (i) Corporate Integrity Specialist (from June 2018 to June 2023); and (ii) Master Analyst of Suply (from May 2011 to June 2018). He graduated in Economics from Pontifícia Universidade Católica – PUC –Rio de Janeiro in December 1996; completed an MBA in Finance from Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado e Capitais – IBMEC – Rio de Janeiro in December 1999; and obtained a specialization in Risk University from Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler – KPMG in October 2020. Professional with international certification in Compliance and Ethics (CCEP-I) by SCCE (Society of Corporate Compliance & Ethics)									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Ana Carolina Pantoja Alves		CPF: 745.799.912-49		Profession: Lawyer		Date of birth: 05/17/1983			
Professional experience: She is an alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since March 2024) at Vale, where she also holds the position of General Manager of Institutional and Government Relations North (since November 2023). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Manager of Government Relations at Vale (March/2021 to December/2023); (ii) Legal and Governance Manager at Biopalma da Amazônia S.A (June/2014 to November/2020); and (iii) Environmental Legal Coordinator at Silveira, Athias, Soriano de Mello, Guimarães, Pinheiro e Scaff Advogados Associados (June/2006 to November/2020). Her professional experience also includes: (i) Vice-President of Simineral – Sindicato das Indústrias Mineraias do Estado do Pará (since July/2023). Graduated in Law from Universidade Federal do Pará (June/2006); specialization in Business Management from Fundação Dom Cabral (December/2017); Master's degree in Law from Universidade Federal do Pará (September/2014).									

Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/04/2024	Indefinite	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		03/04/2024	No	03/04/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: André Teixeira de Miranda Oliveira	CPF: 097.135.037-08		Profession: Economist			Date of birth: 10/28/1982			
Professional experience: Non-independent alternate secretary of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since July 2025), where he also holds the position of Corporate Affairs Management Manager (since February 2024). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Performance Management Specialist (April/2021 to February/2024) and Master Performance Management Analyst (May/2013 to April/2021) at Vale. Education: Graduated in Economics from UFRJ in December 2005 and completed a Master's degree in Business Administration with a specialization in Finance from PUC-Rio in March 2008.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	07/09/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication	Secretary (Alternate)	07/09/2025	No	07/09/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: André Viana Madeira	CPF: 076.512.086-09		Profession: Specialized mechanic			Date of birth: 07/04/1985			
Professional experience: Full member of the Board of Directors elected by all Vale employees (since May/2023) and Member of the Sustainability committee (since May 2023). Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Alternate Member of Vale's Board of Directors (from May 2021 until April 2023), Member of the Innovation Committee (from May 2022 until April 2023), Member of the Operational Excellence Committee and Risk Committee (May/2021 to December/2022), and Member of the Deliberative Council of PASA/AMS (since 2022). Education: Graduated in Law at the Higher Education Center of Itabira, in December 2009, and in Theology at Escola Bíblica Permanente São – EBPS in July 2006, as well as studying Law at Centro Universitário FUNCESI in the city of Itabira.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Sustainability committee		05/15/2025	No	05/17/2023

Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Andressa Machado Duran Linhares		CPF: 037.689.187-42			Profession: Economist			Date of birth: 06/04/1975	
<p>Professional experience: She is a non-independent secretary of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks (since June 2022, having already held the position of deputy secretary since June 2020) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Director of Business Risk Management (since June 2022). Her experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (from August 2023 to March 2025); (ii) Non-independent secretary of Vale’s Executive Risk Committee – Compliance Risks (from July 2022 to November 2023, having already held the position of deputy secretary since June 2020); (iii) Corporate Operational Safety Manager (from December 2018 to June 2020); (iv) Internal Audit Manager – Operational, Financial, Tax and Compliance (from September 2014 to November 2018); (v) Manager for Integrated Business Risk Management at Vale (from July 2020 to May 2022); and (vi) effective member of the Audit and Compliance Risks Committee of Samarco Mineração S.A. (from August 2020 to March 2022). She graduated in Law from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ in July 1997 and completed postgraduate studies in Corporate Finance at IBMEC in July 2007.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	06/06/2022	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber	Secretary	06/06/2022	No	06/06/2022
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Anelise Quintão Lara		CPF: 471.911.476-87			Profissão: Engineer			Date of birth: 05/24/1961	
<p>Professional experience: Independent member of Board of Directors, member of Capital Allocation and Projects Committee and member of People and Compensation Committee at Vale (since May 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Principal Managing Partner of Alara Engenharia (since 2021); (ii) Executive Director of Refining and Natural Gas (from March 2019 to January 2021) at Petrobras, where she also held the positions of Head of M&A (from 2016 to 2019), Executive Manager of Libra (from 2013 to 2016), Pre-Salt Project Development Manager (from 2011 to 2013) and Subsurface Manager in Pre-Salt Projects (from 2010 to 2011); (iii) Member of the Board of Directors of IBP (Instituto Brasileiro de Petróleo e Gás), where she also held the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors (March 2019 to March 2021); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of TotalEnergies (since May/2023) and Member of the Strategy Committee; (v) Member of the Board of Directors of Trident Energy (since April/2022); (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Acelen (since March/2022); (vii) Member of the Advisory Board of the Ultra Group (Ultrapar) (since September/2022); (viii) Chair of the Rio Oleo, Gas & Energia 2024 Conference and Exhibition (voluntary work); (ix) Member of the Board of WILL (Women Leadership in Latin America) (voluntary work). Education: She holds a degree in Chemical Engineering from UFMG (1983), a master's degree in Oil and Gas Engineering from the Federal University of Ouro Preto, in Minas Gerais (1986), a doctorate in Earth Sciences from the Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 6), France (1994), an MBA in Strategic Management from COPPEAD – UFRJ, and an ESG Competent Board Program course from Competent Boards, Canada (2021).</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting is held	People and Compensation Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/16/2025
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting is held	Capital Allocation and Projects Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/16/2025

Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Antonio Guilherme Scarance Fernandes		CPF: 251.255.928-97			Profession: Journalist			Date of birth: 08/01/1973	
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023), and also holds the position of General Manager of External Communication (since June 2018), having also held, in the last 5 years, the position of: (i) External Communication Manager (from December 2022 to May 2023); and (ii) Relationship and Digital Media Manager (from June 2018 to December 2022) . He graduated in Social Communication with a specialization in Journalism from Faculdade de Comunicação Cásper Líbero in December 1995.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Antônio Kleber Leão Resende		CPF: 770.397.506-00			Profession: Chemical Engineer			Date of birth: 06/04/1969	
Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April/2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Senior Technical Manager Engineering and Projects (since August 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Senior Technical Specialist in Engineering and Projects (from March 2021 to August 2023) at Vale; and (ii) Project Manager for German Implementation (from February 2019 to March 2021) at Vale. He graduated in Chemical Engineering at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais in December 1992, having completed an MBA in Strategic Business Management at Universidade de São Paulo in May 2003 and a specialization in Business Management in MIT in December 2006.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Bruno Menegatti Esperandio		CPF: 325.241.208-05			Profession: Chemical engineer			Date of birth: 12/11/1983	

Professional experience: Non-independent alternate secretary of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since August 2023), alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since August 2023) and alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of General Manager of Process Safety and Operational Risks (since February 2024). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Member of the Audit and Risk Committee (since August 2023) at MRS; (ii) Manager of Quantitative Risk Analysis (from September 2019 to September 2023); and (iii) Corporate Manager of Industrial Risks (from August 2008 to August 2019) at Air Liquide, chemical industry. He graduated in Chemical Engineering from Universidade de São Paulo (USP) in December 2008, and completed a specialization in Process Safety at Fundação Vanzolini in December 2013.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	08/14/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational	Secretary (Alternate)	08/14/2023	No	08/14/2023
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	08/17/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		08/17/2023	No	08/17/2023
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Camilla dos Reis Claudio Soares	CPF: 082.993.787-02	Profession: Lawyer				Date of birth: 11/25/1978			

Professional experience: She is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since August 2019) and non-independent member of the Conduct and Integrity Committee (since February 2020) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Director of Corporate Integrity (since May 2023). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Non-independent member of the Risk, Audit, and Compliance Committee at Samarco; (ii) Executive Manager of Corporate Integrity (October 2019 to May 2023) at Vale; and (iii) Manager of Corporate Integrity (December 2018 to October 2019) at Vale. She graduated in Law from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in December 2002, and completed postgraduate studies in Business Law with emphasis on Intellectual Property at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation in 2007. Professional with international certification in Compliance and Ethics (CCEP-I) by SCCE (Society of Corporate Compliance & Ethics).

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	02/11/2020	Indeterminate	Conduct and Integrity Committee		02/11/2020	No	02/11/2020
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/22/2019	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		08/22/2019	No	08/22/2019

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Camilla Lott Ferreira	CPF: 043.987.797-01	Profession: Agricultural Engineer				Date of birth: 04/10/1976			

Professional experience: Non-independent secretary of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since August 2023, non-independent member since December 2020), non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since August 2023) and non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Director of Corporate Sustainability (since March 2023). **Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years also include:** (i) Interim Vice President of Sustainability and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (January 2025 to July 2025); (ii) Executive Manager for Social Management (from October 2017 to March 2023); (iii) Member of the Board of Trustees at Renova Foundation, a non-profit organization responsible for managing and performing programs to redress the damage caused by the breach of the Fundão tailings dam, owned by Samarco Mineração S.A., in Mariana (MG), of which Vale is a subsidiary funding entity (since July 2019); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors at Biopalma da Amazônia S.A. (since May 2018). **Education:** She graduated in Agronomic Engineering at UFV in January 2000; completed postgraduate studies in Business Management at Dom Cabral Foundation, in December 2005; and completed MBA at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in December 2004.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Others	08/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability	Secretary	08/01/2023	No	12/03/2020
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/14/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		08/14/2023	No	08/14/2023
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Carolina Alves de Freitas Langoni	CPF: 078.355.577-62	Profession: Engineer				Date of birth: 07/04/1978			

Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber (since June 2022), where he also holds the position of General Manager of M&A Strategy (since May 2023). **Main professional experiences in recent years:** Technical Specialist in Mergers and Acquisitions at Vale (April/2015 to May/2023). **Education:** Graduated in Civil Engineering with an emphasis in Production from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro in July 2003 and completed an MBA in Finance from COPPEAD in Rio de Janeiro in December 2007.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	06/06/2022	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		06/06/2022	No	06/06/2022

Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Catia Valeria de Paiva Porto	CPF: 005.493.187-80		Profession: Psychologist			Date of birth: 04/01/1969			
<p>Professional experience: She is a non-independent member of Vale's Conduct and Integrity Committee (since January 2025), where she also holds the position of Executive Vice President of People (since January 2025). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: Vice President of HR at United Health Group (October 2016 to November 2019); Vice President of HR at Walmart Group (December 2019 to May 2024) - In 2022, Carrefour acquired Walmart, and she became Vice President of HR, Communication, and ESG at Carrefour Group, where she worked until May 2024. She graduated in Psychology from PUC Rio. She holds a postgraduate degree in Human Resources Management from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and Dakota Wesleyan University and has taken various courses at business schools such as London Business School, Wharton, and IMD.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	01/22/2025	Indeterminate	Conduct and Integrity Committee		01/22/2025	No	01/22/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Claudemir Peres	CPF: 091.186.668-09		Profession: Industrial chemistry			Date of birth: 01/19/1968			
<p>Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee - Geotechnical Risks (since February 2023, alternate member since January 2020), non-independent secretary of Vale's Executive Risk Committee - Operational Risks (since February 2023, alternate secretary since November 2019), and Member of the Executive Risk Committee - Sustainability (since August 2023) of Vale, where he holds the position of Director of HSSE (Health, Safety, Security, and Environment) and Operational Risks. His professional experience in the last 5 years include: (i) Operational Risk and Process Safety Executive Manager (from August 2019 to March 2023) of Vale; (ii) Partner at Veneto Gastronomia Italiana Ltda., a company in the gastronomy sector (since August 2019), (iii) Partner at Clínica Veterinária Amado Bicho, a company in the veterinary medicine sector (since April 2017); and (iv) Industrial Executive Manager at Oxiteno S.A. Indústria e Comércio (Ultrapar) (from 2015 to 2019). He graduated in Industrial Chemistry from Higher School of Chemistry Oswaldo Cruz in December 1993. He completed a specialization course in Quality and Productivity at University of São Paulo / Vanzolini Foundation in December 1994, and an Executive MBA at INSPER/IBMEC in December 2007.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	02/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Operational	Secretary	02/24/2023	No	11/18/2019
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	02/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Geotechnical		02/24/2023	No	01/21/2020
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Sustainability		08/01/2023	No	08/01/2023
Convictions									

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Claudio Augusto Mendes	CPF: 821.711.496-04	Profession: Mechanical Engineer				Date of birth: 02/15/1973			
<p>Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee - Operational (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Engineering (since March 2023), having already held the position of Director of Pelletizing and Manganese (from March 2021 to January 2022) and Executive Manager of Technical Excellence (from 2019 to March 2021). He graduated in Mechanical Industrial Engineering from Universidade de Itaúna in December 1997. He specialized in General Engineering at PUC - MG in December 2001 and in Control and Automation Engineering at IETEC in July 2003 and completed an MBA in Business Management at Fundação Dom Cabral in May 2006.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Operational		03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Dan Harif	CPF: 002.260.247-09	Profession: Systems Analyst				Date of birth: 10/26/1968			
<p>Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee - Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks (since January 2020) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Information Security IT Manager (since July 2016), and he has also held, in the last 5 years, the position of Manager for the Information Technology Center (from August 2014 to July 2016). He holds a degree as Data Processing Technician from Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, completed in December 1993.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	01/28/2020	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Strategic, Financial and Cyber		01/28/2020	No	01/28/2020
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Daniel André Stieler	CPF: 391.145.110-53	Profession: Accountant				Date of birth: 03/14/1965			

Professional experience: Chairman (since April/2023) and Member (since November/2021) of Vale's Board of Directors, Coordinator and member (since May/2023) of the Nominating and Governance Committee, and Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since May/2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Coordinator of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (December/2022 to April/2023), Member (November/2021 to May/2022), and Coordinator of the Financial Committee (May/2022 to December/2022) and Member of the Nomination Committee (January/2022 to April/2022 and May/2022 to December/2022) of Vale; (ii) Member of Braskem's Fiscal Council (since April/2024); (iii) President of the Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund – PREVI (June/2021 to February/2023); (iv) Member of the Deliberative Council of the Brazilian Association of Closed Supplementary Pension Entities – ABRAPP (July/2021 to March/2023); (v) Member of the Board of Directors of Tupy S.A. (April/2022 to April/2023); (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Alelo S.A. (April/2020 to April/2022); (vii) Member of the Board of Directors of Livelos S.A. (April/2020 to October/2021); (viii) Superintendent Director (January/2021 to June/2021), President of the Deliberative Council (July/2020 to January/2021) and Member of the Fiscal Council (June/2016 to July/2020) of Economus Instituto de Seguridade Social; (ix) Member of the Deliberative Council of the Corporate University of Complementary Pensions – UniAbraap (February/2021 to June/2021); (x) Statutory Director of Controllershship at Banco do Brasil S.A. (July/2019 to January/2021); and (xi) Member of the Fiscal Council of Eternit S.A. (March/2023 to March/2024). Education: Mr. Daniel André Stieler graduated in Accounting Sciences from the Federal University of Santa Maria – UFSM in 1989, completed a postgraduate degree in Financial Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in 1998, an MBA in Auditing from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in 2000, and an MBA in Accounting from the Institute of Accounting, Actuarial and Financial Research Foundation – FIPECAFI in 2003. He holds a certificate from ICSS, with an emphasis in administration, and a certificate from IBGC for fiscal council member.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Capital Allocation and Projects Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/18/2023
Others committees		Others	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Nominating and Governance Committee	Coordinator	05/15/2025	No	05/25/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Daniel Bastos Ferreira	CPF: 014.773.936-50	Profession: Civil Engineer				Date of birth: 03/08/1983			

Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Master Technical Manager (since November 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years also include: (i) Master Technical Specialist (from July 2023 to November 2023) at Vale; (ii) Senior Technical Specialist (from August 2021 to July 2023) at Vale; and (iii) Master Engineer (from May 2018 to July 2021) at Vale. He graduated in Civil Engineering from Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais in December 2007. He completed a postgraduate degree in Earth and Rockfill Dams at Instituto Militar de Engenharia (IME) in August 2010 and a master's degree in Geotechnical Engineering at Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in August 2018. He specialized in Advanced Geotechnical Engineering at Instituto Tecnológico Vale (ITV) in June 2024.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/14/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		04/14/2025	No	04/14/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
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Name: Daniel Medeiros de Souza	CPF: 050.825.206-79	Profession: Lawyer	Date of birth: 04/23/1977							
<p>Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of the Business Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since August 2023), and Non-independent alternate member of Vale’s Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber (since November 2023) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Environmental Licensing, Studies, Speleology, Health, and Safety (since May 2023), having already held the position of: (i) Executive Manager of Environmental Licensing, Studies, Speleology, Health, and Safety (December 2022 to May 2023). His main professional experience in the last 5 years also includes: (i) General Manager of Sustainability (December 2019 to December 2022) at Samarco Mineração; and (ii) General Manager of Sustainability (September 2018 to December 2019) at Bahia Mineração. He graduated in Law from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (“PUC MG”) in July 2000; and completed Specialization in Diffuse and Collective Rights from PUC MG, in December 2001.</p>										
Committees:										
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term	
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	08/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		08/01/2023	No	08/01/2023	
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	11/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		11/24/2023	No	11/24/2023	
Convictions										
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A									
Name: Daniella Gonçalves de Barros Silveira de Queiroz	CPF: 020.231.327-11	Profession: Engineer					Date of birth: 12/08/1971			
<p>Professional experience: She is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023), where she also holds the position of Director of Regulatory and Infrastructure Projects (since July 2023). In the last 5 years, she has also held the positions of: (i) Executive Manager of Regulatory Affairs, Mining, and Infrastructure (from November 2020 to April 2023); and (ii) Executive Manager of Leases and Concessions (from January 2019 to October 2020). Her experiences in the last 5 years also include: (i) Alternate Counsel representing Vale at IBRAM – Brazilian Mining Institute (since November 2019). She graduated in Mechanical Engineering from Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES) in December 1994; completed an MBA in Business Management at Fundação Dom Cabral in December 2006; specialized in International Business, Marketing, and Leadership at Kellogg School of Management in December 2006; and a master's degree in Production Engineering/Transport Systems from Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (Puc-Rio) in September 1997.</p>										
Committees:										
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term	
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023	

Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Deni Otávio Oliveira de Souza		CPF: 052.081.556-48			Profession: Civil engineer / Geotechnical			Date of birth: 12/12/1979	
Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical since August 2023, where he also holds the position of Director of Geotechnics and Hydrogeology for the Northern Corridor (since May 2023). He graduated in Civil Engineering from Universidade Fundação Mineira de Educação e Cultura in December 2009. He completed a specialization in Geotechnical Engineering, Foundations, and Earthworks at Universidade Cidade de São Paulo in December 2016 and a master's degree in Dam Engineering and Environmental Management at Universidade Federal do Pará in December 2018. His professional experiences in the last 5 years include positions as: (i) Executive Manager of Geotechnics and Hydrogeology for the Northern Corridor at Vale (March 2021 to May 2023); (ii) Manager of Geotechnics and Hydrogeology for Serra Norte, Serra Leste, and Manganese at Vale (August 2020 to March 2021); (iii) Manager of Hydrogeology and Geotechnics for the Northern Corridor at Vale (February 2019 to August 2020); and (iv) Geotechnical Engineer at Vale (September 2010 to February 2019).									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/17/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		08/17/2023	No	08/17/2023
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Denis Celso Marques Cuenca		CPF: 114.064.938-80			Profession: Administrator			Date of birth: 06/18/1968	
Professional experience: He is a non-statutory Officer for Audit and Compliance (since July 2020) and Coordinator of Vale's Conduct and Integrity Committee (since July 2021). He holds a degree in business administration with an MBA in business management, and his main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Officer for Risks, Compliance and Audit at Ultrapar S/A (from February 2008 to July 2020); (ii) Member of the Ethics Committee at Ultrapar S/A (from May 2013 to July 2020); (iii) Secretary of the Fiscal Council and Audit Committee at Ultrapar S/A (from February 2008 to July 2020); and (iv) Governance Secretary at the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (from June 2014 to March 2017).									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	07/28/2021	Indeterminate	Conduct and Integrity Committee	Coordinator	07/28/2021	No	07/28/2021
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Ednelson da Silva Presotti		CPF: 028.284.466-03			Profession: Civil Engineer			Date of birth: 12/18/1976	
Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since October 2024), where he also holds the position of Director of Geotechnics and Hydrogeology (since March 2024). His professional experience in the last 5 years includes: (i) Executive Manager of Geotechnics (March 2019 to March 2024) at Vale. He graduated in Civil Engineering from Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in July 2000. He completed a Master's degree in Geotechnics at Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in July 2002 and a postgraduate degree in Master Business Administration at Fundação Dom Cabral in November 2014.									

Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of Other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	10/21/2024	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		10/21/2024	No	10/21/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Eduardo Ajuz Coelho	CPF: 220.075.508-22		Profession: Administrator			Date of birth: 05/09/1981			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate secretary of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks (since March 2025, having held the position of full member since June 2022) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Treasury and Corporate Finance Officer (since February 2022) and held the position of Executive Treasury Manager at Vale (from July 2019 to January 2022). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Treasury Officer at Oi S.A., a company in the telecommunications industry (from May 2015 to June 2019), and (ii) Director at Aliança Energia S.A. (since January 2020). He graduated in Business Administration from Armando Alvares Penteado Foundation – FAAP in December 2002 and completed postgraduate studies in Business Management at Dom Cabral Foundation – FDC in December 2014.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	03/20/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber	Alternate Secretary	03/20/2025	No	03/20/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Eduardo Amiel Pfiffer	CPF: 029.438.037-07		Profession: Economist			Date of birth: 07/23/1974			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks at Vale (since January 2020), where he also holds the position of Executive Manager for Market Intelligence and Analysis (since October 2019), and held the position of General Manager for Market Intelligence in the last 5 years (from October 2011 to September 2019). He graduated in Economics from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) in April 1996 and in Law from Fluminense Federal University in July 2020, and completed a course on Finance at Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Research in Engineering (COPPE/UFRJ) in December 1998 and holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, completed in December 2004.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term

Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	01/23/2020	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		01/23/2020	No	01/23/2020
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Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A
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Name: Elaine Maria de Souza Funo	CPF: 201.953.328-65	Profession: Accountant	Date of birth: 12/01/1974
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Professional experience: She is a non-independent member of Risk Executive Committee – Strategic, Financial, and Cyber Communication (since March 2025) and Risk Executive Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (since March 2025) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Director of Tax, Accounting and Controllershship (since February 2025). Her main professional experiences over the past five years include: (i) Board Member of Fiscal Council at ITAUSA (since April 2023); (ii) Director of Accounting and Tax at Embraer (from June 2004 to February 2025). She graduated in Accounting from Universidade of Taubate in March 1999 and specialized in Finance, Auditing, and Controllershship at Instituto Nacional de Pós Graduação in July 2005.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/20/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		03/20/2025	No	03/20/2025
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/19/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication		03/19/2025	No	03/19/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A
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Name: Eloíso Augusto de Barros Araújo	CPF: 046.564.646-86	Profession: Administrator and Environmental Manager	Date of birth: 03/03/1980
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Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Northern Territories Management and PICT Brazil (since August 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) HSEC Manager – Andean America – Peru and Chile – (from August 2019 to January 2022) at Vale; and (ii) Northern Territories Manager (from January 2022 to August 2023) at Vale. He graduated in Administration with an Emphasis on Environmental Management and Natural Resources from Faculdade Promove in December 2004. He specialized in Corporate Sustainability Management at Fundação Dom Cabral in August 2008 and in Sustainability: Strategies and Opportunities for Industry at MIT Professional Education in February 2022. He completed postgraduate studies in Environmental Project Management at Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais – PUC Minas in November 2008 and in the International Program in Occupational Safety and Health at BSG Institute – Peru in May 2021.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Fabiano Oliveira Mendanha	CPF: 033.357.416-84	Profession: Civil Engineer				Date of birth: 01/16/1978			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of General Manager of Geotechnics at the Vargem Grande and Paraopeba Norte Complex (since January 2024). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) General Manager of Geotechnics South and North (from August 2023 to January 2024) at Vale; (ii) Manager of Geotechnics South and North (from December 2021 to August 2023) at Vale; and (iii) Technical Specialist in Geotechnics for Closed Mines (from December 2019 to December 2021) at Vale. He graduated in Civil Engineering from Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in March 2003. He completed a master's degree in Structural Science at Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in September 2006 and a PhD in Mining Geotechnics at Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in December 2019.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/14/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnica		04/14/2025	No	04/14/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Fabio de Souza Queiroz Ferraz	CPF: 136.132.108-35	Profession: Administrator				Date of birth: 11/10/1967			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cybernetic Risks, where he also holds the position of Director of Mergers and Acquisitions. His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Head of Corporate & Investment Banking at Banco Pine (from April 2013 to 2016); (ii) Head of Corporate & Investment Banking at Banco Haitong (from 2016 to 2018); (iii) Merger and Acquisitions Officer at Vale (since March 2018); (iv) Officer and Partner at Hanalei (Brasil) Family Office (since 2016); (v) Officer and Partner at Montecito – (BVI) Family Office (since 2016); and (vi) Officer and Partner at Montecito – CorbetsVentures Ltd – BVI Director Family Office (since 2016). He graduated in Business Administration from Getúlio Vargas Foundation – São Paulo (FGV/SP) in March 1990, and completed an MBA at the University of Michigan in May 1994.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/22/2019	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		08/22/2019	No	08/22/2019
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Fernando Campos Guimarães	CPF: 687.293.596-00	Profession: Mechanical Engineer				Date of birth: 04/01/1963			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since March 2025) and a non-independent member of Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Planning and Integration (since March 2025). His main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Director of Technical Project Evaluation (from March 2023 to February 2025) and Executive Manager of Industrial Asset Management (from May 2019 to February 2023) at Vale. He graduated in Mechanical Engineering from PUC-MG in July 1988, completed a postgraduate degree in Maintenance Engineering at PUC-MG in 2004 and Process Safety at RSE in 2022, and specialized in Business Management at FDC in 1999.									

Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Fernando Jorge Buso Gomes		CPF: 370.624.177-34			Profession: Bank officer		Date of birth: 06/06/1956		
<p>Professional experience: Member of the Board of Directors (since April/2015), member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since December/2022) and member of People and Compensation Committee (since May 2025) at Vale. Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Innovation Committee (May 2023 to April 2024), Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Vale (January 2017 to April 2023), Coordinator (May 2019 to April 2021) and Member (May 2021 to December 2022) of the People, Remuneration and Governance Committee, Member of the People and Compensation Committee (December 2022 to April 2023), Coordinator of the People and Governance Committee (May 2019 to April 2021); Coordinator of the Financial Committee (from December 2019 to April 2021 and from November 2021 to May 2022), Member and Coordinator of the People Committee (November 2017 to April 2021) at Vale; (ii) Chief Executive Officer (since April 2015), Investor Relations Director (since April 2015), Member of the Board of Directors (April 2022 to May 2023), Vice-President of the Board of Directors (April 2018 to October 2019) and Chairman of the Board of Directors (October 2019 to April/2020) of Bradespar S.A. Education: Degree in Economic Sciences from Faculdades Integradas Bennett in 1979.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Capital Allocation and Projects Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/23/2025
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	People and Compensation Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/16/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Franklin Lee Feder		CPF: 668.181.508-10			Profissão: Business Administrator		Date of birth: 03/23/1951		

Independent Member of the Board of Directors, member of Nominating and Governance Committee and Sustainability committee at Vale (since May 2025). **Main professional experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Advisory Board of Prada Assessoria (since 2021); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Prumo (since 2019); (iii) Member of the Board of Directors of Minerals Technologies Inc. (since 2017); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of CBA – Companhia Brasileira de Alumínio (since 2017); (v) Member of the Advisory Board of Sitawi – Finanças para o Bem (since 2016); (vi) Member of the Advisory Board of the LGBTQI Business & Rights Forum (since 2013); (vii) Member of the Assembly of Representatives of WRI/Brazil (World Resources Institute) (since 2013); (viii) Member of the Assembly of Trustees of Instituto Ethos (since 2010); (ix) Member of the Board of Directors of AES Brasil (2017 to 2024); (x) Member of the Board of PACCAR Inc. (April/2018 to August/2024); (xi) Member of the Board of InterCement (2017 to 2020); (xii) Member of the Board of Directors of WRI Brasil (2013 to 2020); and (xiii) Member of the Board of Directors of Loma Negra (2018 to 2020). **Education:** Graduated in Business Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in 1973, and holds an MBA in Business from IMD, completed in 1977.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/15/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Nominating and Governance Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/15/2025
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Sustainability Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/16/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Geraldo Paes Junior	CPF: 026.523.527-84	Profession: Civil engineer				Date of birth: 11/16/1972			

Professional experience: Non-independent member of the Executive Committee of Risks – Operational (since February/2023) and secretary of the Executive Committee of Risks – Geotechnical (since February/2023) of Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Geotechnics. His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Manager Impoundments Americas (between January 2020 and December 2021) at Alcoa Alumínio / AWA Alcoa World Alumina, (ii) Director Joint-Ventures Business of Mining (between June 2018 and December 2019) at Alcoa Alumínio / AWA Alcoa World Alumina and (iii) Global Manager Projects Capital Mining Business (between April 2015 and May 2018) at Alcoa Alumínio / AWA Alcoa World Alumina. He graduated in Civil Engineering from Universidade Federal Fluminense in January 1997, having concluded an International Executive MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in September 2003.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	02/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		02/24/2023	No	02/24/2023
Others committees		Others	02/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical	Secretary	02/24/2023	No	02/24/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Gildiney Tavares de Sales	CPF: 000.269.656-82	Profession: Mechanical Engineer				Date of birth: 08/13/1977			

Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Risk Executive Committee – Operational (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of the Northern Corridor (since July 2024). His main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Logistics Director of the Vitória Minas Railway (EFVM) (from November 2021 to June 2024) and Executive Manager of

Operations for Serra Norte, Serra Leste, and Manganese (from September 2017 to October 2021) at Vale. He graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the Centro Universitário do Sul de Minas in December 2000, completed a master's degree in Mechanical Engineering at UNIFEI in October 2004, and an MBA in Business Management at FGV in May 2009.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Grazielle Tallia Parenti		CPF: 504.667.391-68			Profession: Business Administrator		Date of birth: 03/21/1970		
Professional experience: Non-independent Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since July 2025) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Executive Vice President of Sustainability (since July 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Board of Directors and Coordinator of the Risk and ESG Committee at Alvoar Lácteos S.A. (since February 2024); (ii) Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability at Syngenta (July 2022 to July 2025); and (iii) Global Vice President of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability (January 2019 to December 2020). Education: She holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from FGV/EAESP (graduated in [./]/1992), MBA in Marketing from FIA/USP ([./]/2007), and a specialization in Public Policy Management from FGV ([./]/2010).									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Others	07/07/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability	Coordinator	06/04/2025	No	07/07/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Guilherme Alves de Melo		CPF: 315.225.838-07			Profession: Environmental engineer		Date of birth: 06/04/1985		
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Business Executive Risk Committee – Operational Risks (since February 2020), where he also holds the position of Operations Support Manager (since October 2019); he has also held the positions in the last 5 years of: (i) Vale's Environmental Analyst (from October 2011 and May 2018); and (ii) Environment Specialist (from May 2018 to November 2019). He graduated in Environmental Engineering from Faculdades Oswaldo Cruz in December 2008, and completed his master's degree in Industrial Chemical Processes at Technological Research Institute – IPT in June 2012.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	02/06/2020	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		02/06/2020	No	02/06/2020
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							

Name: Helga Paula Patrício Franco		CPF: 722.468.631-04		Profession: Political scientist and lawyer		Date of birth: 10/15/1979			
<p>Professional experience: She is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since March 2024) and a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since March 2025, having held the position of full member since April 2024) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Federal General Manager of Government Relations (since January 2024). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Senior Director of Corporate Affairs at Mondelēz International (from May 2022 to September 2023); (ii) Executive Director of Corporate Affairs at CNN BRASIL (from May 2021 to May 2022); and (iii) Executive Director of Government and Institutional Relations at Nestlé (from July 2016 to May 2021). Her professional experience also includes (i) Member of the Advisory Board of ABDIB – Associação Brasileira da Infraestrutura e Indústrias de Base (since January/2024); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors (alternate) and of the Government Relations Committee of IBRAM – Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração (since January/2024); (iii) Member of the Mining Thematic Council (COMIN) of CNI – Confederação Nacional da Indústria (since January/2024); and (iv) Member of the Institutional working group of ABIAPE – Associação Brasileira dos Investidores em Autoprodução de Energia (since January/2024). Graduated in Political Science from Universidade de Brasília – UNB (July/2023) and in Law from Centro Universitário de Brasília – UniCEUB (August/2003); completed a master’s degree in public policy management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (December/2023); completed postgraduate studies in Public Law from Instituto Brasileiro de Ensino, Desenvolvimento e Pesquisa – IDP (December/2009) and in Public Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (December/2005).</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/04/2024	Indefinite	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		03/04/2024	No	03/04/2024
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/19/2024	Indefinite	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		03/19/2024	No	03/19/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Heloisa Belotti Bedicks		CPF: 048.601.198-43		Profession: Economist and Accountant		Date of birth: 08/25/1960			
<p>Professional experience: Independent member of Vale’s Board of Directors (since November/2024), member of the Audit and Risk Committee (since November/2024) and Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since NMay/2025). Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of Sustainability Committee (November/2024 to May/2025) and Member of the Fiscal Council (April/2022 to September/2024) at Vale; (ii) Member of the Fiscal Council at TIM Brasil (since March 2024); (iii) Member of the Audit Committee of Gasmig (since August 2023); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of MAPFRE Group (since February 2021); (v) Member of the Audit Committee of Brasilseg (since September 2020); (vi) Member of the Audit Committee at Nuclea (from 2023 to June 2024); (vii) Member of the Board of Directors (April 2020 to January 2023) and Member of Advisory Committees to the Board of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES (April 2020 to March 2023); (viii) Member of the Fiscal Council of Braskem (May 2020 to April 2022); (ix) Volunteer Member of the Fiscal Council of Fundação Boticário (since April 2020); (x) Volunteer Member of the Brazil Network of the UN Global Compact (since June 2021); (xi) Volunteer Advisory Board Member of Missão Portas Abertas (since November 2016); (xii) General Director of the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance – IBGC (between April 2001 and January 2020); Education: Graduated in Economics from the State University of Campinas – Unicamp in 1983, and in Accounting Sciences from the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas in 1985, in addition to an MBA from Faculdade Salesianas Dom Bosco in 1996; holds a specialization degree in Corporate Governance from Yale University, completed in 2003, and in Board of Directors from Chicago University, completed in 2007; as well as a Master’s degree in Business Administration from Mackenzie University, completed in 2008.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/17/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting is held	Audit and Risk Committee		05/15/2025	No	11/30/2024

Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/19/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Nominating and Governance Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/19/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Heloisa Elias Bortolo Brandão		CPF: 262.224.438-00			Profession: Lawyer		Date of birth: 11/18/1976		
Professional experience: She is an interim non-independent member of Risk Executive Committee – Operational (since March 2025) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Interim Director of Corporate Sustainability (since January 2025). Her main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) General Manager of Social Affairs (from April of 2018 to December of 2024) at Vale. She graduated in Law from Universidade Cândido Mendes in December of 2001, completed a postgraduate degree in Environment at COPPE/UFRJ in December of 2002, and a master's degree in Law at Universidade Cândido Mendes in September of 2012.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Operational	Committee Member (Permanent – Interim)	03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: João Luiz Fukunaga		CPF: 324.445.148-90			Profession: Bank officer		Date of birth: 11/07/1983		
Professional experience: Member of Vale's Board of Directors (since April 2023), Coordinator of the People and Compensation Committee (since May 2023) and Member of the Sustainability Committee (since May 2023). Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) President of PREVI – Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund (since February 2023); (ii) Director (2012 to February 2023) of the São Paulo Bank Workers' Union, where he was National Coordinator of the BB Employee's Negotiation Commission; (iii) Secretary of Legal Affairs (since 2017), (iv) responsible for the Organization and Administrative Support area (2020 to February 2023); and (v) Union Auditor of the Union of Bank Officers of São Paulo (2022 to February 2023). Education: Degree in History from the Pontifical Catholic University – PUC-SP in 2007; Master's degree in Social History from the Pontifical Catholic University – PUC-SP in 2009.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	05/19/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	People and Compensation Committee	Coordinator	05/15/2025	No	05/18/2023

Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/19/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Sustainability committee		05/15/2025	No	05/18/2023
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: João Barbosa Campbell Penna		CPF: 084.963.817-81			Profession: Engineer		Date of birth: 05/08/1979		
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Risk Executive Committee – Strategic, Financial, and Cyber (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Treasury (since December 2023) at Vale. His main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Director of Vale Overseas (since January 2020); (ii) Director of VHBV (since March 2025); (iii) Member of the Financial Committee at Valia (from March 2021 to March 2024); and (iv) Manager of Financial Planning and Cash Management at Vale (from August 2016 to December 2023). He graduated in Civil and Production Engineering from PUC-RJ in December 2003 and completed a master's degree in Economics and Finance at FGV in December 2014.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/20/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		03/20/2025	No	03/20/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: João Sichieri Moura		CPF: 079.130.737-99			Profession: Economist		Date of birth: 05/07/1980		
Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Risk Executive Committee – Strategic, Financial, and Cyber (since March 2025), where he also holds the position of Director of Funding and Corporate Finance (since June 2023). His main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Manager of Funding and Corporate Finance at Vale (from May of 2018 to May of 2023). He graduated in Economics from UFRJ in November 2003 and completed a master's degree in Corporate Finance at FGV in April 2007.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/20/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		03/20/2025	No	03/20/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Jone River de Oliveira		CPF: 965.808.951-87			Profession: Geologist		Date of birth: 05/27/1982		

Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since August 2023) at Vale, where he is also Geotechnical Manager of South Southern EFC and Port (since March 2022). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years also include: (i) Senior Geotechnical Geologist (November 2011 to June 2020) at Yamana Gold Inc / Aurea Mineral Inc / Leagold Mining Corporation – Underground and Open Pit Mining; (ii) Railway and Port Geotechnical Manager (July 2020 to July 2021) at Vale. He graduated in Geology from Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso in April 2007, completed a postgraduate degree in Project Management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in August 2009 and completed specialization in Geotechnical Engineering – Foundations and Earthworks at Universidade de São Paulo in November 2014.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	08/17/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		08/17/2023	No	08/17/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Jose Carlos Pocidonio de Morais Junior	CPF: 321.773.748-20	Profession: Accountant				Date of birth: 05/05/1984			

Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication, where he also holds the position of Director of Tax (since January 2025). His experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber (from November 2020 to March 2025); (ii) Member of the Samarco S/A Reparation Committee (since November 2024); (iii) Member of the Renova Foundation Liquidation Committee (since November 2024); (iv) Member of the Fiscal Council of Norte Energia S/A (since July 2024); (v) Member of the Fiscal Council of the Renova Foundation (from April 2023 to November 2024); (vi) Member of the Valia Investment Committee (from March 2023 to February 2024); (vii) General Manager of Accounting and Controllership (from April 2023 to December 2024); (viii) Controllership Manager at Vale S.A. (between February 2021 and March 2023); and (ix) Controller (between February 2020 and February 2021). He graduated in Accounting Sciences from PUC Campinas in December 2007 and completed a postgraduate degree in Finance and Controllership from Saint-Paul in December 2014.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/19/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		03/19/2025	No	03/19/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: José Victor Vieira da Silva Sousa	CPF: 118.819.957-98	Profession: Accountant				Date of birth: 05/03/1989			

Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber (since March 2024), also holding the position of Director of Controllership and Accounting (since January 2025). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Committee for Risks – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (from October 2024 to March 2025); (ii) Member of the Audit and Risk Committee at Norte Energia S.A. (since June 2024); (iii) General Manager of Financial Reporting and Internal Controls (from May 2023 to December 2024); (iv) Manager of Accounting Standards and Assets at Vale (from August 2022 to May 2023); (v) Manager of Consolidation and Financial Reporting at Vale (from June 2020

to August 2022); and (vi) Manager of Financial Reporting Projects and Standards at Vale (from July 2018 to June 2020). Graduated in Accounting from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ in December 2012, having completed an MBA at Escola de Negócios da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – COPPEAD in December 2022.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of Other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/20/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		03/20/2025	No	03/20/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Juan Franco Merlini	CPF: 011.903.586-38	Profession: Electric engineer				Date of birth: 10/19/1975			

Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cybernetic Risks (since November 2023, having held the position of alternate member since June 2022 and full member of this committee since August 2019), where he also holds the position of Marketing, Intelligence, and Pricing Director (since July 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Director of Marketing and Sales for Basic Metals at Vale (from October 2020 to June 2023); and (ii) Director of Finance and Business Development – Basic Metals (from July 2018 to October 2020). He graduated in Electrical Engineering from the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais in December 1998, and completed postgraduate studies in Business at Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV/RJ) in December 1999 and an MBA in Corporate Finance at the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets (IBMEC) in December 2001.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		11/24/2023	No	11/24/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Karla Nunes Silva	CPF: 032.058.586-70	Profession: Psychologist				Date of birth: 06/10/1976			

Professional experience: Non-independent alternate secretary of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability since August 2023 (non-independent alternate member since January 2022), non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since August 2023) and non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023) at Vale, where she is also Manager of Sustainability Standardization and Performance (since April 2023), and has held the following position in the last 5 years: (i) Manager for Socioeconomics and Environmental Education (from July 2018 to April 2023) and (ii) Master Environmental Analyst (from May 2015 to June 2018). She graduated in Psychology from Centro de Ensino Superior de Juiz de Fora in July 2000, and completed postgraduate studies in Psychoanalysis and Mental Health at Centro Universitário do Leste de Minas Gerais in February 2004.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	08/14/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Operational		08/14/2023	No	08/14/2023
Other committees		Others	08/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Sustainability	Secretary (Alternate)	08/01/2023	No	01/19/2022
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Kennedy Alencar Duarte Braga	CPF: 048.035.398-04	Profession: Journalist				Date of birth: 10/23/1967			

Professional experience: He is a non-independent Member of the Executive Risk Committee - Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Institutional Relations (since December 2024). His main professional experiences over the past 5 years also include: (i) Presenter and Columnist at UOL (between 2021 and 2024), where he also held the position of Correspondent in Washington (in 2020); (ii) Director at RedeTV! (between 2022 and 2024); and (iii) Correspondent in Washington at CBN (in 2020). He graduated in Journalism from Universidade Metodista in December 1989.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/19/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication		03/19/2025	No	03/19/2025

Condenações

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Kleger Duque de Almeida Filho	CPF: 583.594.866-20	Profession: Civil engineer				Date of birth: 01/31/1966			

Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Operational Risks (since August 2023, alternate secretary from March 2023 to August 2023), where he also holds the position of Director of Engineering, Asset Management, and Reliability (since March 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Vale's Capital Projects Executive Officer (from November 2012 to April 2014); (ii) Vale's Non-Ferrous Metal Projects and Project Management Executive Officer (from June 2014 to December 2016); (iii) Vale's Project Development and Implantation Executive Manager (from January 2017 to March 2019); and (iv) Vale's Asset Management Officer (from August 2019 to March 2023). He graduated in Civil Engineering from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in July 1989, completed MBA in Business Management from Dom Cabral Foundation in 1997, postgraduate degree in Economics, Finance and Business from Getúlio Vargas Foundation in 1999, and in Project Management from Technical Education Institute (IETEC) in 2002.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/14/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		08/14/2023	No	08/22/2019

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Lauro Angelo Dias de Amorim	CPF: 052.053.936-29	Profession: Lawyer			Date of birth: 08/20/1983				

Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since August 2023), and Non-independent Member of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber (since November 2023) of Vale, where he also holds the position of Licensing Director (since May 2023). His main professional experience in the last 5 years includes: (i) Vice President – Sustainability and Corporate Affairs (February 2022 to April 2023); (ii) Sustainability Director (December 2019 to December 2021); and (iii) Senior Manager of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (August 2015 to December 2019) at AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração S.A. He graduated in Law from Faculdade de Direito Milton Campos (“FDMC”) in July 2007; completed specialization in Legal Regime of Mineral Resources at FDMC in December 2009; and completed Executive MBA from Fundação Dom Cabral in December 2018.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		08/01/2023	No	08/01/2023
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		11/24/2023	No	11/24/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Leandro Fonseca Modé	CPF: 249.561.228-88	Profession: Journalist			Date of birth: 09/19/1974				

Professional experience: He is non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since November 2023) and of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Communications Director (since September 2023). His professional experiences over the last 5 years include: (i) Superintendent of Corporate Communications (January 2028 to August 2023) at Itaú Unibanco; (ii) Executive Director at FSB Comunicação (May 2013 to December 2017) and (iii) Editor, reporter and broadcaster at Jornal O Estado de S. Paulo S.A. (July 2006 to April 2013). He graduated in Social Communication – Journalism from Faculdade Cásper Líbero in December 1996; completed an MBA in Economic-Financial Information for Journalists from FIA in March 2002.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/10/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		11/10/2023	No	11/10/2023
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Leandro Luiz Santos Barbosa	CPF: 851.799.816-20	Profession: Electric engineer			Date of birth: 04/14/1973				

Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since November 2023) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Health, Safety, Environment and Risks for the Southern Operations (since May 2023), having already held the following positions, joining Vale in May 2006: (i) Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (December 2022 to April 2025); (ii) Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational at Vale (from August 2023 to March 2025); (iii) Executive Manager for Health, Safety, Environment, Risks and Emergency for the Southern Corridor (from April 2022 to May 2023); (iv) Executive Manager for Engineering – South (from January 2020 to April 2022); (v) Executive Manager for Engineering – Coal (from April 2018 to December 2019); and (vi) Manager for Logistics Planning in Mozambique (from January 2014 to March 2018). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years also include: Chief Operating Officer at Nacala Logistics (from April 2017 to April 2018), a company that was part of Vale's economic group until 2021. He graduated in Electrical Engineering from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in December 1995. He has a postgraduate degree in Maintenance Engineering from the Federal University of Espírito Santo, completed in December 2000; specialization course in Telecommunications Engineering from the Federal University of Minas Gerais, completed in December 2002; and a master's degree in Business Administration from Dom Cabral Foundation/Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais – PUC-MG, completed in December 2007.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	11/08/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		11/08/2023	No	11/08/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Leonardo dos Santos Brito	CPF: 069.098.467-70	Profession: Engineer			Date of birth: 12/25/1975				

Professional experience: Non-independent Secretary of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since July 2025), where he also holds the position of Senior Technical Manager of Corporate Governance Processes (since January 2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) General Manager Corporate Governance Process Support at Vale (April/2011 to December/2024). Education: Graduated in Production Engineering from UFF – Universidade Federal Fluminense in October/2000, completed an MBA in Executive Finance from IBMEC São Paulo in July/2005 and an MBA in Management from Fundação Dom Cabral – MG in November/2009.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	07/09/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication	Secretary	07/09/2025	No	07/09/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Leonardo Resende Faria	CPF: 014.551.126-07	Profession: Civil Engineer			Date of birth: 03/27/1983				

Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Risk Executive Committee – Operational (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Asset Management (since December 2024). His main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Compliance Manager for Asset Management (from July 2021 to December 2024); (ii) Specialist Engineer (from November 2020 to July 2021); and (iii) Master Engineer (from November 2018 to November 2020) at Vale. He graduated in Civil Engineering from Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais in August 2006 and completed a postgraduate degree in Process Safety Engineering at Faculdade Jardins in August 2022.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Lucas Barros Duarte	CPF: 049.864.816-81	Profession: Civil engineer			Date of birth: 06/30/1981				

Professional experience: He is an alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since January 2020) and alternate secretary of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since November 2019), where he also holds the position of Geotechnics Corporate Manager (since September 2019). His professional experience in the last 5 years includes: (i) Geotechnical Engineer at WSP Canada Inc. (from March 2017 to September 2019); and (ii) Geotechnical Engineer at Amec Foster Wheeler (from October 2014 to February 2017). He graduated in Civil Engineering from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in August 2006 and got a master's degree in geotechnics from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in August 2012.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	01/21/2020	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		01/21/2020	No	01/21/2020

Others committees		Others	11/12/2019	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical	Secretary (Alternate)	11/12/2019	No	11/12/2019
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Luciene Cristina da Silva		CPF: 038.395.746-09		Profession: Journalist		Date of birth: 05/24/1978			
Professional experience: She is an alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since March 2024) at Vale, where she also holds the position of General Manager of Internal Communication and Business (since February 2024). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Communication Manager – Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Bahia (MG, MS and BA) at Vale (May/2019 to March/2024). Graduated in Social Communication/Journalism from Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (December/1999); completed a postgraduate course in Corporate Communication at PUC Minas (December/2002); completed a specialization course in Communication Management at PUC Minas (December/2007).									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/04/2024	Indefinite	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		03/04/2024	No	03/04/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Luiz Gustavo Reche		CPF: 011.032.226-60		Profession: Mining Engineer		Date of birth: 04/18/1976			
Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Risk Executive Committee – Operational (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of the Southeast Corridor (since October 2021). His main professional experience over the past five years also includes: (i) Director of South Atlantic Basic Metals Operations (from October 2018 to January 2021) at Vale. He graduated in Mining Engineering from Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto in August 2001 and completed MBA in Business Administration at FGV in December 2008.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Luiz Henrique Medeiros dos Santos		CPF: 013.497.286-40		Profession: Administrator		Date of birth: 04/27/1979			
Professional experience: Non-independent member of the Business Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April 2025, alternate member since August 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Southern and Southeastern Territories (since May 2023). In the last 5 years, he also held the following positions at Vale or companies in its economic group: (i) Member of the Sustainability Committee of Samarco (Jan/2022 to present); (ii) Executive Manager of Community Relations for South/Southeast and Future Use Brazil (May/2022 to Apr/2023); (iii) Executive Manager of Reparation of Evacuated Territories and RC Brumadinho (Apr/2009 to Dec/2021); and (iv) Senior Manager of Global Operational Excellence (Jan/2018 to Apr/2019). He graduated in Administration with International Trade Emphasis from the Centro Universitário UNA in June 2006. He holds an MBA in Finance from IBMEC-MG, completed in October 2008.									
Committees:									

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Manuel Lino Silva de Sousa Oliveira	CPF: 717.221.071-97	Profession: Economist			Date of birth: 03/03/1952				

Professional experience: Lead Independent Director (“LID”) of Vale’s Board of Directors (since June 2023), independent member (since May 2021), Coordinator and Technical Specialist of the Audit and Risk Committee (since May 2023, where he served as Coordinator until June 2023 and since July 2024) and member of Sustainability Committee (since May 2025) at Vale. **Main experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (April 2024 to November 2024); Member of the People and Compensation Committee (from May 2023 to March 2024); Coordinator of the Audit Committee (from August 2021 until December 2022), Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since December 2022 until April 2023), Member of the Nominating Committee (from May 2022 until December 2022) and Member of the People, Remuneration and Governance Committee (from August 2021 until May 2022) of Vale; (ii) Member (May 2022 to December 2024) and Chairman (since June 2022 to December 2024) of the Board of Directors of Jubilee Metals Group PLC; (iii) Senior independent member of the Board of Directors of Polymetal International PLC (April 2018 to March 2022); (iv) Senior independent member of the Board of Directors of Antofagasta PLC (October 2011 to August 2021); (v) Independent member of the Board of Directors at Blackrock World Mining Investment Trust PLC (February 2020 to July 2021); and (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Vale Base Metals (since January 2025). Education: Degree in Accounting and Business Economics from the University of Natal-Durban, South Africa, in 1973; Specialization in Accounting Theory from the University of Natal-Durban, South Africa, completed in 1975; Specializations in chartered accountant and chartered management accountant by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in South Africa completed in 1978 and by the Institute of Chartered Management Accounts in the United Kingdom completed in 1988.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Others	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting is held	Audit and Risk Committee	Coordinator and Technical Specialist	05/15/2025	No	05/25/2023
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders’ Meeting is held	Sustainability Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/16/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Marcelo Feriozzi Bacci	CPF: 165.903.168-05	Profession: Administrator			Date of birth: 09/26/1969				

Professional experience: Executive Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations (since December 2024) and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks (since December 2024) at Vale. His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Member of the Board of Directors, Audit and Risk Committee, and Strategy and Capital Allocation Committee of Energisa S.A. (since April 2024); (ii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brazilian Institute of Financial Executives – IBEF (since February 2023); (iii) Executive Vice President of Finance and Investor Relations at Suzano S.A. (April 2014 to November 2024); (iv) Director of Itacel – Terminal de Celulose de Itaquí S.A. (August 2023 to November 2024); (v) member of the Board of Directors of Fibria Overseas Finance Ltd (May 2021 to November 2024); (vi) member of the

Board of Directors of Fibria Celulose (USA) Inc (May 2021 to November 2024); (vii) member of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Council of Suzano International Trade GMBH (May 2021 to November 2024); (viii) Director of Suzano Material Technology Development (September 2022 to November 2024); (ix) Director of Suzano Pulp And Paper America, Inc (May 2021 to November 2024); (x) Director of Suzano Shanghai Trading Ltd (May 2023 to November 2024); (xi) Director of Suzano Shanghai Ltd (July 2021 to November 2024); (xii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Veracel Celulose S. A. (since May 2023); (xiii) Executive Director of F&E Tecnologia do Brasil S.A. (since June 2023); (xiv) Executive Director of Maxcel Empreendimentos E Participações S.A. (April 2023 to November 2024); (xv) Director of Mucuri Energética S.A. (May 2021 to November 2024); (xvi) Director of Projetos Especiais E Investimentos Ltda (May 2021 to November 2024); (xvii) Executive Director of Suzano Operações Industriais e Florestais S. A. (April 2023 to November 2024); and (xviii) member of the Board of Directors of Suzano Ventures LLC (June 2022 to November 2024). He graduated in Public Administration from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – EAESP in December 1990; completed a specialization in Finance and Capital Markets from Ibmec – Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado de Capitais in 1996; and completed an MBA from Stanford Graduate School of Business in 2000.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Others	12/02/2024	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber	Coordinator	12/02/2024	No	12/02/2024

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Marcelo Gasparino da Silva	CPF: 807.383.469-34	Profession: Lawyer				Date of birth: 02/13/1971			

Professional experience: Vice-President (since April 2023) and Independent Member (since April 2020) of Vale's Board of Directors, Member of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since May 2023) and Member of the People and Compensation Committee (since April 2024). Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (May 2023 to April 2024), Coordinator of the Sustainability Committee (May 2021 to April 2023), Member of the Nomination Committee (June 2022 to December 2022), Member of the Operational Excellence and Risk Committee (May 2021 to May 2022), Member of the Sustainability Committee (June 2020 to April 2021), and Alternate Member of the Board of Directors (June 2016 to April 2017 and May 2019 to April 2020) at Vale; (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil (since April 2023), where he is a member of the Statutory Audit Committee and the People, Remuneration and Eligibility Committee; (iii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Eternit S.A. (April 2017 to March 2023); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of CEMIG (April 2016 to July 2022); (v) Member of the Board of Directors (April 2020 to March 2025) and Member of the Fiscal Council (May 2019 to April 2021) of Petrobras, where he was President of the Statutory Health, Safety and Environment, and the Minority Committee, and Member of the following statutory Committees: Audit Committee of the Petrobras Conglomerate companies, Investment Committee, and People Committee; (vi) Professor at Fundação ENA – School of Government for certification of Administrators of state-owned companies and mixed-economy companies; (vii) Member of the Board of Directors of Eletrobras (December 2012 to April 2014, April 2016 to April 2017 and since August 2022), where he is also the Coordinator of the Sustainability Committee (since June 2024) and was Vice President of the Eletrobras Statutory Strategy, Governance and Sustainability Committee (August 2022 to June 2024); (viii) Member of the Board of Directors (April 2017 to April 2020) of Kepler Weber; (ix) Member of the Board of Directors of CASAN (April 2019 to February 2020); and (x) Member of the Board of Directors of GASMIG (April 2020 to April 2021). Education: Degree in Law from the Federal University of Santa Catarina in 1995; Postgraduate degree in Corporate Tax Administration from Fundação ESAG in 2000; Has executive training in mergers and acquisitions at the London Business School and at CEO FGV (IBE/FGV/IDE); Board Member Certified by Experience (CCA+) by the Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance – IBGC in 2010.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/21/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	People and Compensation Committee		05/15/2025	No	04/19/2024

Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/21/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Nominating and Governance Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/16/2023
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Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Marcelo Leite Barros	CPF: 015.314.747-48	Profession: Economist			Date of birth: 05/18/1968				

Professional experience: Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Facilities (since March 2023). In the last 5 years, he also held the following position at Vale or companies within its economic group: Director of the Southern Corridor (April 2019 to March 2023). He graduated in Economics from the Federal University of Espírito Santo in December 1991 and completed an MBA in Finance, Economics, and Business Management at the Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets – IBMEC in December 1995 and Financial Accounting Management, Administration, and Business at Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in December 2000.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Marcelo Sampaio Cunha Filho	CPF: 009.636.111-51	Profession: Civil engineer			Date of birth: 12/01/1985				

Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since November 2023) at Vale, where he is also Director of Regulatory Affairs (since January 2023). His main professional experience in the last 5 years includes: (i) Coordination and teaching of classes in the Postgraduate Lato Sensu course "Infrastructure Management and Governance" at Instituto Presbiteriano Mackenzie (since November 2022); (ii) Minister of State at Ministry of Infrastructure (from March 2022 to December 2022); (iii) Executive Secretary at Ministry of Infrastructure (from January 2019 to March 2022) and (iv) Deputy Chief of Public Management at Presidency of the Republic – Subchief of Articulation and Monitoring of the Civil House (from February 2017 to December 2018). He graduated in Civil Engineer from Universidade de Brasília in September 2008; post graduated in Public Management from AVM Faculdades Integradas in March 2016; completed specialization in Public Sector Economics at Faculdade Unyleya in December 2018 and completed a master's degree in Transportation in August 2014.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/28/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		11/28/2023	No	11/28/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Mariana Correia Pereira		CPF: 026.667.926-92		Profession: Lawyer		Date of birth: 07/14/1977			
<p>Professional experience: She is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (since February 2020), where she also holds the position of Director of Litigation and Tax Risks (since May 2023); in the last 5 years, she held the following position: (i) Tax Risks and Guidance Manager (from June 2018 to February 2021); (ii) Executive Manager of Tax Risk Guidance and Management (from February 2021 to May 2023); and (iii) Lawyer and Legal Manager at Vale (from August 2004 to April 2016). Her professional experience also includes: (i) Tax Manager at Arcelor Mittal Brasil (from April 2016 to June 2018). She graduated in Law from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in July 2000, and received a Master's Degree in Tax Law from the Federal University of Minas Gerais in March 2005.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	02/05/2020	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		02/05/2020	No	02/05/2020
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Octavio Bulcão Nascimento		CPF: 465.419.855-53		Profession: Lawyer		Date of birth: 05/16/1968			
<p>Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication. He is Vale's Legal Director (since March 2023), where he also held the position of Vale's Tax Director (from April 2013 to March 2023). His professional experiences also include the position of Full Member Advisor at Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração – IBRAM (since January 2023). He graduated in Law from the Catholic University of Salvador (UCSAL/BA) in December 1992, and got a Master's degree in Tax Law from the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC/SP) in July 1999.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/22/2019	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication		08/22/2019	No	08/22/2019
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Paulo Celso Pires		CPF: 121.839.988-06		Profession: Engineer		Date of birth: 08/18/1965			

Professional experience: Non-independent member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber, where he also holds the position of Director of Technology and Innovation (since August 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Executive Operational Manager of Industrial Technology at Vale (between January 2021 and April 2023), (ii) Director of Industrial Technology at Vale (between May 2023 and August 2023), and (iii) Director of Manufacturing Engineering at Embraer S.A. (between November 2019 and January 2021). He graduated in metallurgical engineering at the Polytechnic School of the University of São Paulo – USP, in December 1998, having completed a specialization in project management at the Vanzolini Foundation – University of São Paulo – USP, in November 2001 and a master's degree at the Polytechnic School of University of São Paulo – USP, in December 1999.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/24/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		11/24/2023	No	11/24/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A
Description of convictions: N/A

Name: Quintiliano Fernandes Guerra
CPF: 049.751.306-45
Profession: Civil engineer
Date of birth: 12/31/1980

Professional experience: Non-Independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical of Vale (since August 2023), where he also holds the position of Director of Geotechnics and Hydrogeology (since April 2023), having also held, in the last 5 years, the positions of: (i) Geotechnical Manager (from April 2019 until May 2023), (ii) Senior Engineer (April 2017 to April 2019). He graduated in Civil Engineering from Newton de Paiva in December 2014, having completed a postgraduate degree in Geotechnical Dam Engineering from the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais – PUC Minas in June 2023.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/17/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		08/17/2023	No	08/17/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A
Description of convictions: N/A

Name: Rachel de Oliveira Maia
CPF: 143.363.438-45
Profession: Accountant
Date of birth: 01/30/1971

Professional experience: Independent member of the Board of Directors (since May/2021), Coordinator of the Sustainability Committee (since May/2023, member since June/2021), and Member of the Audit and Risk Committee (December/2022 to April/2024 and from May/2025) at Vale. **Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include:** (i) Member of Nominating and Governance Committee (April/2024 to May/2025), Member of the Audit and Risk Committee (December/2022 to April/2024), Member of the Sustainability Committee (May/2021 to April/2023), and Member of the Audit Committee (May/2022 to December/2022) at Vale; (ii) Independent member of the Board of Directors of Companhia Brasileira de Distribuição - Grupo Pão de Açúcar (since April 2024); (iii) Founder of the non-profit organization CAPACITA-ME (since December/2018); (iv) Founder and CEO of RM Consulting, focusing on the S of ESG and Leadership (since April/2018); (v) Independent Member of the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil (May/2021 to April/2023); (vi) Member of the Sustainability Committee of Banco do Brasil (December/2021 to June/2023); (vii) Member of the People, Remuneration and Eligibility Committee of Banco do Brasil (since August/2023); (viii) Member of the Audit Committee of Banco do Brasil (since September/2021); (ix) Chairman of the Board of Directors of the UN Global Compact Brazil and Ambassador of SDG5 (gender equity) (since April/2023); (x) Independent member of the Board of Directors of CVC Corp (March/2021 to August/2023); (xi) Independent member of the Board of Directors of Grupo Soma (December/2020 to May/2022); (xii) Diversity and Inclusion Advisor at Carrefour (November/2020 to November/2021); (xiii) Member of the Women of Brazil Group (since 2020); (xiv) Member of the Economic and Social Committee of the Development Council (since 2018); (xv) Administrative consultant at SumUp (December/2020 to December/2021); (xvi) President of the UNICEF Advisory Board (October/2019 to September/2021); (xvii) Member of the General Council of the Danish Consulate (April/2014 to November/2020); (xviii) Member of the Danish Chamber of Commerce (April/2014 to November/2020); and (xix) CEO of Lacoste S.A. (Brazil) (October/2018 to September/2020). Education: Graduated in Accounting from Centro Universitário FMU in 1996. She has general management training at the University of Victoria, Canada (2001), MBA from Fundação Instituto de Administração (FIA) (2007), Negotiation and Leadership course from the Executive Education Program at Harvard Business School (2014), MBA from Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV) (February 2018), Advanced Program for CEOs, Advisors and Presidents at Sant' Paul SEER (2021), and in October/2024, she received the title of Doctor Honoris Causa from Universidade Estácio de Sá for her exemplary leadership, performance, and dedication in promoting significant societal transformation, inclusion, diversity, and social responsibility.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Others	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Sustainability committee	Coordinator	05/15/2025	No	08/06/2021
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Audit and Risk Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/22/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A		
Name: Rafael Jabur Bittar	CPF: 707.231.411-34	Profession: Civil engineer	Date of birth: 09/24/1980

Professional experience: Executive Vice-President Technical (since January/2023), Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since January/2023) and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since January/2023) at Vale. Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Director of Geotechnics at Vale (September/2019 to December/2022); and (ii) Senior Director of Tailings Management at Yamana Gold (February/2017 to August/2019). Education: Degree in Civil Engineering from the Federal University of Ouro Preto – UFOP in 2003; master's degree in Geotechnics from the Federal University of Ouro Preto – UFOP in 2006; MBA in Management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV in 2011.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
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Others committees		Others	01/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational	Coordinator	01/01/2023	No	01/01/2023
Others committees		Others	01/01/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical	Coordinator	01/01/2023	No	01/01/2023
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Reinaldo Duarte Castanheira Filho		CPF: 747.433.256-68		Profession: Economist		Date of birth: 12/27/1969			
Professional experience: Independent member of Vale's Board of Directors (since November/2024), member of the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since November 2024) and member of the Audit and Risk Committee (since November/2024). Main experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Managing Partner of Heritage Holding (since March/2013); and (ii) Independent Member of the Maringá Group Mining Committee (since March/2022). Education: Degree in Economics from the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais, in 1992.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/15/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Capital Allocation and Projects Committee		05/15/2025	No	11/29/2024
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/17/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Audit and Risk Committee		05/15/2025	No	11/29/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Rita Nathalia Berti Bredariolli		CPF: 273.483.368-92		Profession: Psychologist		Date of birth: 07/30/1980			
Professional experience: She is a non-independent alternate member of Risk Executive Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (since March 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of General Manager of HR (since August 2023). Her main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Human Resources Manager at Nexa Resources S.A. (from January 2021 to August 2023) and (ii) Human Resources Manager at Hidrovias do Brasil S.A. (from November 2018 to December 2020). She graduated in Psychology from UNESP in December 2005, completed an MBA in People Management at FGV in August 2008, and specialized in Coaching at ICI in August 2020.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/19/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication		03/19/2025	No	03/19/2025
Convictions									

Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Rodrigo Aguiar Rojas		CPF: 070.004.357-80		Profession: Engenheiro de Produção		Date of birth: 05/26/1976			
Professional experience: Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of HR BP VP Technical Director (since February 2025). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years also include: (i) Senior Human Resources Director at Carrefour Group Brazil – Retail (June 2022 to February 2025); and (ii) Senior Human Resources Director at Big Group (formerly Walmart) – Retail (October 2019 to May 2020). He graduated in Production Engineering from the Federal Fluminense University in August 1995 and specialized in Human Resources at the London Business School in November 2010.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	04/14/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		04/14/2025	No	04/14/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Rodrigo Guerra Lage Campos		CPF: 036.040.516-90		Profession: Civil Engineer		Date of birth: 01/14/1977			
Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Geotechnical Projects and Decharacterization and Southern Dams (since October 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) General Project Manager (January 2017 to October 2023) at Vale. He graduated in Civil Engineering from Fumec – BH in December 2002. He completed an Executive MBA in Business and Commerce at Fundação Dom Cabral in December 2011.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/14/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		04/14/2025	No	04/14/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Rodrigo Lauria de Castro Loureiro		CPF: 080.859.807-46		Profession: Business administrator		Date of birth: 11/06/1978			
Professional experience: Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Climate Change and Carbon (since May 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) CEO at Vale Carbon Ltd. (since October 2023); (ii) Executive Manager of Climate Change and Corporate Sustainability (December 2022 to May 2023) at Vale, (iii) Executive Manager of Planning and Integrated Sustainability Management (July 2021 to December 2022) at Vale; (iv) Manager of Economic Management and Sustainability Performance (February 2018 to July 2021) at Vale; and (v) Director of the Vale Association for Sustainable Development – Fundo Vale (Third Sector) (since June 2021). He graduated in Business Administration from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in December 2001. He completed an MBA in Economic Engineering at the State University of Rio de Janeiro in December 2004 and an MBA in Corporate Finance at IBMEC – Brazilian Institute of Capital Markets in December 2006. He completed a postgraduate degree in Statistics at Greenbelt (Six-Sigma INDG) in December 2005. He specialized in the Oxford Impact Measurement Programme at Saïd Business School, University of Oxford, in July 2019.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025

Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Rodrigo Ramos Silveira		CPF: 120.682.788-20		Profession: Chemical engineer		Date of birth: 04/25/1973			
<p>Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical Risks at Vale, where he is also Director of Operational Risks, SSMA and International Operations (since March 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability (August 2023 to April 2025); (ii) Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (February 2023 to March 2025, having been an alternate member of this committee since August 2019); (iii) Director of Health, Safety, and Operational Risks at Vale (until March 2023); (iv) Health, Safety and Environment Executive Officer (2016 to 2018) at Dow Chemical; and (v) Operations Executive Officer (2012 to 2016) at Dow Brasil S.A. He graduated in Chemical Engineering from UFBA (January 1995) and completed a Master's Degree in Business Administration at UFBA (June 2004).</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	08/22/2019	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		08/22/2019	No	08/22/2019
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Rodrigo Saba Ruggiero		CPF: 160.655.238-44		Profession: Mechanical Engineer		Date of birth: 04/28/1972			
<p>Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk – Sustainability (since April 2025) at Vale, where he also holds the position of Director of Pelletizing and Briquetting (since March 2023). His main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: (i) Member of the Board of Directors of VLI (since April 2024); (ii) Member of the Board of Directors of Hispanobras (since April 2023); (iii) Member of the Board of Directors of Itabasco (since April 2023); (iv) Member of the Board of Directors of Kobrasco (since February 2023); (v) Advisor at the Brazilian Institute of Finance Executives – IBEF-ES (since July 2023); (vi) Member of the Board of Directors of Nibrasco (since April 2022); (vii) Director of Pelletizing and Manganese (from January 2022 to March 2023); (viii) Director of Health and Safety, Environment, Risks, and Communities (January 2021 to January 2022) at Vale; (ix) Member of the Board of Directors at Espírito Santo em Ação (since June 2022); and (x) Director of Integration and Planning (August 2011 to October 2020) at VLI. He graduated in Mechanical Engineering from the University of São Paulo – USP in December 1996. He completed an MBA in Business Administration at Fundação Dom Cabral (FDC) and Field of Study Business Administration at Kellogg – School of Management in September 2005. He completed the following courses: (i) Leader Training at MIT in October 2006; (ii) Creating Shared Value at Harvard Business in November 2017; (iii) Global Management Academy at Harvard Business School in 2019; and (iv) Board Member Development Program (PDC) at Fundação Dom Cabral – FDC in May 2024.</p>									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/10/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Sustainability		04/10/2025	No	04/10/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Samanta Pereira Murat do Pillar		CPF: 023.402.307-48		Profession: Bachelor of Arts (literature)		Date of birth: 02/01/1973			

Professional experience: She is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Operational (since November 2023) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Director Business Partner Iron Ore Business (since March 2023). Her professional experience in the last 5 years includes: (i) Non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (November 2023 to April 2025) at Vale; (ii) Non-independent member of the Executive Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication (November 2023 to March 2025); (iii) Executive Manager / Business Partner for Corporate Vice Presidencies, Executive Manager for Coal, Executive Manager of the Special Office for the Brumadinho Repair at Vale (July 2018 to February 2023); and (iv) Director of Organizational Development (July 2016 to July 2018) at Oi Telecomunicações. She graduated in Literature / Full Degree from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in July 1994; completed a post-graduate degree in Education and Human Resources Development from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in December 1998 and specialized in Strategic management from Fundação Getúlio Vargas in December 2003, and has a master’s degree in Administrative management from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in December 2026.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	11/02/2023	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		11/02/2023	No	11/02/2023

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Sami Arap Sobrinho	CPF: 076.204.438-19	Profession: Lawyer			Date of birth: 07/11/1964				

Professional experience: Executive Vice President General Counsel (since June 2025), Member of the Conduct and Integrity Committee (since June 2025), and Coordinator of the Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (since June 2025) at Vale. **Main experiences in the last 5 years:** (i) Member of the Board of Directors at Cabral Gold Inc. (from October 2022 to June 2025); (ii) Partner at Arap Nishi & Uyeda Advogados (from July 2006 to June 2025); (iii) Member of the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian Olympic Committee (from March 2018 to May 2025); (iv) Foreign Legal Consultant at Fox Horan & Camerini LLP (from January 2023 to May 2025); (v) Director at Rio Cabaçal Participações Ltda. (from January 2024 to May 2025); (vi) Director at Vexia Administradora Ltda. (from April 2024 to May 2025); (vii) Member of the Board of Directors at the Brazilian Red Cross of São Paulo (from December 2017 to May 2025); (viii) Member of the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian Red Cross of São Paulo (from January 2025 to May 2025); (ix) Member of the Ethics, Governance, and Audit Committee at Instituto BKK – Bonfarto Kaj Konservado (from September 2020 to May 2025); and (x) Director at Funchal 263 Imóveis Ltda. (from November 2016 to May 2025). **Education:** Bachelor's degree in Law from Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo in December 1987, Master's degree in Comparative Jurisprudence from New York University – School of Law in May 1991, and diploma from the Program of Instruction for Lawyers at Harvard Law School in July 1991.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	06/02/2025	Indeterminate	Conduct and Integrity Committee		04/30/2025	No	06/02/2025
Others committees		Others	06/02/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication	Coordinator	04/30/2025	No	06/02/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Shunji Komai	CPF: 057.477.947-79	Profession: Bachelor of Art (foreign language)			Date of birth: 10/26/1971				

Professional experience: Member of the Board of Directors (since May 2023), member of People and Compensation Committee (since May 2023) and member of Capital Allocation and Projects Committee (since April 2024) at Vale. His professional experience in the last 5 years includes: (i) Member of Innovation Committee (May 2023 to April 2024) at Vale; (ii) Senior Director of Vale business (since February 2023); (iii) Interim Geral Manager of new metals and aluminium (July 2021 to October 2021) at Vale; (iv) Geral Manager of business department in iron ore division (April 2017 to August 2020) at Mitsui & CO. LTD.; (v) Vice-President of Mitsui & CO. (Brasil) S.A. (from February/2023); and (vi) CEO and President of Mitsui & CO. Mineral Resources Development (Asia) (November 2021 to January 2023). He graduated in Arts, Foreign Languages by Dokkyo University in 1994.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	People and Compensation Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/19/2023
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/16/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Capital Allocation and Projects		05/15/2025	No	04/16/2024

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Tatiana Coeli de Matos Rubio	CPF: 075.220.467-00	Profession: Psychologist	Date of birth: 03/03/1977						

Professional experience: She is a non-independent member of Risk Executive Committee - Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication (since March 2025) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Director of Business Partner - Corporate Areas (since April 2023). Her main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Business Partner Manager (from September 2020 to March 2023) and (ii) Manager of Leadership Development, Career & Succession, Culture, Engagement, and Diversity (from July 2018 to August 2020) at Vale. She graduated in Psychology from PUC-RJ in December 1999 and completed MBA in Business Management at IBMEC - RJ in December 2022.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	03/19/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Compliance, Institutional Relations, and Communication		03/19/2025	No	03/19/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Vagner Silva de Loyola Reis	CPF: 992.523.177-91	Profession: Industrial chemistry	Date of birth: 09/20/1968						

Professional experience: He is a non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks at Vale (since April 2020), where he also holds the position of Officer for the Ferrous Metals Value Chain (since August 2017). His experience in the last 5 years include: (i) Member of the Board of Directors at Samarco Mineração S.A. (since July 2019); (ii) Internal Planning Executive Manager at Vale (from May 2015 to August 2017); and (iii) Ferrous Metals Planning and Production Officer at Vale (from June 2013 to May 2015). He graduated in Industrial Chemistry from PUC/RJ in December 1990 and completed a specialization course in Business Management at Dom Cabral Foundation in October 1992.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	04/08/2020	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Strategic, Financial and Cyber		04/08/2020	No	04/08/2020

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Vanessa Gonsalves Rego	CPF: 047.616.297-11	Profession: Psychologist			Date of birth: 02/15/1975				

Professional experience: Non-independent alternate member of the Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical (since April 2025) at Vale, where she also holds the position of Corporate Human Resources Manager – Business Partner (since March 2025). Her main professional experiences in the last 5 years include: Corporate Human Resources Manager I (May 2023 to March 2025); and (ii) Human Resources Manager (November 2018 to May 2023). She graduated in Psychology from Centro Universitário Celso Lisboa – CEUCEL in December 1999. She completed an MBA in Business Management at UFRJ in December 2006.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	04/14/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Geotechnical		04/14/2025	No	04/14/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								
Name: Vanessa Mendes Cardoso Vieira	CPF: 014.435.196-00	Profession: Psychologist			Date of birth: 10/08/1982				

Professional experience: She is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Operational Risk Executive Committee (since March 2025), where he also serves as General Manager of HR for the Northern Corridor (since May 2022). His main professional experiences over the past five years also include: (i) Vice President of ABRH PA (since January 2025); and (ii) HR Manager for Ferrous Matrix, Coal, and Central-West Operations (from January 2019 to May 2022) at Vale. He graduated in Psychology from PUC-MG in August 2006, completed a postgraduate degree in People Management with an Emphasis on Strategy at FGV in December 2008, and specialized in People Management at FDC in December 2024.

Committees:

Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	03/18/2025	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee – Operational		03/18/2025	No	03/18/2025

Convictions

Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Virgínia Lage Perez Maia		CPF: 068.174.806-04		Profession: Economist			Date of birth: 01/12/1984		
Professional experience: She is an alternate non-independent member of the Executive Risk Committee - Sustainability (since October 2024), where she also holds the position of Energy Solutions Manager (since October 2023). Her experiences in recent years include: (i) Energy Investment Analyst at Vale (July 2017 to September 2022); (ii) Alternate Member of the Board of Directors of Vale's subsidiary, Aliança Geração de Energia (from April 2020 to February 2021); and (iii) Energy Efficiency Manager at Vale (September 2022 to October 2023). She graduated in Economics from the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais (PUC-Minas) in December 2005 and completed a Specialization in Management with an emphasis on Finance from Fundação Dom Cabral in February 2014.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	10/02/2024	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Sustainability		10/02/2024	No	10/02/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Vitor Popazogo Rocato		CPF: 430.654.158-44		Profession: Management Engineer			Date of birth: 12/27/1994		
Professional experience: He is a non-independent alternate member of Vale's Executive Risk Committee - Strategic, Financial and Cyber Risks (since October 2024), where he also holds the position of General Manager of Long-Term Production Planning and Logistics Capacity (since January 2024). His experiences over the past 5 years include: (i) Senior Mineral Process Analyst at Vale (from April 2021 to November 2022); (ii) Intermediate Mineral Process Analyst at Vale (from January 2020 to April 2021); and (iii) Global Trainee at Vale (from January 2019 to January 2020). He graduated in Management Engineering in September 2021 and in Science and Technology in June 2018 from the Federal University of ABC.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Others Committees		Committee Member (Alternate)	10/08/2024	Indeterminate	Executive Risk Committee - Strategic, Financial and Cyber		10/08/2024	No	10/08/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							
Name: Wagner Vasconcelos Xavier		CPF: 094.690.887-78		Profession: Patio Machinist			Date of birth: 01/20/1983		
Professional experience: Alternate member of the Board of Directors elected by all Vale employees (since April/2023) and Member of the Vale's Sustainability Committee (since November/2024). Main experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Member of the Innovation Committee (May/2023 to April/2024); and (ii) President of SINDFER (since January/2020). Education: Incomplete degree in Business Administration from Estácio de Sá.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/19/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Sustainability Committee		05/15/2025	No	11/29/2024
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A		Description of convictions: N/A							

Name: Wilfred Theodoor Bruijn	CPF: 863.590.107-04	Profession:	Date of birth: 09/13/1964						
Professional experience: Independent member of the Board of Directors, coordinator of Capital Allocation and Projects Committee and member of People and Compensation Committee (since May/2025). Main professional experiences in the last 5 years: (i) Honorary Consul of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the State of Minas Gerais (since 2017); (ii) President (2021 to 2023) and Member of the Board of Directors (2019 to 2023) of IBRAM (Brazilian Mining Institute); (iii) Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ferroport (2019 to 2023); and (iv) CEO of Anglo American Brasil (2019 to 2023). Education: Graduated in Mathematics from Manhattanville University in 1985, and holds an MBA from IBMEC - Instituto Brasileiro de Mercado de Capitais, completed in 1993.									
Committees:									
Type of committee	Type of audit	Position held	Date of ownership	Term of office	Description of other committees	Other positions/functions exercised at the issuer	Election date	Elected by the controller	Start date of the first term
Other committees		Others	05/15/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	Capital Allocation and Projects Committee	Coordinator	05/15/2025	No	05/15/2025
Other committees		Committee Member (Permanent)	05/15/2025	Until the 2027 Annual Shareholders' Meeting is held	People and Compensation Committee		05/15/2025	No	05/15/2025
Convictions									
Type of convictions: N/A	Description of convictions: N/A								

7.5. Family relations

Justification for not completing the table:

All members of Vale's Board of Directors, Board of Executive Officers and Fiscal Council have stated individually and for all legal purposes that there is no marital relationship, common-law marriage or kinship relationship between them and (i) other officers of Vale; (ii) officers of the direct or indirect subsidiaries of Vale; (iii) direct or indirect controlling shareholders of Vale; and (iv) the officers of Vale's direct and indirect controlling companies.

Moreover, all members of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Fiscal Council of the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Vale have declared, individually and for all legal purposes, that there is no marital relationship, common-law marriage or kinship up to the second degree between them and direct or indirect controllers of Vale.

7.6 Relationship of subordination, service provision or control

Identification	CPF/CNPJ Individual / Corporate Taxpayer ID)	Type of relationship the management member has with the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function	Passport	Nationality	
Reporting Period December 31, 2024			
Issuer management member			
João Luiz Fukunaga	324.445.148-90	Subordination	Creditor
Member of the Board of Directors, Member of the People and Compensation Committee and Member of the Sustainability Committee.	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Related person			
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI.	33.754.482/0001-24		
Chief Executive Officer of Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Note			
Mr. João Luiz Fukunaga has been President of the Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund – PREVI since February 2023. PREVI – the Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund – has a stake in Vale.			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ Individual / Corporate Taxpayer ID)	Type of relationship the management member has with the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function	Passport	Nationality	
Reporting Period December 31, 2023			
Issuer management member			
João Luiz Fukunaga	324.445.148-90	Subordination	Creditor
Member of the Board of Directors, Member of the People and Compensation Committee and Member of the Sustainability Committee.	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Related person			
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI.	33.754.482/0001-24		
Chief Executive Officer of Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Note			

Mr. João Luiz Fukunaga has been President of the Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund – PREVI since February 2023. PREVI – the Banco do Brasil Employees' Pension Fund – has a stake in Vale.

Identification	CPF/CNPJ Individual / Corporate Taxpayer ID)	Type of relationship the management member has with the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function	Passport	Nationality	
Reporting Period December 31, 2023			
Issuer management member			
Daniel André Stieler	391.145.110-53	Subordination	Creditor
Member of the Board of Directors, Coordinator of the Nomination and Governance Committee and Member of the Capital Allocation and Project Committee	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Related person			
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI.	33.754.482/0001-24		
Chief Executive Officer of Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Note			
Mr. Daniel André Stieler held the position of President of the Pension Fund for Employees of Banco do Brasil – PREVI from June 2021 to February 2023. The Pension Fund for Employees of Banco do Brasil – PREVI holds a stake in the Company.			

Identification	CPF/CNPJ Individual / Corporate Taxpayer ID)	Type of relationship the management member has with the related person	Type of related person
Position/Function	Passport	Nationality	
Reporting Period December 31, 2022			
Issuer management member			
Daniel André Stieler	391.145.110-53	Subordination	Creditor
Member of the Board of Directors, Coordinator of the Nomination and Governance Committee and Member of the Capital Allocation and Project Committee	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Related person			
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI.	33.754.482/0001-24		
Chief Executive Officer of Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil – PREVI	N/A	Brazilian – Brasil	
Note			
Mr. Daniel André Stieler held the position of President of the Pension Fund for Employees of Banco do Brasil – PREVI from June 2021 to February 2023. The Pension Fund for Employees of Banco do Brasil – PREVI holds a stake in the Company.			

7.7. Administrator agreements/insurance

D&O

Vale holds a global civil liability insurance coverage for Officers and Directors (D&O), procured from a group of insurers and reinsurers led by Zurich Minas Brasil Seguros S/A, upon the payment of a premium in the amount of US\$10.039.722,65, in effect from October 31, 2024, to October 31, 2025, representing the total indemnity limit corresponding to US\$75 million. This insurance extends to the members of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Fiscal Council, and any other statutory body, as well as to some employees at strategic/managerial levels, both Company and its subsidiaries ("Insured").

The purpose of the insurance is to pay financial losses arising from claims against the Insured due to reckless acts or omissions that may occur in the performance of his/her duties. Said policy, in addition to comprising the redress of damage caused to third parties, to Vale and its subsidiaries by charges made by government agencies, also covers agreements previously authorized by the insurer with the purpose of ending administrative or judicial proceedings. The coverage of the policy also extends to the payment of defense costs of the Insured, as and when due. In addition to the coverage, insurance provides additional guarantees for cases of liability that may affect spouses, heirs, successors, legal representatives and people appointed by Vale to act as Management Members of external entities.

The policy also guarantees coverage for fines and civil and administrative penalties, liability for environmental damage, freeze of assets and online attachment, and also exclusive coverage for executives from claims in the stock market. Other limitations and exclusions applied to the insurance are consistent with current market conditions.

Indemnity Agreement

In support to D&O, Vale has also entered into Indemnity Agreements with members of the Board of Director, from members of the Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors, and members of Executive Committee ("Management Members"). Through such agreements, the Company has committed to guarantee and bear (i) the reasonable expenses that the aforementioned Administrators have proven to incur; and (ii) the amounts that they are condemned to pay, due to an inquiry, administrative arbitral and/or judicial processes due to an act or omission practiced exclusively in the exercise of their functions at Vale and/or in any of its controlled/affiliated companies, as the case may be, provided that the Administrator has practiced such act or omission in good faith and in the best interest of Vale. The indemnity includes, but is not limited to all legal and/or administrative expenses, as well as any amounts due as damages, interest, and pecuniary sanctions.

Vale's Indemnity Policy, approved by the Board of Directors on April 9, 2020 and reviewed on July 28, 2021, sets forth principles, guidelines, limits and procedures for granting indemnity, including the draft Indemnity Agreement formalized with the beneficiaries.

As provided for in the Indemnity Policy, Vale shall keep the beneficiaries free of any expenses that are proven to incur or for amounts that are imposed on them due to investigations, administrative, arbitration and/or judicial proceedings that are instituted or brought against them, for collection of corporate debts or obligations of Vale and/or as a result of any act or omission arising directly from regular management acts or the performance of their duties at Vale and/or its subsidiaries/affiliates and/or in an entity in which Vale holds direct or indirect interest, provided that the beneficiaries have performed such act or incurred such omission in good faith and aiming at Vale's best interest.

In order to trigger the indemnity agreement, the beneficiaries must notify Vale of a decision that determines the payment or reimbursement provided for in the Indemnity Agreement, by means of communication to Vale's Executive Vice-President for Corporate and Institutional Affairs, who must verify that the act of the Administrator is eligible for coverage under the terms of the Policy and/or the Indemnity Agreement, including whether it is unequivocally framed in any exclusion. The Executive Vice-President of Corporate and Institutional Affairs may also submit the request for analysis and deliberation: (i) by the Executive Committee, when the Administrator is the Executive Vice-President of Corporate and Institutional Affairs or former General Consultant; or (ii) to the Board of Directors, in cases where the Manager is a member of the Board of Directors, President, Executive Vice-President or member of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Directors of Vale or member of the Audit Committee, observing the procedures to avoid conflicts of interest, as provided for in the Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interests Policy.

The Indemnity Policy provides for exclusionary hypotheses, which, when configured, lead to the non-application of the protections provided for in the Indemnity Policy to Administrators. The exclusions are: (i) active or passive conduct of the beneficiary that constitutes bad faith, gross fault or through fraud, misuse of purpose, disclosure of strategic and confidential information against Vale's interests, or outside the sphere of competence of the position for which they were elected or of the function exercised; (ii) willful act classified as a willful crime in a final, judicial or administrative decision; (iii) act in self-interest or in the interest of third parties, to the detriment of Vale's interests; (iv) act outside the exercise of duties as a director or employee or representative, as the case may be; (v) action for damages filed by Vale against the director or any lawsuit filed by Vale against the employee or representative; (vi) legal proceedings or arbitration proceedings filed by the beneficiary against Vale, except to the extent that such proceedings filed by the beneficiary are intended to enforce the terms of the Policy and/or the respective Indemnity Agreement and is deemed valid in favor of the beneficiary by a final unappealable court decision or arbitration award that has not been annulled by a later decision, in which case Vale will only indemnify the beneficiary after the final unappealable decision or arbitration award; and (vii) the practice of (a) an act of serious and repeated indiscipline or insubordination or those that have given rise to the commitment to indemnify; or (b) abandonment of position.

Specifically for the indemnity contracts that Vale entered with the members of the Extraordinary Independent Advisory Committee for Dam Safety, Independent Extraordinary Advisory Committee for Investigation and Independent Extraordinary Advisory Committee for Support and Reparation ("CIAEs"), the analysis on the inclusion of any of the exclusions mentioned above will be up to the Board of Directors

The Company's Indemnity Policy also provides for the Specific Indemnity Commitment, with annual global coverage of up to US\$200.000.000,00 applicable to the set of beneficiaries, through which Vale undertakes to sponsor, with its own lawyers or third parties chosen and contracted by it, the defense: (i) of employees allocated in the geotechnical area and/or who act attesting to the stability of geotechnical structures in its operations or those of its subsidiaries globally; (ii) employees responsible for declaring Vale's mineral resources and reserves ("competent" or "qualified person" before the Securities and Exchange Commission); and (iii) the persons appointed by Vale or its subsidiaries to the position of administrator, member of the Fiscal Council and/or member of the advisory committee in entities in which Vale has direct or indirect participation, who are subject to a liability action directly related to the regular exercise of the functions of the position they hold; as well as providing logistical support and support necessary for their participation in administrative and judicial investigations.

7.8 Other relevant information

Declaration of politically exposed person

Except for the persons listed below, each of the members of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Fiscal Council listed in this item 7.3 has declared that they are not politically exposed persons, as defined in the applicable regulations:

- i. Daniel André Stieler has declared that he is a politically exposed person, as defined in the applicable regulations, due to his position as Statutory Controllershship Officer at Banco do Brasil S.A. (July 2019 to January 2021).
- ii. Marcelo Gasparino da Silva has declared that he is a politically exposed person, as defined in the applicable regulations, due to his position as (i) member of the Board of Directors of CEMIG (April 2016 to July 2022); (ii) member of the Board of Directors of Petrobras (since April 2020); and (iii) member of the Board of Directors of Banco do Brasil (since April 2023).
- iii. André Viana Madeira has declared that he is a politically exposed person for having exercised the position of (i) Councilor in the city of Itabira – Minas Gerais – between 2017 and 2020; and (ii) President of the Metabase Union of Itabira (MG) and region.
- iv. Anelise Quintão Lara declared herself a politically exposed person due to her position as Director of Refining and Natural Gas at Petrobras (March 2019 to January 2021).
- v. Wilfred Theodoor Bruijn declared himself a politically exposed person due to his position as Honorary Consul of the Netherlands for the State of Minas Gerais (since 2017, with a mandate until 2027).
- vi. Jandaraci Ferreira de Araújo has declared that she is a politically exposed person for having exercised the positions of (i) Subsecretary of Entrepreneurship, Micro, Small and Medium Companies and (ii) Executive Officer of Banco do Povo Paulista – Government of the State of São Paulo (February/2019 to November/2020).
- vii. Dario Carnevalli Durigan has declared that he is a politically exposed person due to his present position of Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Treasury.

Joint meetings

In January 2024, the Audit and Risk Committee held a joint meeting with the Capital Allocation and Projects Committee. No other joint meetings are planned for 2025.

Information about annual meeting installation quorums

Date	04/30/2025
Type of General Meeting	Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting
Second call facilities	No
Installation Quorum	The ordinary and extraordinary meetings were installed on first call with the presence of shareholders representing 79.64% and 79.55% of the shares issued by the Company, respectively.

Date	11/14/2024
Type of General Meeting	Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting
Second call facilities	No
Installation Quorum	The extraordinary general meeting was convened on first call with the presence of shareholders representing 77.25% of the Company's issued shares.

Date	04/26/2024
Type of General Meeting	Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting
Second call facilities	No
Installation Quorum	The ordinary and extraordinary meetings were installed on first call with the presence of shareholders representing 78.78% and 79.01% of the shares issued by the Company, respectively.

Date	09/22/2023
Type of General Meeting	Extraordinary General Meeting
Installation on second call	No
Installation quorum	The Special Shareholders' Meeting was installed on first call with the attendance of shareholders representing 26.85% of the shares issued by the Company.

Date	04/28/2023
Type of General Meeting	Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting
Second call facilities	No
Installation quorum	The ordinary and extraordinary meetings were installed on first call with the presence of shareholders representing 86.25% and 86.30% of the shares issued by the Company, respectively.

Date	12/21/2022
Type of General Meeting	Extraordinary General Meeting
Second call facilities	No
Installation quorum	The extraordinary meeting was installed on first call with the presence of shareholders representing 84.92% of the shares issued by the Company.

Date	04/29/2022
Type of General Meeting	Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting
Second call facilities	No
Installation quorum	The ordinary and extraordinary meetings were installed on first call with the presence of shareholders representing 77.01% and 85.10% of the shares issued by the Company, respectively.

Training programs for members of the administration

The Company regularly promotes an integration and training program for the Board of Directors and its Advisory Committees. As of the mandate that began in 2023, Vale's Board of Directors and Fiscal Council have an Onboarding and Continuing Education Program aimed at providing information and tools to boost their integration into the business context, Vale's culture and the dynamics of its governance and, therefore, to catalyze the performance as Director of the Company, covering the following dimensions: Business Vision; Vale Strategy; Ethics and Governance; Security, Risk and VPS; and Purpose and Cultural Transformation. This program aims to offer information and tools to enhance the integration of its participants into the business

context, Vale's culture, and the dynamics of its governance, thereby catalyzing their performance as Company directors.

The first stages of the Onboarding Program provide Board members with content related to Vale and the context in which it operates, as well as the scheduling of meetings and interactions, of the collegiate bodies, to better get to know the main executives of the Company and discuss strategic topics most relevant for Vale. These initial steps include providing the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council members with materials related to Vale and its operating context, along with the opportunity to schedule meetings and interactions, allowing the collegiate bodies to collaboratively understand the key executives of the Company and discuss the most relevant strategic topics for Vale.

The next steps of the Onboarding Program include visits by the members of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council to the Company's main facilities, providing direct contact with local leadership and the specific challenges of the business.

Additionally, as part of the Training and Integration Program, content is made available on Vale's digital training platform for the members of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council. Educational sessions on specific topics are also conducted by external speakers or the Company's own executives, visits to the Company's main sites to expand their knowledge of the business, as well as itinerant meetings of the Board of Directors – outside the headquarters.

The Corporate Governance Directorate is responsible for integrating the members of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Council at Vale, acting as the main point of communication with the Company and as the promoter of the Onboarding and Training Program.

Regarding the Executive Committee, members participate in several sessions during the year to address issues related to leadership, team development and cultural transformation with internal and external professionals. Emerging technical topics are also discussed in forums with the participation of specialists. In addition, Executive Committee members have access to mentors and coaches, when deemed necessary.

Vale also encourages the continuous development of skills and abilities of the members of the Executive Committee and Board Members for the performance of their functions, offering the opportunity to structure specific modules of Continuing Education, according to its own demands, aligned with its performance.

8. Management Compensation

8.1. Compensation policy or practice

a. objectives of the policy or compensation practice, informing if the compensation policy was formally approved, the body responsible for its approval, the date of approval and, if the issuer discloses the policy, places in the worldwide web where the document can be found

As a global Company, Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company") knows that attracting the best professionals, retaining talents, motivating and involving leaders who occupy strategic positions, especially members for the Executive Board (a body that, in Vale, is referred to as "Executive Committee"), the Board of Directors, the Audit Board and the Advisory Committees, is a critical challenge for the Company's success at all times. The market is always a reference within a global perspective. Therefore, Vale takes into account the policies and practices of executive compensation adopted by major mining companies and other large global companies of industries and similar sectors, as well as other elements, aligning the Company's long-term success to the policies and compensation practices of its administration.

The overarching guidelines for the attraction, compensation, and retention of the members of the Board of Directors, Advisory Committees, Executive Committee, and executives who report directly to the Board of Directors ("Key Management Personnel") are delineated in Vale's Management Policy. These guidelines are designed to align the interests and objectives of these individuals with Vale's strategic goals and the best practices of the global market.

In addition to market principles and practices, the strategy and annual compensation packages for the Company's Key Management Personnel are prepared based on the following factors: (i) responsibilities and role scope; (ii) their competence and performance presented; (iii) the alignment with the Company's short- and

long-term strategies and (iv) the sustainability of its business. The compensation strategy also aims at the attraction of experienced executives with wide experience and international recognition, as well as with skills identified as criticism and knowledge relevant to facing the challenges of the Company.

The Directors Policy, approved by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2024, and which is available for consultation on the Securities and Exchange Commission ("CVM") websites (<https://www.gov.br/cvm>) and the Company (<https://www.vale.com/pt/esg/biblioteca-de-documentos>).

b. practices and procedures adopted by the board of directors to define the individual compensation of the board of directors and the executive board, indicating:

i. the issuer's bodies and committees that participate in the decision-making process, identifying how they participate

Proposals and compensation policies are prepared with the support of the Persons and Compensation Committee ("CPR") and Appointment and Governance Committee ("CIG"). The referred committees evaluate and recommend the model, compensation strategy, and the proposal for the allocation of the of the annual global budget allocated for compensation of members of the Executive Committee, the Audit Board, the Board of Directors and its Advisory Committees, provided their respective qualifications in the terms of the Internal Regulations are respected.

After the technical evaluation of the market researches received and considering the individual performance evaluations, which are made annually, the CPR evaluates and recommends the compensation strategy of the Executive Committee and the proposal of distribution of the overall annual funds for the compensation of the administrators, and the Appointment and Governance Committee ("CIG") is in charge of assessing the proposal regarding the compensation of the Board of Directors and its Advisory Committees. It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to forward the annual global compensation proposal for evaluation and approval by shareholders at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Bylaws and once approved by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors approves the individual compensation of the officers, with the support of the referred committees.

Therefore, the Company's Executive Committee is not responsible for approving your compensation, nor is it responsible for defining goals and parameters for the purposes of determining your variable compensation.

ii. criteria and methodology used to set individual compensation, indicating whether studies are used to check market practices, and, if so, the comparison criteria and the scope of these studies

Regarding the methodology used to establish the individual compensation of the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, the Company uses studies to verify market practices, with the support of one or more specialized consultancies, which observe the compensation policies and practices adopted by the main mining companies, as well as other large global companies in the industry and other similar sectors, in addition to the behavior of granting benefits in companies of similar size.

To allow the attraction and retention of highly qualified executives to the Executive Committee and encourage them to execute the strategy and disseminate the Company's purpose in the medium and long term, the compensation of the members of the Executive Committee must be aligned with international governance best practices and be competitive in the global market, comparing Vale to other companies of similar size.

Annually, the competitiveness of the compensation package for Executive Committee members is analyzed through a global survey conducted by a specialized consultancy, considering companies in the natural resources sector and other industries. Given Vale's uniqueness in the national scenario, marked by operational, geographical, and commercial complexity, as well as various aspects related to revenue, scope, and stakeholders, the Company adopts a comparative analysis of the Executive Committee compensation against the international market.

iii. how often and how the Board of Directors assesses the adequacy of the issuer's compensation policy

The adequacy of the methodology, practices and procedures used to define the individual compensation of administrators is made with observations of practices and trends in the global mining market and similar sectors, with the help of specialized external consultancies focusing on C-Level, which occurs at least every two years, as a subsidy for the global compensation proposal.

Any changes to variable compensation plans, compensation policies for members of the Executive Committee and/or concessions and individual compensation readjustments must be approved by the Company's Board of Directors, subject to the total amount of compensation annually approval in the Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

Furthermore, the Directors Policy approved by the Board of Directors, which provides general guidelines for the remuneration of Key Administration Personnel, is reviewed at least every 5 (five), without prejudice to any review or amendment required within a shorter period, to ensure its content remains up to date.

c. compensation composition, indicating:

i. Description of the many elements that make up the compensation, including, in relation to each one of them, their objectives and alignment with the issuer's short-, mid- and long-term interests

The Company's compensation practice aims to align the interests and the purpose of Key Management Personnel with Vale's strategic objectives and adhere to global market best practices, based on performance in various aspects, including safety and sustainability, according to corporate strategy and in line with value creation in the short, medium, and long term.

Board of Directors

Fixed Compensation

Base fee: The compensation consists exclusively of the payment of a fixed monthly amount (fees), varying according to the position held/responsibility assigned, in accordance with the Board's Internal Regulations, with the aim of remunerating the services of each full member of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company counts with the provision of one single alternate member of the Board of Directors, a position occupied by a member elected by Vale employees, as provided for in its Articles of Incorporation. The alternate member is compensated at 50% of the compensation assigned monthly to the full member for each meeting they attend, limiting their monthly fee to the ceiling of 100% of the full member's fees, regardless of the number of meetings attended in the month. Regardless of the Board of Directors alternate member's participation, the primary member will continue to receive their fixed monthly remuneration.

Direct and Indirect Benefits: The members of the Board of Directors are covered by life insurance.

Participation in Committees: Members of the Board of Directors who are also members of Advisory Committees receive, in addition to their compensation as members of the Board of Directors, the monthly compensation attributed to Advisory Committees members.

Variable Compensation, Benefits and Others

Members of the Board of Directors are not currently entitled to other types of compensation or benefits, including bonuses, profit sharing, compensation for participation in meetings, commissions, post-employment benefits, benefits motivated by the termination of the exercise of the position and share based compensation. Members of the Board of Directors are entitled to reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses necessary for the performance of their duties.

Advisory Committees

Fixed Compensation

Base fee: Compensation consists exclusively of the payment of a fixed monthly amount (fees), varying according to the position held/responsibility assigned, in accordance with the Internal Regulations of the Committees, with the aim of remunerating the services of each member of the Advisory Committees.

Direct and Indirect Benefit: Members of the Advisory Committees are entitled, when applicable, to the benefits associated with their positions on the Board of Directors.

Variable Compensation, Benefits and Others

Members of the Advisory Committees are not entitled to other types of compensation or benefits, including bonuses, profit sharing, compensation for participation in meetings, commissions, post-unemployment benefits, benefits motivated by the cessation of the exercise of office and share-based compensation

Members of the Advisory Committees are entitled to reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses necessary for the performance of their duties.

Fiscal Council

Fixed Compensation

Base fee: The compensation consists exclusively of the payment of a fixed monthly amount (fees), with the objective of remunerating the services of each member of the Audit Board, within the scope of the responsibility assigned to the Audit Board. The compensation of the Audit Board corresponds to at least 10% of the average fixed compensation attributed to the members of the Company's Executive Committee on a monthly basis and may be adjusted according to market practices identified in periodically contracted surveys.

In the month in which an alternate member of the Audit Board participates in a meeting due to impediment or occasional absence of its full member, the alternate will receive the equivalent of 100% of the compensation of the respective full member. Regardless of the participation of the alternate member of the Fiscal Council, the full member will continue to receive its fixed monthly compensation.

Direct and Indirect Benefits: The members of the Audit Board are covered by life insurance.

Participation in Committees. Members of the Audit Board are not entitled to representation or compensation for participating in Committees.

Variable Compensation, Benefits and Others

Members of the Audit Board are not entitled to other types of compensation or benefits, including bonuses, profit sharing, compensation for participation in meetings, commissions, post-employment benefits, benefits motivated by the termination of the exercise of the position and share based compensation. Members of the Audit Board are entitled to reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses necessary for the performance of their duties.

Executive Committee

Fixed Compensation

Base Salary: The members of the Executive Committee receive fixed monthly fees, with the objective of attracting and retaining executives with experience and competence consistent with the scope and responsibility of the position assigned to them in the Company's management.

Direct and indirect benefits: Members of the Executive Committee are entitled to a benefit package based on the local market practices, such as meal vouchers, medical and dental care, hospital care and life insurance, among others.

Participation in Committees: Members of the Executive Committee are not entitled to any compensation or benefits for participation in committees.

Variable Compensation, Benefits and Others

Bonus: The Annual Bonus program consists of short-term variable compensation, and its main objectives are to stimulate the achievement of short-term goals aligned with the Company's challenges and strategic priorities, and to recognize the role of the Executive Committee in Vale's performance, aligned with assumptions of results and competitiveness, market value, key behaviors, and ESG metrics, aligning compensation with performance of the Executive Committee members.

The value of the Annual Bonus is defined based on the Company's results and the achievement of goals of different natures, collective and specific, and its calculation considers the following elements:

- Multiple of fixed fees (plan target);
- Results achieved in the year's goal panel (0 to 1.50); and
- Individual performance in light of the Company's key behaviors, as per the formal executive performance evaluation process.

Annual goals increasingly encourage circularity, with a significant impact from ESG metrics, and are an important management tool, setting the Company's performance expectations in various aspects, such as economic-financial, health and safety, risk, sustainability, and strategic themes. Indicators for efficiency in the allocation of capital costs, production volume, security events, Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) were improved with an increase in women and Black people in leadership positions, in addition to an increase in the weight of the financial portion.

The Technical Executive Vice President's panel remains without goals linked to financial and production results, maintaining the area's focus on strategic safety actions in the first place.

Others: They are not entitled to profit sharing and results, compensation for participation in meetings and commissions, with the exception of possible extraordinary mechanisms of attraction, retention and/or incentives for relevant deliveries and projects that meet specific performance needs or bring differentiated value, which may generate extraordinary bonuses upon approval by the Board of Directors, observing the total amount of management compensation approved by the shareholders at the General Meeting.

Post-Employment Benefits

Members of the Executive Committee are entitled to the Company's contribution installments in the supplementary private pension plan, as long as they are actively performing their duties. For more information about the Complementary Pension Plan (Valia), see item 8.14 of this Reference Form.

Benefits Motivated by the Cessation of the Exercise of the Position

Members of the Executive Committee may be entitled to severance payments and non-compete agreements (period of unavailability), as well as enjoy medical, dental, and hospital assistance guaranteed by the Company, for up to 12 months after their dismissal, including dependents. For more information, see item 8.16 of this Reference Form.

Share-based Compensation

Performance Shares Units ("PSU")

It is one of the long-term variable compensation programs, in the Performance Shares Unit modality, with 3-year cycles, which directs the efforts and stimulates management performance in the creation of Vale's sustainable and long-term value, aligning executives' focus to shareholders' vision and encouraging retention and long-term performance.

In this program, compensation is linked to the Company's relative performance against large mining companies and similar peers and the Company's absolute performance through ESG metrics related to health, safety, sustainability areas and ROIC - Return on Invested Capital which was inserted from the 2024 program.

For more information about PSU, see item 8.4 of this Reference form.

Matching Program

It is one of the long-term variable compensation plans, in the Restricted Shares modality, with 3-year cycles, which seeks to promote retention, long-term commitment and alignment between management and the return generated to shareholders.

In this program, the participation therein by the members of the Executive Committee is mandatory throughout the duration of the cycle, while they are still active in the Company. To comply with the program, members of the Executive Committee must make available their own resources for investment in the plan (either through the purchase of shares issued by Vale, or using available shares already acquired, detached from current cycles) and maintain such shares under his possession during all the cycle.

For more information about the matching program, see item 8.4 of this reference form.

Other executive compensation practices

Mandatory Stock Ownership Guidelines ("SOG")

Seeking to reinforce management's alignment with the shareholders' view and good governance practices in the market, the members of the Executive Committee must achieve and maintain a minimum shareholding position in Vale (for Vale's CEO, in equivalent amount to 36 times the monthly base fee and for other members of the Executive Committee, in equivalent amount to 24 times the monthly base fee) throughout their terms of office through the Company's share-based compensation long-term plans, not being able to trade any shares that are in their possession before the minimum shareholding position is reached, even after the end of the cycles of the long-term plans.

Malus and Clawback Clauses

In 2019, the Malus rule was implemented and in 2021 the Clawback rule was implemented, as a complement to Malus. The adoption of such rules allows, through facts or events of exceptional gravity, the Board of Directors to decide to eliminate, reduce or even obtain the return, in whole or in part, the variable compensation provided for payment or installments already paid to the members of the Executive Committee.

- *Malus*: Possibility of eliminating or reducing, in whole or in part, the variable compensation already provided for payment.
- *Clawback*: Possibility to request the member of the Executive Committee, in whole or in part, the return of the variable compensation already paid.

Facts or events of exceptionally serious, with obvious adverse impacts on the market value and/or reputation of Vale: (i) illegal fraud or conduct by the Executive Committee member; (ii) catastrophic events in environmental or health and safety issues that affect the reputation of Vale or the Vale Management model; (iii) any extraordinary events, resulting from Vale's shares and with negative impact on the market value of shares of more than 15%; and (iv) non-approval or republishing of financial statements due to the deliberation of an Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

In addition, in 2023 a Clawback Policy was approved for the purposes and under the terms established by the SEC.

Evaluation of the Total Compensation Package

Annually, the Compensation exercise occurs, a forum in which the compensation of the members of the Executive Committee is individually discussed and revisited, having as inputs the process of individual performance evaluation, the comparison with the international market, and the alignment with the Company's Career and Succession strategy. The proposals are taken to the Board of Directors for deliberation by the Vice-Presidency of People, after the recommendation of the "CPR."

In this annual exercise, the individual Performance Factors are defined, which directly impact the value of the Annual Bonus to be paid, in addition to meritocracy and differentiation actions that can be adopted for each executive. At the end of the process, individual feedback forums are held with the members of the Executive Committee and development actions with each of the executives.

Starting in 2025, a review will be included throughout the year for qualitative feedforward purposes for executives, bringing even more effectiveness to the process.

Non-Statutory Board of Executive Officers

They are employees of the Company with employment and may be responsible for global, regional or local corporate functions, business units, operating areas or operating systems in the Company's various businesses.

Fixed Compensation

Base salary: The Non-Statutory Officers are entitled to receive a monthly fixed amount, defined on the basis of the Company structure of positions, which is aligned to the market practices and the purpose of which, according to the employment agreement signed with each Non-Statutory Officers, is to remunerate the services provided within the scope of responsibility assigned to each one in the different activities of the Company.

Direct and indirect benefits: Non-Statutory Officers are entitled to a benefits package compatible with local market practices, such as meal vouchers, medical and dental care, hospital care, and life insurance, among others.

Participation in Committees: The Non-Statutory Officers are not entitled to compensation for participation in Committees.

Variable Compensation

Profit sharing ("PLR"): The Non-Statutory Officers are entitled to the annual variable portion based on the Company's results and defined through objective indicators and targets, derived from the strategic planning and annual budget approved by the Board of Directors, which are broken down from the goals of the members of the Executive Committee. The PLR has as its main objectives (i) to ensure the competitiveness of compensation with the market and the retention of talents, (ii) to ensure the alignment with the interests of the Company's shareholders, focusing on social and ESG issues and (iii) to recognize the participation of executive in the Company's performance. The methodology for calculating the Non-Statutory Board of Executive Officers variable compensation is described below.

Others: Non-Statutory Officers may receive bonuses in lieu of profit-sharing (PLR) and/or for attraction and retention purposes or linked to specific/relevant deliveries and other initiatives that bring differentiated value to Vale, as established in internal policy. They are not entitled to compensation for participation in meetings and committees.

Post-Employment Benefits

Non-Statutory Officers are entitled to the Company's contribution installments in the supplementary private pension plan, as long as they are actively performing their duties. For more information about the Complementary Pension Plan (Valia), see item 8.14 of this Reference Form.

Benefits motivated by the cessation of the exercise of the position

Non-Statutory Officers may enjoy medical-hospital-dental assistance guaranteed by the Company after their dismissal, for a period of at least 6 months after forecast of the notice and may receive an individual outplacement service (career transition coaching) from the specialized company indicated by Vale.

Share-based Compensation

Performance Shares Units ("PSU")

The rules and conditions of the PSU offered to the Non-Statutory Officers are the same applicable to the members of the Executive Committee, as described above, in this same item.

For more information about PSU, see item 8.4 of this Reference form.

Matching Program

The rules and conditions of the Matching offered to the Non-Statutory Officers are the same applicable to the members of the Executive Committee, as previously described, in this same item of the Reference Form, except for: (i) conditions of mandatory participation and permanence until the end of the cycle, as the plan is voluntary for Non-Statutory Officers; and (ii) the "SOG" rule, which is not applicable to Non-Statutory Officers. These two exceptions do not apply to holders of non-statutory Executive Vice President positions, for whom the rules and the conditions of the Matching are the same as those applied to members of the Executive Committee.

For more information about Matching, see item 8.4 of this reference form.

Non-statutory Committees

The Company has six Non-Statutory Committees, namely: (i) Executive Committee for Operational Risks, (ii) Executive Committee for Geotechnical Risks; (iii) Executive Committee for Strategic, Financial and Cyber Security Risks; (iv) Executive Committee for Compliance, Institutional Relations and Communication Risks; (v) Executive Committee for Sustainability Risks; and (vi) Conduct and Integrity Committee. Only the external

member of the Conduct and Integrity Committee receives monthly fees for their work on the Non-Statutory Committee, is covered by life insurance and has the right to reimbursement for travel and accommodation expenses necessary to perform their duties.

Proportion of each element in the total compensation for the last 3 years

Year ended December 31, 2024					
	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Executive Committee	Non-Statutory Board ⁽¹⁾	Advisory Committees
Monthly fixed compensation					
Salary or fee	86.72%	100%	17.68%	39.98%	100%
Direct or indirect benefits	-	-	1.42%	6.18%	-
Participation in Committees	13.28%	-	-	-	-
Others ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Variable compensation					
Bonus	-	-	28.88%	-	-
Participation in Results	-	-	-	37.60%	-
Participation in meetings	-	-	-	-	-
Committees	-	-	-	-	-
Others ⁽²⁾	-	-	4.98%	-	-
Post-Employment Benefits	-	-	2.94%	-	-
Termination of the exercise of the position	-	-	10.73%	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	33.37%	16.23%	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(1) Amounts related to the termination of office/employee post-retirement have not been considered in the Non-Statutory Board.

(2) Considers the additional payments made in 2024, such as additional retentions and hiring bonuses as provided for in the Directors Policy. Does not include charges for 2024.

Year ended December 31, 2023					
	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Executive Committee	Non-Statutory Board ⁽¹⁾	Advisory Committees
Monthly fixed compensation					
Salary or fee	81.37%	100.00%	17.99%	43.12%	100.00%
Direct or indirect benefits	-	-	1.41%	6.62%	-
Participation in Committees	18.63%	-	-	-	-
Others ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Variable compensation					
Bonus	-	-	30.90%	-	-
Participation in Results	-	-	-	33.22%	-
Participation in meetings	-	-	-	-	-
Committees	-	-	-	-	-
Others ⁽²⁾	-	-	0.45%	-	-
Post-Employment Benefits	-	-	2.97%	-	-
Termination of the exercise of the position	-	-	5.92%	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	40.36%	17.03%	-
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(1) Amounts related to the termination of office have not been considered in the Non-Statutory Board.

(2) Considers the additional payments made in 2023, such as contractual renewal bonuses, recognition payment and hiring bonuses, as a form of attraction, retention, merit and compensation of losses. Does not include charges for 2023.

Year ended December 31, 2022					
	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Executive Committee	Non-Statutory Board ⁽¹⁾	Advisory Committees
Monthly fixed compensation					
Salary or fee	65.45%	100.00%	15.27%	34.09%	100.00%
Direct or indirect benefits	-	-	1.48%	6.00%	-
Participation in Committees	34.55%	-	-	-	-
Others ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Variable compensation					
Bonus	-	-	22.21%	-	-
Participation in Results	-	-	-	39.43%	-
Participation in meetings	-	-	-	-	-
Committees	-	-	-	-	-

Year ended December 31, 2022					
	Board of Directors	Fiscal Council	Executive Committee	Non-Statutory Board ⁽¹⁾	Advisory Committees
Others ⁽²⁾	-	-	7.21%	-	-
Post-Employment Benefits	-	-	2.59%	-	-
Termination of the exercise of the position	-	-	5.00%	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	46.24%	20.48%	-
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(1) Amounts related to the termination of office have not been considered in the Non-Statutory Board.

(2) Considers the additional payments made in 2022, such as contractual renewal bonuses, recognition payment and hiring bonuses, as a form of attraction, retention, merit and compensation of losses. Does not include charges for 2022.

Calculation and readjustment methodology

The annual global amount of the compensation of the members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the members of the Audit Board and the members of the Advisory Committees is fixed at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors is responsible for approving the individual compensation of the officers, with the recommendation of the "CPR" and "CIG," respecting their respective competences provided for in the Internal Regulations.

Board of Directors

The fixed monthly fees for effective and alternate member of the Board of Directors are defined according to the practice of national and international markets, checked at least biannually by performing reference research developed by specialized companies, in which the behavior of the compensation to be observed to similar companies.

Advisory Committees

The fixed monthly fees for members of the Advisory Committees are defined in accordance with national and international market practice, verified at least every two years, through reference research conducted by specialized companies, in which the behavior of compensation for companies of similar size.

Fiscal Council

The fixed monthly compensation (fees) is defined taking as a minimum reference the value of 10% of the fixed compensation (according to article 1622, § 3º, of Law nº 6,404/1976), which, on average, is attributed to each member of the Executive Committee (not including benefits, representation funds, profit sharing or any other payment or award that may make up the compensation package), which may be adjusted according to market practices identified in periodically contracted surveys.

Executive Committee

The monthly fixed fees are defined from market practice, in a survey conducted periodically by a specialized consulting firm, which assesses the compensation profile practiced by global companies that are part of the Company's comparator panel.

The fees for the Executive Committee members are revisited annually, along with the other elements of the compensation, by "CPR" (with subsequent deliberation by the Board of Directors), and adjusted for inflation as required, based on the references of the international executive market and the individual assessments of executives' performance.

The direct and indirect benefits to which they are entitled are calculated according to local market practice (Brazil), in research conducted by a specialized consulting firm, in which practices and benefit concession profile are determined in large national companies. Moreover, the benefits are evaluated by CPR and approved by the Board of Directors in case of adjustments.

The Annual Bonus component is calculated based on the Company's profit/loss, and may vary between 0% and 200% of the target established as a reference in the market, depending on the defined goals (collective and/or specific) and the generation of Company's cash for each reporting year, in addition to the impact of the individual performance factor, which can typically vary between 0.80 and 1.20, as per individual performance evaluated in the year.

The components of share-based compensation (PSU and Matching) are defined based on a specific multiple of the monthly fixed installment to the level which the participant occupies and the locality in which he/she operates for the Company, as well as possible ILP levers stock-based plans (multiplier factor according to the Company's performance on the established indicators) for adequacy of the compensation mix to the international market profile.

- (i) PSU uses the average quotation of the Company's ordinary issuance shares in the last 60 trading sessions for the previous year to calculate the units of granted shares and makes payments conditional on: (i) Total Shareholder Return (TSR) indicator, which evaluates Vale's performance in the peer company ranking during each cycle period; (ii) the impact of ESG metrics; and (iii) the impact of the Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) metric (implemented in 2024).
- (ii) Matching uses the average purchase quotation of the Company's common shares, at the time of the cycle granting, using the executive own resources to buy their own available shares.

For more information regarding the manner of calculation of share-based compensation, see item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

All components of the Executive Committee's compensation package, as well as the adjustment methodologies of amounts, are evaluated by CPR and approved by the Board of Directors, in line with the guidelines established in the Directors Policy.

Non-Statutory Board

The fixed compensation of Officers, with employment relationship, is represented by the payment of monthly fixed amounts. Periodically, Vale's Human Resources department acquires compensation surveys conducted by specialized companies to evaluate the compensation package and the best practices adopted by the market, ensuring the competitiveness of the Company's compensation compared to its comparator market.

There is no predefined percentage or frequency for fixed salary readjustment, and when wage revisions occur, they are based on the market movement and the performance demonstrated by the Non-Statutory Director (meritocracy and pay for performance).

The direct and indirect benefits to which they are entitled are defined in accordance with local market practice, verified by reference surveys carried out by specialized companies, which observe the behavior of granting benefits to national companies of different segments or of similar size.

The profit sharing (PLR) component is calculated based on the individual and company's results, ranging from 0% to 200% of the market-established target, depending on the targets set for each reporting year.

Share-based compensation (PSU and Matching) has the same calculation methodology as described in the item above regarding the compensation of members of the Executive Committee and item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

The readjustment of the fixed compensation resulting from inflation or other forms of merit reflects directly in the other elements of the variable compensation, since they use as a basis the fixed compensation.

Main performance indicators taken into consideration, including, if applicable, indicators linked to ESG issues

The main performance indicators are considered in determining the compensation are those related to the Company's performance, such as measures for cash generation and relative TSR, and general goals of productivity, sustainability, risk management, in addition to the individual performance of the member of the Executive Committee evaluated annually, based on key behaviors for leadership, among others.

The short- and long-term variable remuneration plans take into account ESG issues, such as Health & Safety (N1 and N2 events), and Sustainability, with metrics based on sustainable commitments, such as reducing emission of greenhouse gases, in addition, to seeking to increase the total number of women and the number of black in leadership positions, in line with Vale's Diversity, Equity and Inclusion strategy.

The performance indicators considered for the compensation of share-based compensation plans are the price of the Company's shares on the market and, specifically for the PSU, its positioning in relation to a group of companies with similar characteristics (peer group), the performance metrics ESG (starting in 2020) and the ROIC metric (starting in 2024).

It is worth noting that in PSU cycles starting from 2023, ESG metrics will have an even greater impact on payment, due to the extinction of the TSR trigger.

For more information about the PSU, see item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

ii. reasons justifying the composition of the compensation

The composition of the compensation encourages maximization of shareholders' returns, improves management, enhances performance and retains the Company's executives, aiming at gains through the commitment to the Company's short-term performance and long-term results, in particular the appreciation of common shares, the performance of the relative TSR and the achievement of ESG commitments. Regarding the members of the Executive Committee and Non-Statutory Officers, Vale uses a compensation composition model that concentrates a significant portion of the total compensation on long-term variable compensation components, as part of the policy of sharing risks and results with the main executives of the Company.

iii. Existence of members not remunerated by the issuer and the reason therefor

Except for the external member of the Conduct and Integrity Committee (see item 8.1.c.i.), the other members of the Non-Statutory Risk Committees are not remunerated for exercising such function, since they already receive compensation as executives or employees of the Company.

d. existence of compensation supported by subsidiaries, controlled companies or direct or indirect controllers

There are no administrators of the Company, on the date of this Reference Form, which is supported by subsidiaries, controlling companies or direct or indirect controllers, due to the positions exercised by them in the Company.

e. existence of any compensation or benefit linked to the occurrence of a particular corporate event, such as disposal of the controlling interest of the issuer

At the date hereof, there is no provision for compensation or benefit linked to the occurrence of a certain corporate event.

However, it should be noted that there may occur any awards, bonuses or other payments or compensation increments approved by the Company's Board of Directors, in line with the performance presented by the executives deriving from future challenges, and with the Compensation Policy of the executive, may be paid to the members of the Executive Committee, aligned with the Directors Policy.

8.2. Total compensation per body

Forecast for the current reporting year (12/31/2025) – Annual amounts				
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	13.50	6.17	5.33	25.00
Number of compensated members	13.50	6.17	5,33	25.00
Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	20,096,400.00	20,640,000.00	1,882,965.76	42,619,365.76
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	1,846,037.27	0.00	1,846,037.27
Participations in Committees	3,010,266.67	0.00	0.00	3,010,266.67
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variable compensation				
Bonus	0.00	31,778,720.00	0.00	31,778,720.00

Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	29,547,415.69	0.00	29,547,415.69
Description of other variable compensations	-	Comment (2)	-	-
Post-employment	0.00	3,508,800.00	0.00	3,508,800.00
Termination of position	0.00	46,589,422.75	0.00	46,589,422.75
Share-based, including options	0.00	36,339,234.67	0.00	36,339,234.67
Comments	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP. The full members and alternate members compensated for participation in the Board of Directors' meetings are considered.</p> <p>2. The compensation for participation in Committees only includes the participation of sitting directors, however, does not include the R\$150,000.00 foreseen for 2025 related to the compensation paid to the alternate advisor, for his performance as a full member of the committee.</p> <p>3. The figures presented take into account what is expected for the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. Considers extra bonuses linked to the strategy for hiring and retaining key people, in accordance with the Company's Directors policy.</p> <p>3. Post-employment: values related to supplementary private pension.</p> <p>4. Termination of position: severance payments for latest executives who left the Company (five executives left in 2024 and two of past years, totalizing seven).</p> <p>5. The figures presented consider the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. The figures presented consider the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	
Total compensation	23,106,666.67	170.249.630,38	1,882,965.76	195,239,262.81

Total compensation for the year ended December 31, 2024 – Annual amounts				
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	12.25	9.17	5.08	26.50
Number of compensated members	12.25	9.17	5.08	26.50
Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	17,933,063.40	30,020,662.01	1,789,927.88	49,743,653.29
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	2,408,995.04	0.00	2,408,995.04
Participations in Committees	2,746,353.40	0.00	0.00	2,746,353.40

Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variable compensation				
Bonus	0.00	49,038,822.88	0.00	49,038,822.88
Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Committees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.00	8,464,476.14	0.00	8,464,476.14
Description of other variable compensations	-	Comment (2)	-	-
Post-employment	0.00	4,996,140.46	0.00	4,996,140.46
Termination of position	0.00	18,221,883.34	0.00	18,221,883.34
Share-based, including options	0.00	56,670,594.15	0.00	56,670,594.15
Comments	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP. The full members and alternate members compensated for participation in the Board of Directors' meetings are considered.</p> <p>2. The compensation for participation in Committees only includes the participation of sitting directors, however, it does not include the R\$31,212.39 paid in 2024 referring to the compensation paid to the alternate advisor, for his performance as a full member of the committee.</p> <p>3. The figures presented consider accounting amount on an accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. Additional bonuses linked to the strategy for hiring and retaining key people, aligned with the Company's Directors Policy.</p> <p>3. Post-employment: values related to supplementary private pension.</p> <p>4. Termination of position: termination payments for executives who left the Company in 2022, 2023 and 2024.</p> <p>5. The figures presented consider the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. The figures presented consider the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	
Total compensation	20,679,416.80	169,821,574.02	1,789,927.88	192,290,918.70

Total compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 – Annual amounts				
Total number of members	13.25	9.06	5.00	27.31
Number of compensated members	13.25	9.06	5.00	27.31
Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	17,060,528.82	30,394,103.56	1,677,648.85	49,132,281.23

Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	2,375,142.84	0.00	2,375,142.84
Participations in Committees	3,904,964.89	0.00	0.00	3,904,964.89
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variable compensation				
Bonus	0.00	52,190,490.84	0.00	52,190,490.84
Profit sharing	0.00	-	0.00	-
Participation in meetings	0.00	-	0.00	-
Committees	0.00	-	0.00	-
Others	0.00	760,598.05	0.00	760,598.05
Description of other variable compensations	-	Comment (2)	-	-
Post-employment	0.00	5,020,762.37	0.00	5,020,762.37
Termination of position	0.00	9,991,990.55	0.00	9,991,990.55
Share-based, including options	0.00	68,177,217.04	0.00	68,177,217.04
Comments	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP. The full members and alternate members compensated for participation in the Board of Directors' meetings are considered.</p> <p>2. The compensation for participation in Committees only includes the participation of sitting directors, however, it does not include the R\$152,913.41 paid in 2023 referring to the compensation paid to the alternate advisor, for his performance as a full member of the committee.</p> <p>3. The figures presented consider accounting amount on an accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. Additional bonuses linked to the strategy for hiring and retaining key people, aligned with the Company's Directors Policy.</p> <p>3. Post-employment: values related to supplementary private pension.</p> <p>4. The "Termination of position" field covers severance payments made to Executive Officers who have left the company in 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>5. The values presented take into account the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. The figures presented consider the accrual basis and do not include charges.</p>	
Total compensation	20.965.493,71	168.910.305,25	1.677.648,85	191.553.447,81

Total compensation for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2022 – Annual amounts				
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	13.42	9.59	5.00	28.01
Number of compensated members	13.42	9.59	5.00	28.01

Annual fixed compensation				
Salary or pro-labore	11,810,245.59	31,297,472.70	1,633,972.55	44,741,690.84
Direct and indirect benefits	0.00	3,028,612.56	0.00	3,028,612.56
Participation in committees	6,235,544.05	0.00	0.00	6,235,544.05
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variable compensation				
Bonus	0.00	45,527,161.57	0.00	45,527,161.57
Profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Participation in meetings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	14,779,564.81	0.00	14,779,564.81
Description of other variable compensations	-	Comment (4)	-	-
Post-employment	0.00	5,310,657.57	0.00	5,310,657.57
Termination of position	0.00	10,252,402.09	0.00	10,252,402.09
Share-based, including options	0.00	94,795,496.86	0.00	94,795,496.86
Notes	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP. The full members and alternate members compensated for participation in the Board of Directors' meetings are considered.</p> <p>2. The compensation for participation in Committees includes the participation of sitting members only.</p> <p>3. The figures presented consider the cash basis and do not include charges.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. Termination of position: severance payments made to Executive Officers who have left the company in 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>3. The figures presented consider the cash basis and do not include charges.</p> <p>4. Additional bonuses linked to the strategy for hiring and retaining key personnel, aligned with the Company's Directors Policy.</p> <p>5. Post-employment: values related to supplementary private pension.</p>	<p>1. The total number of members was established according to the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.</p> <p>2. The figures presented consider the cash basis and do not include charges.</p>	
Total compensation	18.045.789,64	204.991.368,16	1.633.972,55	224.671.130,35

8.3. Variable compensation

Forecast for the current reporting year (2025)

	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	13.50	6.17	5.33	25
Number of Members Receiving Compensation	0	6.17	0	6.17
Comments	Estimated number of members, as applicable, who are expected to be assigned variable compensation recognized in the issuer's income for the year, as set forth in Annual Official Circular Letter 2024 CVM/SEP.			
Regarding the bonus				
Minimum amount forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum amount forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	57,201,696.00	0.00	57,201,696.00
Amount estimated in the compensation plan if the targets are met ("Target")	0.00	31,778,720.00	0.00	31,778,720.00
Regarding the profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minimum amount forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum amount forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amount Forecast in the compensation plan if the targets are met	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Forecast for the current reporting year (2024)				
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	12.25	9.17	5.08	26.50
Number of Members Receiving Compensation	0	9.17	0	9.17
Comments	Estimated number of members, as applicable, who are expected to be assigned variable compensation recognized in the issuer's income for the year, as set forth in Annual Official Circular Letter 2024 CVM/SEP.			
Regarding the bonus				
Minimum Amount Forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Amount Forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	76,503,048.00	0.00	76,503,048.00
Amount Estimated in the compensation plan if the targets are met ("Target")	0.00	38,251,524.00	0.00	38,251,524.00
Amount effectively recognized in the result of the fiscal year.	0.00	49,038,822.88	0.00	49,038,822.88
Regarding the profit sharing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minimum Amount Forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Amount Forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amount Forecast in the compensation plan if the targets are met	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total compensation for the year ended December 31, 2023 – Annual amounts				
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	13.25	9.06	5.00	27.31
Number of Members Receiving Compensation	0	9.06	0	9.06
Comments	Estimated number of members, as applicable, who are expected to be assigned variable compensation recognized in the issuer's income for the year, as set forth in Annual Official Circular Letter 2024 CVM/SEP.			
Regarding the bonus				
Minimum Amount Forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Amount Forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	72,667,970.37	0.00	72,667,970.37

Amount Estimated in the compensation plan if the targets are met ("Target")	0.00	34,690,521.72	0.00	34,690,521.72
Value effectively recognized in the income for the reporting year	0.00	52,190,490.84	0.00	52,190,490.84
Regarding the profit sharing				
Minimum Amount Forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Amount Forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amount Forecast in the compensation plan if the targets are met	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Year ended December 31, 2022				
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee	Fiscal Council	Total
Total number of members	13.42	9.59	5.00	28.01
Number of Members Receiving Compensation	0	9.59	0	9.59
Comments	Number of members, as applicable, who were assigned variable compensation as recognized in the issuer's income for the year, as set forth in Annual Official Circular Letter 2024 CVM/SEP.			
Regarding the bonus				
Minimum Amount Forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Amount Forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	84,729,984.86	0.00	84,729,984.86
Amount Estimated in the compensation plan if the targets are met ("Target")	0.00	35,304,160.45	0.00	35,304,160.45
Value effectively recognized in the income for the reporting year	0.00	45,527,161.57	0.00	45,527,161.57
Regarding the profit sharing				
Minimum Amount Forecast in the Compensation Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum Amount Forecast in the compensation plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amount Forecast in the compensation plan if the targets are met	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amount effectively recognized in the income for the reporting year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

8.4. Share-based compensation

The Company has two share-based compensation plans for the Executive Committee and the Non-Statutory Board: PSU, or performance shares and Matching, or restricted shares. None of the plans extended to members of the Board of Directors. None of the plans include the Company's stock options.

a. general terms and conditions

The main objectives of share-based compensation plans are: (i) to stimulate management performance on creating value and wealth for Vale; (ii) align the focus of the executives with shareholders' view to the extent that there will be gains for executives when there are also gains for the Company and its shareholders; (iii) reinforce the culture of long term sustainable performance; (iv) serve as a lever for talents retention and attraction.

The plans contribute to sustainability and maintenance of a level of competitiveness appropriate to the Company's business and are designed with the support of specialized consultancy, considering mainly international market movements, and incorporating the Company's performance factors into the results

achieved, such as the variation of shares prices, the Company's relative TSR performance vs. peer group, ESG metrics and, the ROIC indicator.

Performance Shares Units (“PSU”)

The PSU is a long-term variable compensation plan, in the modality of Performance Shares, with duration cycles of 3 years, offered from the Senior Manager level, including the members of the Executive Committee and the Non-Statutory Officers.

For the purposes of calculating the number of share units to be granted to each participant of the program at the beginning of the cycle, the following is considered: (i) the monthly fixed fee of remuneration at the end of the year before the beginning of the cycle, (ii) the value for the program, according to the level and location of the participant in the previous year to the beginning of the cycle and (iii) the historical price of the shares issued by Vale in the last 60 trading sessions of the year prior to the beginning of the cycle, weighted by the volume of traded shares. and (iv) the estimated income tax rate of the participant's location in the previous year to the beginning of the cycle.

Below is a background of the PSU in Vale:

Year of cycle grant	2022	2023	2024	2025
Modality	Performance Shares			
Performance Metric	TSR related 75% ESG 25%		TSR related 50% ESG 25% ROIC 25%	
Vesting Period	3 years			
Dividends	Virtual dividends paid at the end of the cycle, conditioned to the performance metric.			
Award in	Real shares issued by the company			

Starting from the cycle initiated in 2021, the program award began to occur in real shares issued by the Company, and the possibility of additional payment of ‘virtual dividends,’ in a value equivalent to the dividends and/or Interest on Equity (“IE”) distributed by the Company during the cycle period, considering the shares not yet received by the participants (unvested), paid in shares at the end of the cycle, also conditioned to the achievement of the performance factor of the program. The virtual dividends have as calculation base (i) the value paid per share in the distribution of dividends and/or JCP to shareholders during the duration of the cycle and (ii) the number of shares to which the participant will be entitled in the program award, after application of the adopted performance parameters.

Starting from cycle initiated in 2023, PSU eliminated the trigger linked to the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) indicator, further reinforcing the theme related to ESG in the program's performance.

Starting from cycle initiated in 2024, the metric of return on invested capital (ROIC) was included, with 25% weight, with the consequent reduction of the weight of the TSR relative indicator to 50%, aligning Vale’s PSU even more with international market practices.

The metrics for the 2025 cycle remain with the same weights as the previous year: 50% for relative TSR, 25% ROIC and 25% ESG, the latter with the inclusion of a target aimed at reducing ESG investment restrictions on Vale, i.e., removing Vale from institutional investor restriction lists based on ESG criteria. With this inclusion, the DJSI (Dow Jones Sustainability Index) indicator will be discontinued as of the 2025 cycle.

Matching Program

The Matching Program is a long-term variable compensation incentive, in the form of Restricted Shares, based on the expected performance of the Company reflected in its market value and share price, with a three-year term. It is offered from the Supervisors, including members of the Executive Committee and Non-Statutory Officers, mandatory adherence for the President and Executive Vice-Presidents of the Company.

Participants must use their own resources to acquire common stock shares issued by the Company (through purchase on the market or the use of shares that the participant already owns, unrelated to current cycles) and keep them in their possession during the 3-year cycle, so that they are eligible for the award.

For the purposes of calculating the number of shares to be granted to each participant at the beginning of the cycle, (i) the monthly fixed fee at the end of the previous year to the beginning of the cycle; (ii) the reference value for Matching, according to the level and location of the participant at the previous year; and (iii) the average purchase price of shares on the market, on the effective date of purchase.

After the 3-year cycle, participants who are still in the Company and hold these shares receive the program award, corresponding to at least the same number of shares originally acquired, plus the amount of Income Tax Withheld at Source, which is borne by the Company for the executive.

In addition to the awards at the end of each cycle, since 2019, the program has been carrying out additional payments of "virtual dividends", equivalent to dividends and/or IE distributed by the Company during the cycle, considering the shares not received by participants (unvested), paid in cash after distribution by Vale to its shareholders. The virtual dividends have as calculation basis: (i) the amount paid per share in the distribution of dividends and/or IE to the shareholders during the duration of the cycle; and (ii) the number of shares to which the participant will be entitled in the program award, which is at least 1:1 considering the number of shares acquired at the beginning of the cycle.

The participation of members of the Executive Committee in the Matching Program is mandatory, as well as their stay throughout the cycle, as long as they remain active in the Company.

b. approval date and responsible body

Vale's Board of Directors is responsible for resolving on the proposed adjustments, if any, to the Company's share-based compensation plans. Such adjustments shall be submitted to the approval of shareholders at Vale's General Meeting whenever necessary.

At Vale's last Shareholders' Meeting, held on April 30, 2025, the revision of the Share-Based Compensation Plan approved at Vale's General Shareholders' Meeting in 2021 was approved, preserving the essential objectives, considering focus on results and the creation of long-term value, aligning the interests of shareholders and participants.

c. maximum number of shares covered

In PSU, the number of share units granted varies according to the fixed monthly amount (fees) of each executive, reference multiplier of the program (according to his/her level and location) and with the average price of the common shares issued by Vale, weighted by traded volume related to the 60 trading sessions prior to the grant.

In Matching, the number of shares varies according to the fixed monthly amount (fees) of each executive, the program's reference multiplier (according to the participant level and location) and the purchase price of shares in the market.

In both the PSU and the Matching programs, there is no established "ceiling" for the maximum number of shares covered.

d. maximum number of options to be granted

Not applicable. There is no granting of stock purchase options under the Company's stock-based compensation plans.

e. conditions for acquisition of shares

Not applicable. The stock-based compensation plans do not grant executives options to purchase shares of the Company.

f. criteria for setting the acquisition price or reporting year

Since the plans do not include the granting of stock purchase options, there is no need to discuss the setting of an acquisition price or exercise price for options.

Considering the Company's current plans:

In the PSU, for the definition of the reference price at the beginning of the cycle, the history of prices of the shares issued by Vale (weighted by traded volume) of the last 60 trading sessions of the year before the beginning of the cycle. To define the reference price at the end of the cycle (for award purposes), the average purchase price of shares in the market and/or price on the eve of the award in the case of shares transferred from the Treasury.

In Matching, in order to define the reference price at the beginning of the cycle, the average purchase price of Vale's shares is held on the market on the date of grant, and to set out the reference price at the end of the cycle (for award), the average purchase price of shares in the market, and/or price on the eve of the award in the case of shares transferred from the Treasury.

g. criteria for setting the acquisition term or reporting year

Not applicable. The stock-based compensation plans do not include the granting of stock purchase options; consequently, there is no exercise period.

In the PSU, since 2019, the cycles have a duration of three years and with full awards (100% at the end of the cycle). There may also be payment of virtual dividends, if there is a distribution of dividends or IE by Vale to its shareholders during the cycle period, which in this case will be made to the participants along with the prize pool after the end of the cycle.

In Matching, the award is made at the end of the 3-year cycle, and there may also be payments of virtual dividends during the cycles, whenever there is a distribution of dividends or IE by Vale to its shareholders.

h. settlement form

After approval by the 2021 Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assembly, from the cycle started in 2021, the PSU is awarded in shares issued by the Company, at least the same number of shares initially granted, conditioned to the performance factor, at the end of the 3-year cycle, if he remains active in the Company.

In addition to the awards, the PSU provides payment for virtual dividends, which will be due whenever there is the distribution of dividends or interest on equity to its shareholders, over the cycle, and will be paid shares in an accrued manner at the end of the cycle.

In the Matching program, the executive is awarded shares issued by the Company, equivalent to at least the same number of shares initially included in the program, at the end of the 3-year cycle, if he/she remains active in the Company and in possession of the shares included in the program.

In addition to the award, the Matching program provides for partial payments related to virtual dividends, which will be made whenever there is a distribution of dividends or interest on equity to its shareholders, during the cycle, and will be paid in cash throughout the cycle.

i. restrictions on the transfer of shares

In Matching, the participant cannot negotiate, transfer or sell, during the 3-year cycle period, any share issued by the Company linked to the plan, under penalty of losing the right to the prize (Matching) at the end of the cycle

Considering the purposes of Matching is to expose the executive to the value of the shares issued by the Company during the period of each cycle and while the executive is active in the Company, operations involving derivatives, which set up positions sold in Vale's shares, as well as the lease of shares owned by the participant to third parties are prohibited, even if such shares were acquired outside the scope of the plan.

However, the shares delivered at the end of each cycle as a prize (Matching) are not subject to specific transfer restrictions, except for the need to observe the Mandatory Shares ownership rule or SOG, which is applied to the President and Executive Vice Presidents of the Company.

In the case of PSU, the beneficiary only receives shares of the Company at the end of 3 years, and they are delivered to the beneficiaries without specific transfer restrictions, except for the need to observe the mandatory share ownership rule or SOG, which is applied to the President and Executive Vice Presidents of the Company.

j. criteria and events that, when verified, will cause the suspension, alteration or extinction of the plan

In Matching, any transfer, negotiation or sale by the participant of shares issued by Vale, as well as any operation involving derivatives or rental of any shares owned by the participant linked to the plan, before the end of the 3-year cycle, generates the termination of any rights to which he/she would be entitled under the program. This does not apply to PSU, as the beneficiary will only have access to the shares after 3 years.

There is also an extinction of PSU and Matching in the event of a request for voluntary dismissal or dismissal for just cause of the executive.

President and Executive Vice Presidents must also observe the mandatory share ownership or SOG rule and the Malus and Clawback rules.

k. effects of the departure of the officer from the issuer's bodies on his/her rights under the share-based compensation plan

As these are retention mechanisms, in case of departure on its own initiative (voluntary dismissal), the participant loses the right to receive any awards from the plans.

In case of termination or non-renewal of the contract by the Company, the participant receives the amounts to which he/she has already become entitled, in proportion to the period worked, as follows:

- i. for members of the Executive Committee, they will be made only at the end of the cycles and based on the results (share price and performance metrics) that are determined at the end of the cycles, except in case of specific deliberations made by the Board of Directors individually; and
- ii. for other participants, they will be made at the time of termination by the company and based on partial results (stock price and performance metrics) that are calculated in the month prior to the termination.

8.5. Share-based compensation (stock options)

Not applicable. Vale's share-based compensation plans, described in item 8.4 hereof, do not comprise the grant of stock purchase options.

8.6. Granting of stock options

Not applicable. Vale's share-based compensation plans, described in item 8.4 hereof, do not comprise the grant of stock options.

8.7. Open stock options

Not applicable. Vale's share-based compensation plans, described in item 8.4 hereof, do not comprise the grant of stock options.

8.8. Options exercised and shares obtained

Not applicable. Vale's share-based compensation plans, described in item 8.4 hereof, do not comprise the grant of stock options.

8.9. Potential dilution by granting shares

Forecast for the current reporting year (2025)		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.50	6.17
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	6.17
Potential dilution in case of granting all actions to beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	-	N/A

Forecast for the current reporting year (2025)		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	12.25	9.17

Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	9.17
Potential dilution in case of granting all actions to beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	-	N/A

Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.25	9.06
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	9.06
Potential dilution in case of granting all actions to beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A

Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.42	9.59
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	9.59
Potential dilution in case of granting all actions to beneficiaries ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A

(1) The total number of members corresponds to the annual average of the number of members of said administrative body verified monthly, under the terms of item 8.2.

(2) There will be no dilution when granting shares to beneficiaries, as the Company uses shares held in treasury or shares acquired in the market, observing the current legislation, that is, the Matching and the PSU do not foresee the issuance of new shares within the scope of the plan and, thus, there is no potential dilution of shareholders.

For further information, see item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

8.10. Grant of shares

Forecast for the current reporting year (2025)		
	Board of Directors ⁽⁴⁾	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.50	6.17
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	6.17
Grant date	N/A	03/26/2025
Number of shares granted ⁽²⁾	N/A	166,687
Maximum deadline for delivery of shares	N/A	3 years from the grant
Term of restriction on the transfer of shares	N/A	N/A
Fair value of shares on the date of the grant ⁽³⁾	N/A	62.86
Multiplication of the number of shares granted by the fair value of the shares on the date of the grant	N/A	10,477,944.82

Year ended December 31, 2024		
	Board of Directors ⁽⁴⁾	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	12.25	9.17
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	9.17
Grant date	N/A	03/26/2024
Number of shares granted ⁽²⁾	N/A	275,284
Maximum deadline for delivery of shares	N/A	3 years from the grant
Term of restriction on the transfer of shares	N/A	N/A
Fair value of shares on the date of the grant ⁽³⁾	N/A	60.0288
Multiplication of the number of shares granted by the fair value of the shares on the date of the grant	N/A	16.524.968,18

Year ended December 31, 2023		
	Board of Directors ⁽⁴⁾	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.25	9.06
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	9.06
Grant date	N/A	03/30/2023
Number of shares granted ⁽²⁾	N/A	328,990
Maximum deadline for delivery of shares	N/A	3 years from the grant
Term of restriction on the transfer of shares	N/A	N/A
Fair value of shares on the date of the grant ⁽³⁾	N/A	81.5328
Multiplication of the number of shares granted by the fair value of the shares on the date of the grant	N/A	26,823,475.87

Year ended December 31, 2022		
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	Board of Directors⁽⁴⁾	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.42	9.59
Number of compensated members ⁽¹⁾	-	9.59
Grant date	N/A	03/30/2022
Number of shares granted ⁽²⁾	N/A	266,785
Maximum deadline for delivery of shares	N/A	3 years
Term of restriction on the transfer of shares	N/A	N/A
Fair value of shares on the date of the grant ⁽³⁾	N/A	96.0330
Multiplication of the number of shares granted by the fair value of the shares on the date of the grant	N/A	25,620,163.91

(1) Total number of members and number of paid members determined according to item 8.2, as provided in the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.

(2) Within the scope of the Matching program, it refers to the number of shares acquired by executives with their own resources at the beginning of the cycle as a grant (award) of shares. For the year 2025, these are estimated/forecasted quantities of shares.

(3) Share price related to the grant of the Matching cycles each year. For the year 2025, this is still an estimated/forecasted share price.

(4) The compensation of the Board of Directors does not include variable compensation items and, therefore, there is no grant of shares.

For further information, see item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

8.11. Shares yielded

Year ended on December 31st, 2024		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	12.25	9.17
Number of members receiving compensation ⁽²⁾	-	9.17
Number of shares ⁽³⁾	-	242,756
Weighted average purchase price ⁽⁴⁾	-	N/A
Weighted average market price of the stock purchased ⁽⁵⁾	-	66.71
Multiplication of the total shares acquired by the difference between the weighted average acquisition price and the weighted average market price of the stock purchased	-	-

(1) The total number of members corresponds to the annual average number of members of the referred administrative body, calculated monthly according to item 8.2.

(2) Number of members receiving compensation corresponds to the number of members linked to Matching Programs, as set out in the CVM/SEP Annual Circular Letter 2024.

(3) The number of shares refers to the number of shares delivered by the Company to the members of the Executive Committee as a reward for the Matching program that began in 2021. Virtual dividends are not computed. This item considers only the Matching program, as the PSU is not a restricted stock plan and is therefore not reported in this item, even though starting in 2024 the PSU began awarding real shares.

(4) Item not applicable, considering that in Matching program, the shares are delivered without the beneficiary paying an acquisition price.

(5) Weighted average market price of the acquired shares considers that the Company's issued shares are acquired in the market.

Year ended on December 31st, 2023		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.25	9.06
Number of members receiving compensation ⁽²⁾	-	9.06
Number of shares ⁽³⁾	0.00	441,861
Weighted average purchase price ⁽⁴⁾	0.00	N/A
Weighted average market price of the stock purchased ⁽⁵⁾	0.00	85.33
Multiplication of the total shares acquired by the difference between the weighted average acquisition price and the weighted average market price of the stock purchased	0.00	-

(1) The total number of members corresponds to the annual average number of members of the aforementioned management body, monthly calculated according to item 8.2.

(2) Number of members receiving compensation corresponds to the forecast number of members linked to Matching, as set out in the CVM/SEP Annual Circular Letter 2024.

(3) Number of shares is the number of shares delivered by the Company to the members of the Executive Committee, as the award of the Matching program started in 2020. Virtual dividends are not computed. This item considers only the Matching program, as the PSU is not a restricted stock plan and is therefore not reported in this item.

(4) Item not applicable, considering that in Matching program, the shares are delivered without the beneficiary paying an acquisition price.

(5) Weighted average market price of the stock purchased is considering that the shares issued by the Company are acquired on the market.

Year ended on December 31st, 2022		
	Board of Directors	Executive Committee
Total number of members ⁽¹⁾	13.42	9.59
Number of members receiving compensation ⁽²⁾	-	9.59
Number of shares ⁽³⁾	-	335,585
Weighted average purchase price ⁽⁴⁾	-	N/A
Weighted average market price of the stock purchased ⁽⁵⁾	-	105.07

Multiplication of the total shares acquired by the difference between the weighted average acquisition price and the weighted average market price of the stock purchased	-	-
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(1) The total number of members corresponds to the annual average of the number of members of said administrative body verified monthly, under the terms of item 8.2.

(2) Number of members receiving compensation corresponds to the number of members linked to the Matching program, as provided in the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.

(3) Number of shares is the number of shares delivered by the Company to the members of the Executive Committee, as the award of the Matching program started in 2019. Virtual dividends are not computed. This item considers only the Matching program, as the PSU is not a restricted stock plan and is therefore not reported in this item.

(4) Item not applicable, considering that in Matching program, the shares are delivered without the beneficiary paying an acquisition price.

(5) Weighted average market price of the stock purchased is considering that the shares issued by the Company were acquired in the market.

8.12. Information necessary to understand the data in items 8.5 to 8.11

Item not applicable in relation to items 8.5 to 8.8 of this Reference Form, considering that Vale's share-based compensation plans do not include the granting of stock options.

For the purposes of items 8.9 to 8.11, the shares delivered within the scope of Vale's Matching and PSU programs, remembering that PSU started delivering shares (awards) from the year 2024, referring to the cycle granted in 2021 (until the year 2023, PAV awards were made in cash).

The Company also clarifies that, to carry out the awards from the Matching and PSU program, it can use shares directly on the market or treasury shares.

The information on the number of shares delivered and weighted average price, reported in item 8.11, consists of the total number of shares that were awarded by the Company to members of the Executive Committee in the year in question, through the Matching program, as described in item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

8.13. Shares held by the body

Shareholders as of December 31, 2024	ON
Board of Directors ⁽¹⁾	83,545
Executive Committee	614,248
Fiscal Council	17,064
Total ⁽²⁾	714,857

(1) Does not include 37,314 shares in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), on the New York Stock Exchange, issued by Vale.

(2) Does not include 37,314 shares in ADRs, on the New York Stock Exchange, issued by Vale.

8.14. Pension plans

According to a contractual clause, the Company pays the amounts of the employer and the executive, up to 9% of the fixed compensation, into Valia - Fundação Vale do Rio Doce de Seguridade Social ("Valia"), or in another supplementary pension plan at the choice of the member of the Executive Committee.

In Valia, the minimum age for applying for retirement income is 45, after a minimum period of five years of grace with contributions.

Valia	Executive Committee
Number of members ⁽¹⁾	11 members
Total number of paid members	11 members
Name of the Plan	Vale Mais Benefit Plan
Number of administrators who qualify for retirement	7, of whom (i) 6 per Normal Retirement Income and (ii) 1 per retirement.
Conditions for early retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ be at least 45 years of age; ▪ to have at least 5 years of uninterrupted enrollment with Valia, counted from the initial date of the last enrollment of the participant in the Vale Mais Plan (except for participants who migrated from the Defined Benefit Plan – already extinct – to the Vale Mais Plan); ▪ have terminated the employment contract with the sponsor or have lost the status of manager.
Updated amount of accumulated contributions in the pension plan until the end of the last reporting year, minus the portion	R\$16,521,204.71

Valia	Executive Committee
related to contributions made directly by the administrators (2)	
Accumulated total amount of contributions made during the last reporting year, minus the portion related to contributions made directly by the administrators (3)	R\$2,837,720.94
Possibility of early redemption and conditions	<p>The active participant who, on the date of termination of his employment contract with the sponsor, or on the date he loses his manager status, does not elect to become a self-sponsored payer or co-participant, or opt for the portability and is not using the benefit of the Vale Mais Plan shall be eligible to receive the redemption.</p> <p>The redemption value will be equal to 100% of the participant's account + 1% of the sponsor's account per month of ordinary contribution paid by the participant to the Vale Mais Plan, up to a maximum of 80% of that account.</p>

(1) Corresponds to the number of directors and officers, as applicable, linked to the retirement plan, as provided for in Annual Circular Letter 2024 CVM/SEP.

(2) Amount corresponding to the sum of the Sponsor Accounts of the participants, determined on 12/31/2024, considering 9 participants who had a balance on this date.

(3) Amount corresponding to the sum of the ordinary contributions made by the sponsor on behalf of each participant in the reporting year of 2024.

8.15. Minimum, average and maximum compensation

Board of Directors	Total number of members	Number of members receiving compensation	Amount of the highest individual compensation (R\$)	Amount of the lowest individual annual compensation (R\$)	Average amount of the individual annual compensations (R\$)
2024	12.25	12.25	3,367,516.42	1,166,025.68	1,690,663.61
2023	13.25	13.25	2,752,998.17	902,521.11	1,593,842.05
2022	13.42	13.42	2,578,118.67	759,315.96	1,345,027.80

(1) The members of the Board of Directors with the highest and lowest individual compensations were compensated for twelve months in the period. It does not consider charges and considers participation in committees for effective members.

Executive Committee	Total number of members	Number of members receiving compensation	Amount of the highest individual compensation (R\$)	Amount of the lowest individual annual compensation (R\$)	Average amount of the individual annual compensations (R\$)
2024	9.17	9.17	51,806,516.93	7,578,474.91	18,525,989.89
2023	9.06	9.06	52,679,121.47	6,962,648.60	18,643,521.55
2022	9.59	9.59	59,948,669.98	7,351,596.64	21,375,533.70

(1) Amounts without charges.

(2) For the lowest individual remuneration, members with less than 12 months of activity in the Company in the year of exercise were disregarded, according to the guidance of the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.

(3) The average remuneration refers to the total amount recognized in the fiscal year related to members of the Executive Committee, divided by the count of paid members in the same year, according to the guidance of the 2024 Annual Circular Letter CVM/SEP.

Fiscal Council	Total number of members	Number of members receiving compensation	Amount of the highest individual compensation (R\$)	Amount of the lowest individual annual compensation (R\$)	Average amount of the individual annual compensations (R\$)
2024	5.08	5.08	352,116.96	352,116.96	352,116.96
2022	5.00	5.00	335,529.77	335,529.77	335,529.77
2021	5.00	5.00	326,794.51	326,794.51	326,794.51

(1) Amounts without charges. The members of the Fiscal Council with the highest and lowest individual compensation were compensated for 12 months in the period.

8.16. Mechanisms for compensation/indemnification

The severance package for the members of the Company's Executive Committee considers values set individually for indemnity and non-competition (unavailability period), in such a way that, within a pre-established range (in number of base monthly fees of the executive). It is up to the Board of Directors to deliberate on the exact amount to be granted to each executive, both for indemnity and non-competition (including the latter not being applicable), which allows the Company to establish indemnity amounts compatible with the complexity of the position, maturity of the executive in the role and performance in the conduct of results.

Severance payments also consider the payment of short and long term variable compensation programs that are in effect at the time of the executive's dismissal, which are paid proportionally to the period worked.

Additionally, executives may also benefit from medical and dental assistance and hospital care provided by the Company for up to 12 months after termination, including dependents, provided that the non-competition agreement is respected in the event of a decision to apply it by Vale's Board of Directors.

Vale does not enter into any other contractual arrangements, insurance policies or other instruments that structure compensation or indemnity mechanisms in case of dismissal from office with the members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Fiscal Council, other than those described in this Reference Form.

8.17. Percentage related parties in compensation

	2025 (forecast)	2024	2023	2022
Board of Directors	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executive Committee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fiscal Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

8.18. Compensation - Other functions

There was no payment in the last 3 social years, and there is no provision for payment for the current reporting year, compensation for members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee or the Fiscal Council for any reason other than the functions they hold.

8.19. Recognized compensation of the controlling shareholder

Members of Vale's Board of Directors who also act as administrators of Vale's controlled subsidiaries are remunerated directly by the controlled subsidiary for the performance of their duties in the administration of said company, as follows:

Forecast for the fiscal year 2025:

	Board of Directors	Statutory Board	Fiscal Council	Total
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	R\$417,600.00	-	-	R\$417,600.00
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

Fiscal year ended on 12/31/2024:

	Board of Directors	Statutory Board	Fiscal Council	Total
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	R\$255,109.69	-	-	R\$255,109.69
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

Fiscal year ended on 12/31/2023:

	Board of Directors	Statutory Board	Fiscal Council	Total
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	R\$52,132.42	-	-	R\$52,132.42
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

Fiscal year ended on 12/31/2022:

	Board of Directors	Statutory Board	Fiscal Council	Total
Direct and indirect controllers	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries of the issuer	-	-	-	-
Companies under common control	-	-	-	-

8.20. Other relevant information

The Company clarifies that, regarding the total annual compensation amount of R\$195.4 million proposed for the year 2025, the forecast for Vale's CEO is approximately R\$32.9 million (US\$5.7 million).

9. Auditors

9.1/9.2. Identification and compensation

Auditor's CVM Code	002879	
Company Name	Type of auditor	CPF/CNPJ
PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores Independentes Ltda ("PwC")	Legal Entity	61.562.112/0001-20
Agreement date:	Start date of service provision	
02/15/2019	01/01/2019	
Description of services provided		
Provision of professional services related to the audit of financial statements, both for local and international purposes, and internal control certification work for the fiscal years 2024 to 2028, as described below:		
<p>i. Audit and quarterly review of the financial statements. This comprises the service contracted for the issuance of the audit report on the individual and consolidated financial statements of Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company"), including the review of quarterly financial information ("ITR") and certification of internal controls (compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002). It also includes an audit of the individual financial statements of Vale's subsidiaries; and</p> <p>ii. Audit-related services. The scope of work also includes the provision of other audit-related services, such as the issuance of agreed-upon procedures reports in accordance with NBC TSC 4400. These services are mostly contracted for periods of less than one year.</p> <p>The Company has not contracted any services from its independent auditor that are not related to the audit of financial statements of Vale or its subsidiaries.</p>		
Total amount of compensation of independent auditors, segregated by services, in the last reporting year		
The services hired with PwC in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 for the Company and its subsidiaries were as follows:		
<i>In thousands of BRL</i>		
i. Audit and quarterly review of financial statements	30.914	
iii. Audit Related services	<u>3.354</u>	
	34.268	
Reason for substitution		
Not applicable.		
Reason presented by the auditor in case of disagreement with the issuer's justification for its replacement		
Not applicable.		

9.3. Independence and conflict of interests of auditors

Vale's Policy for Provision of Audit Services by the Independent Auditor ("Independent Auditors Policy")

Since 2020, Vale has adopted the Independent Auditors Policy approved by the Board of Directors, which aims to establish the guidelines and principles for contracting audit and related or non-related services for the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Independent Auditors Policy establishes specific internal procedures for the initial hiring of the Company's independent auditors, as well as the subsequent hiring of other services by the Company's independent auditor, based on principles that preserve auditors' independence. The policy also includes a provision for services that are prohibited for the Company's independent auditor, even if they declare independence for the service.

The Audit and Risks Committee is responsible for recommending the hiring of the Company's independent auditors for approval by the Board of Directors, as defined in the Company's Bylaws. The Audit and Risk Committee is also responsible for evaluating the hiring of additional services from the independent auditor of the Company.

In 2022, the Board of Directors approved the renewal of the contract with PwC, which now includes audit services for the financial statements for the fiscal years 2024 to 2028.

Vale's Independent Auditors Policy is available on the CVM's (<https://www.gov.br/cvm/pt-br>) and Company's (<https://www.vale.com/pt/web/esg/politicas-documentos-corporativos>) websites.

9.4. Other relevant information

There is no other information that the Company deems relevant regarding item 9 that has not been disclosed in the other items of this Reference Form.

10. Human Resources

10.1. Description of human resources

a. number of employees (total, per groups based on the activity, geographic location and diversity indicators, within each hierarchical level of the issuer)

Per declared gender	2024				
	Female	Male	Non-binary	Others	Prefers not to answer
Leadership	1,356	3,954	-	-	-
Non-leadership	15,754	43,546	-	-	-
Total = 64,610	17,110	47,500	-	-	-

Per declared color or race	2024						
	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous person	Others	Prefers not to answer
Leadership	75	1,869	385	1,511	5	1,456	9
Non-leadership	1,051	15,260	6,908	28,303	179	7,491	108
Total = 64,610	1,126	17,129	7,293	29,814	184	8,947	117

Per age group	2024		
	Under 30 years	From 30 to 50 years	Over 50 years
Leadership	91	4,330	889
Non-leadership	7,999	44,310	6,991
Total = 64,610	8,090	48,640	7,880

People with Disabilities	2024		
	People with Disabilities	Person without Disabilities	Prefers not to answer
Leadership	46	3,808	1,456
Non-leadership	3,010	48,799	7,491
Total = 64,610	3,056	52,607	8,947

Per geographical location	2024					
	North	Northeast	Mid-West	Southeast	South	Abroad
Leadership	1,144	386	16	2,308	-	1,456
Non-leadership	16,892	6,205	85	28,627	-	7,491
Total = 64,610	18,036	6,591	101	30,935	-	8,947

Per geographical location and gender	2024				
	Female	Male	Non-binary	Others	Prefers not to answer
North	4,975	13,061	-	-	-
Northeast	1,524	5,067	-	-	-
Mid-West	42	59	-	-	-
Southeast	8,980	21,955	-	-	-
South	-	-	-	-	-
Abroad	1,589	7,358	-	-	-
Total = 64,610	17,110	47,500	-	-	-

2024	
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<i>Per geographical location and color or race</i>	Yellow	White	Black	Brown	Indigenous person	Others	Prefers not to answer
North	452	3,629	2,178	11,674	84	-	19
Northeast	90	1,479	924	4,082	15	-	1
Mid-West	1	55	7	38	-	-	-
Southeast	583	11,966	4,184	14,020	85	-	97
South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total = 64,610	1,126	17,129	7,293	29,814	184	8,947	117

<i>Per geographical location and age group</i>	2024		
	Under 30 years	From 30 to 50 years	Over 50 years
North	3,373	13,476	1,187
Northeast	856	5,166	569
Mid-West	3	83	15
Southeast	2,916	24,262	3,757
South	-	-	-
Abroad	942	5,653	2,352
Total = 64,610	8,090	48,640	7,880

<i>Per geographical location and disabled group</i>	2024		
	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	Prefers not to answer
North	946	17,090	-
Northeast	315	6,276	-
Mid-West	3	98	-
Southeast	1,792	29,143	-
South	-	-	-
Abroad	-	-	8,947
Total = 64,610	3,056	52,607	8,947

<i>Per business area</i>	2024
Iron Ore Solutions	43,601
Energy Transition Metals	13,664
Corporate	7,345
Total	64,610

The information provided above covers employees of Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company") and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024.

In the Reference Form, the classifications of (i) leadership comprise the functional categories: Directors, General Managers, Managers, Supervisors and Coordinators; and (ii) non-leadership comprise the functional categories: Technical Specialists, Administrative Staff, Operational Staff and Professional Technicians, for both Brazil and abroad.

The self-declared color or race classifications above are applicable to employees in Brazil and are in accordance with the classification of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE and the best practices adopted in Brazil. Data related to employees abroad were classified as "Others."

Disclosure of data relating to people with disabilities is a requirement of Brazilian legislation, so it applies to employees in Brazil, as it aims to contribute to the legal issue in Brazil. However, data relating to employees abroad has been classified as "Prefer not to answer" because there are limitations in local legislation.

Vale has established an indicator for the representation of employees who declare themselves to be black in senior leadership positions (Directors, General Managers, Managers, Coordinators and Technical Specialists) in Brazil. This ethnic-racial diversity indicator aims to contribute to the mitigation specific racial issues in Brazil. Between 2021 and 2024, Vale grew by 8.8 percentage points, from 28.9% to 37.7%.

There are no other diversity indicators that the Company considers relevant other than those already reported above.

b. number of third-party employees (total and by groups, based on the activity performed and geographical location)

The number of outsourced workers reported in the previous reference forms was the total number of mobilized workers (people qualified to provide services). As of April 2024, the Company adjusted the premise to reflect the concept of CVM Circular Letter 2024, which considers the total number of third parties with access to Vale sites and other operations. The number of outsourced workers as of December 31, 2024 is 109,506.

<i>By business area</i>	2024
Iron Ore Solutions	68,898
Energy Transition Metals	7,977
Corporative ⁽¹⁾	32,631
Total	109,506

(1) Includes third parties allocated to projects related to the Projects Vice Presidency and Technical Vice Presidency, considered part of Corporative.

<i>By geographic area</i>	2024
Brazil	100,601
South America (ex Brazil)	-
North America	1,879
Europe	-
Asia	7,026
Oceania	-
Africa	-
Total	109,506

c. turnover rate

At Vale, the turnover rate is calculated based on two different but converging methodologies: (i) it considers the average number of hires and terminations in relation to the average headcount in 2024; and (ii) it considers the average number of hires and terminations in 2024 in relation to the total headcount in the previous period (2023) and is used to report the indicator GRI 401-1 - New employee hires and employee turnover in the Integrated Report.

Both metrics result in similar figures, reflecting the consistency of the data. The employee turnover rate for the Company and its subsidiaries in the fiscal year ended in 2024 was approximately 9% and the calculation uses data from Vale and its subsidiaries in the following countries as a source: Brazil, Canada, Australia, United States of America, China, Peru, Chile, United Arab Emirates, Netherlands, India, Japan, Malaysia, Oman, United Kingdom, Singapore, Switzerland and Argentina.

10.2. Relevant changes

In 2024, there was a 3,3% reduction in the total number of employees, from 66,807 in 2023 to 64.610 in 2024.

10.3. Employee compensation policies and practices

Vale's compensation is designed to be competitive in the markets where it operates and to enable it to attract and retain talent that meets its needs.

a. variable compensation and salary policy

Fixed Remuneration

Base salary: fixed monthly portion, defined based on the Company's job structure, which is aligned with market practices and aims to compensate for services rendered within the scope of responsibility assigned to each employee in the Company's various activities.

Vale negotiates clauses related to salaries and benefits with several unions in different countries. Vale enters into collective agreements with unions representing employees, whether unionized or not, in its operations in Brazil, Canada, Oman, and the United Kingdom.

In Brazil, Vale enters into collective agreements with national coverage clauses and specific local agreements with unions representing 100% of the Company's employees in the country. In the 2024 Collective Labor

Agreement, as 5% salary adjustment was granted, starting in November 2024, to all employees who do not hold management positions in the Company.

In Canada, Vale also negotiates clauses related to salaries and benefits for its unionized employees through local collective bargaining, with agreements lasting between 3 and 5 years. For non-unionized employees, Vale Canada Ltd. conducts an annual review of salaries and benefits.

Variable compensation

Profit sharing ("PLR"): Annual variable portion based on the Company's results and defined through objective indicators and objective goals derived from strategic planning. PLR aims at (i) ensuring competitiveness with the market, (ii) align employees' interests with shareholders' interests, (iii) focus on socio-environmental issues, and (iv) recognize employees' contribution to the Company's performance.

Certain employees who are part of Vale's management team may also participate in long-term incentives, depending on the eligibility of each plan, such as:

- (i) Matching. For more information on the Matching, see item 8.4 of this Reference Form.
- (ii) Vale Shares Program – (VSP) For information on the VSP, see item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

The salary and variable compensation policy attributed to non-statutory Officers is described in item 8.1.c.i of this Reference Form.

b. benefit policy

The benefits policy practiced by Vale and its subsidiaries is in line with the strategy of attracting and retaining talents, and it is established considering issues related to location, competitiveness among market practices, and the local legislation.

The benefits package aims at the health, overall well-being, protection, and quality of life of the employee and their dependents. In pursuit of this comprehensive protection, in Brazil, Vale separates benefits into pillars: physical well-being, emotional well-being, financial well-being, and social & family well-being.

Among the main **physical well-being** benefits offered by the Company are: medical and dental assistance, pharmaceutical assistance, complementary health coverage such as vaccines, reimbursements for glasses, lenses, and materials for diabetes control, as well as incentives for physical activity.

In the **emotional well-being** pillar, Vale offers in Brazil: the APOIAR (Program for Support to the Employee), wellness apps, online Psychology and Psychiatry benefits, and the Minas por Mentes Program. This Program is an initiative by Vale that focuses on prevention, promotion, and rehabilitation of employees, and operates based on four main pillars: literacy, care, intervention, and governance.

For **financial well-being**, employees have programs and benefits for their short and long-term organization, such as supplementary private pension, life insurance, funeral assistance, transportation, ergonomic assistance, meal vouchers, and vacation loans. To promote financial and pension education, Valia (Vale's private pension) provides a platform where employees and their dependents can take financial profile tests and access learning paths according to their life context.

Finally, to care for **social and family well-being**, Vale offers the stork program for pregnant women, extended maternity and paternity leave, daycare/nanny assistance for people who take at least 120 days of leave (equivalent to maternity leave), professional training incentives, year-end benefits consisting of a basket and toy card.

Additionally, for areas considered remote, it has a specific benefits package aimed at attracting the necessary talent for these regions.

It is noteworthy that globally Vale provides employees with medical and dental assistance, Employee Support Program, private pension (when applicable), maternity and paternity leave, life insurance, short and long-term disability benefits.

c. characteristics of share-based compensation plans of non-management employees, identifying (i) group of beneficiaries; (ii) conditions for the exercise; (iii) exercise prices; (iv) terms of exercise; and (v) the number of shares committed by the plan.

The share-based compensation plans described in item 8.4 of this Reference Form are extended to the Company's non-statutory Directors, as well as to other leadership levels, according to the eligibility rules of each plan. The characteristics of these plans are described in item 8.4 of this Reference Form.

d. ratio between (i) the highest individual compensation (considering the composition of the compensation with all items described in field 8.2.d) recognized in the outset outlet in the last fiscal year, including the compensation of statutory administrator, if applicable; and (ii) the median of the individual compensation of employees of the issuer in Brazil, disregarding the highest individual compensation, as recognized in its result in the last reporting year

Highest individual compensation	Median of the individual compensation	Compensation ratio
51,806,516.93	117,452.67	441.08

10.4. Relations between issuer and unions

Vale maintains healthy and constructive relationships with employee representatives worldwide. The Company seek to resolve any conflicts directly with the unions through meetings and permanent dialog forums. As of the date of this Reference Form, Vale maintains relations with 12 Unions in Brazil and 8 Unions in the rest of the world.

In Brazil and abroad, in the last 3 reporting years, there have been no strikes or stoppages in the activities of the Company or its subsidiaries, according to the criteria of the Global Reporting Initiative – GRI.

10.5. Other relevant information

Regarding item 10.3.d, as described in item 8 of this Reference Form, Vale has solid governance in its compensation strategy, with support from globally operating consulting firms. The Company values its strategy of attraction and competitiveness for business success, as well as internal consistency according to the geographical scope and role of each position. The ratio between the highest individual compensation and the median individual compensation of Vale's employees in Brazil, for the fiscal year ended 2024, is 441.08 times, according to the accrual accounting view. Vale emphasizes that its operations are global and that the requested ratio, only at the Brazil level, compares non-comparable compensation strategies due to the scope of the position, the representativeness of the Brazilian currency, GDP per capita, among others.

Regarding item 10.1.a, representativeness by "gender declaration," Vale considers "gender" according to the documentation presented by the employee, meaning that both employees who identify with the gender assigned at birth (cisgender) and employees who do not recognize the gender assigned at birth (transgender) and have changed their documentation have their genders reflected in the records according to the documentation presented to the Company.

There is an ongoing project that includes the replacement of HR systems, and among the improvements, it will be possible to capture gender identity information, including the categories provided in item 10.1.a, which will be incorporated into the HR database, allowing transgender employees who do not have updated documentation to formally self-declare if they so wish.

11. Related-party transactions

11.1. Rules, policies, and practices

The Policy for Related-Party Transactions and Conflict of Interests of Vale ("Policy") was approved by the Board of Directors of Vale S.A. ("Vale" or "Company") on January 28, 2021. The Policy sets principles and rules that must be adopted in related-party transactions and situations of potential conflict of interests involving Vale and/or its subsidiaries.

In line with best corporate governance practices and with the aim of preserving Vale's interests, the Policy stipulates that these transactions must be conducted under commutative and market conditions. It also

stipulates that individual with interests potentially conflict with those of the Company must be excluded from the decision-making process for these transactions.

The Policy applies to Vale and its subsidiaries, and must be observed by its administrators and employees, especially the members of key management personnel, consisting of the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council, the Advisory Committees, and the Executive Committee, as well as Directors who report directly to Vale's President and executives who report directly to the Company's Board of Directors, collectively referred to as "Key Management Personnel," and their close family members (spouse, partner, child, stepchild, and dependents of the person, their spouse, or partner).

The Policy also applies to reference shareholders, that is, shareholders who are known to exercise effective influence over the Company. The reference shareholders are identified by the Executive Vice-Presidency for Finance and Investor Relations at least once a year, considering (i) their effective influence in the Company, (ii) the existence of common managers with the shareholder or a company that is part of its group, and (iii) the existence of managers who are employees or occupy positions in the shareholder or its group ("Reference Shareholder"). This classification is evaluated annually by the Audit and Risk Committee.

For the identification of related and conflicted parties ("List of Related Parties"), Key Management Personnel must complete and update a questionnaire, listing close family members, indicating whether they have professional ties with Vale or its subsidiaries, and identifying legal entities they control or that are controlled by their family members. In turn, Reference Shareholders must complete a questionnaire indicating their Key Management Personnel, as well as the legal entities their group controls. Reference Shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committees to the Board of Directors, and the Fiscal Council may also bring to the attention of the Audit and Risk Committee any cases they consider involving conflicts of interest.

The List of Related Parties is periodically updated. The Diretoria de Governança Corporativa must consolidate the information received and disclose the List of Related Parties on the governance portal and send it to the Boards of Controllershship, Compliance, Business Risks, and Internal Controls and Investor Relations at Vale. The Compliance Executive Board may carry out consultations in order to validate or complement the data provided, as well as any updates thereof.

The Policy classifies Related-Party Transactions into: (i) prohibited transactions; (ii) exempt transactions; (iii) non-qualifying transactions; and (iv) qualifying transactions.

Prohibited transactions are those that are strictly prohibited, such as (i) loans in favor of related parties (except Vale's subsidiaries or affiliates), and (ii) transactions not on an arm's length basis, among others.

Exempt transactions are those that, due to their lesser relevance, can be approved jointly by two members of the Executive Committee, one of whom must be the Vice President for Finance and Investor Relations, such as treasury transactions, certain transactions between Vale and its subsidiaries, among others.

Non-qualifying transactions are those that in principle would need to be approved by the Board of Directors, but whose approval has been delegated by the Board of Directors for approval by the Executive Committee, such as for example financial debt transactions, including, but not limited to: (i) import financing; (ii) export financing; (iii) financing with international or Brazilian development or multilateral agencies; (iv) bilateral or syndicated direct financial loan, and (v) leasing operations.

Finally, qualifying transactions are those that are most relevant and, consequently, are the sole responsibility of the Board of Directors.

To ensure the transparency of its related-party transactions to investors and the market, Vale discloses information about related-party transactions through this Reference Form, its financial statements, its annual reports and/or its notices on related-party transactions.

The Policy also provides for mechanisms to identify and resolve conflicts of interest. Any person involved in the contracting process, evaluating or approving the transaction, including, but not limited to, key management personnel, who has a potential conflict of interest with the decision to be taken, must declare himself/herself impeded.

Similarly, the shareholder or representative of the shareholder, member of Vale's Board of Directors or Executive Committee who is in a situation of conflict of interest shall express it immediately. If this action is not taken, the conflict may be reported by another individual.

In this regard, as soon as the conflict of interests is identified in relation to a specific topic, the member involved will not receive any document or information on the matter and shall leave, even physically, from the discussions. The statement of conflict of interests, abstention and temporary removal should be recorded in the minutes.

If Vale's managers and employees become aware of a related-party transaction that has not been submitted for approval by the competent governance body, they must report the transaction to the Audit and Compliance Department, so that it can act to ensure that the procedures established in the Policy are observed.

Pursuant to the Bylaws, the Risks and Audit Committee is responsible for evaluating, monitoring and recommending corrections or improvements of the Policy to management, while the Board of Directors is responsible for approving changes and updates to the Policy.

Vale's policy and practices regarding related-party transactions comply with the guidelines of the Brazilian Code of Corporate Governance.

The Policy on Transactions with Related Parties and Conflicts of Interest can be consulted on the Company's website (<https://vale.com/esg/document-library>) and on the CVM website (https://www.gov.br/cvm/en?set_language=en).

11.2. Related party transactions

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco Bradesco S.A.	05/26/2008	1,094,319,325.45	3,570,786,698.77	3,570,786,698.77	02/11/2026	No	0.95%
Relationship to issuer	Banco Bradesco S.A. and Bradespar S.A. (Reference Shareholder of Vale) are companies that share the same controlling group.						
Contract subject matter	13 bank guarantees contracted by the Vale group with Banco Bradesco to guarantee legal proceedings. Additional information: Considering that there are 13 operations, there are different contracting dates and maturities; the "transaction date" field shows the date of the oldest open operation in the range between 01/01/2024 and 04/30/2025; the "duration" field considers the date of the last maturity of the open operations in the range between 01/01/2024 and 04/30/2025; the "amount involved" field takes into account the accumulated value of financial transactions entered into with a balance in force on 04/30/2025, and the value of the amount involved is lower than the applied balance due to monetary adjustment; the "interest rate" field refers to the average cost of the commission charged on guarantees.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	A bank guarantee is a contract that guarantees the creditor that the financial obligation will be fulfilled promptly.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor						
Specify	Not applicable						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	Within Vale, financial investment operations with Banco Bradesco S.A. were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the authority limits established by the Board of Directors. No person involved in the contracting, evaluation or approval process of the transaction participated, who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The bank guarantee operations contracted by the Company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the range of the tariff tables disclosed by the contracted financial institutions and/or carried out through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotations with more than one bank, and the bank offering the best financial conditions is chosen. The transaction conditions of financial operations are determined through comparative price assessments, based on market prices and market price studies. Vale establishes guidelines for preserving capital and potential financial risks of these operations, keeps complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties and discloses all necessary information in the annual reports.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco Bradesco S.A.	08/14/2019	11,143,875,500.00	8,025,583,403.36	11,143,875,500.00	10/15/2036	No	N/A
Relationship to issuer	Banco Bradesco S.A. and Bradespar S.A. (Vale's Reference Shareholder) are companies that have the same controlling group.						
Contract subject matter	52 hedge operations with an initial notional value of BRL 2.3 billion. Additional information: Considering that there are 52 operations, there are several contracting dates and maturities; the "transaction date" field shows the contracting date of the oldest open contract in the range between 01/01/2024 and 30/04/2025; the 'duration' field shows the date of the last maturity of the open contracts in the range between 01/01/2024 and 04/30/2025; the "amount involved" field considers the accumulated value of the financial operations entered into with a balance in force on 04/30/2025.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						

Nature and reasons for the operation	Hedging operations were hired with the purpose of protecting against exchange variation and existing financial indices in the Company's debts and obligations in Reais.
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.
Specify	Not applicable.
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	Within Vale, hedge operations with Banco Bradesco S.A. were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the authority limits established by the Board of Directors. No individuals involved in the contracting, evaluation, or approval process of the transaction had any potential conflict of interest with the decision made.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The hedge operations contracted by the Company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the range of tariff tables disclosed by the contracted financial institutions and/or through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotations from more than one bank, with the bank offering the best financial conditions being chosen. The transaction conditions of financial operations are determined through comparative price evaluations, based on market prices and market price studies. Vale establishes guidelines for capital preservation and potential financial risks of these operations, maintains complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties, and discloses all necessary information in the annual reports.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco Bradesco	01/18/2024	4,789,884,123.02	0.00	4,789,884,123.02	04/30/2025	No	0.00
Relationship to issuer	Banco Bradesco is a reference shareholder of Vale S.A.						
Contract subject matter	Settlement of 321 foreign exchange transactions contracted by Vale S.A. and its subsidiaries. Additional information: Considering that there are 321 operations; there are several contracting dates and maturities; the "transaction date" field shows the date of the oldest open contract in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the 'duration' field shows the date of the last maturity of the open contracts in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the "amount involved" field considers the accumulated value of the exchange contracts signed with a balance in force on 05/16/2025.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Foreign exchange operations are contracted in order to bring income from abroad into accounts in Brazil to cover the Company's operating costs.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The foreign exchange operations contracted by the company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the ranges of the tariffs published by the financial institutions contracted and/or carried out through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotes from more than one bank, and the bank offering the best financial conditions is chosen. At Vale, foreign exchange transactions with Banco Bradesco S.A. were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the limits established by the Board of Directors. No person involved in the process of contracting, evaluating or approving the transaction had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The transaction conditions for financial operations are determined through comparative price assessments, based on market prices and market price studies. The company is committed to ensuring that all its transactions with related parties are fair and transparent in line with best market practices, with negotiations based on commutative conditions. Vale establishes guidelines for the preservation of capital and possible financial risks of these operations, keeps complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties and discloses all the necessary information in the annual reports.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco Bradesco	06/06/2024	17,680,044,820.87	5,731,541.02	17,680,044.87	05/20/2026	No	97.46%
Relationship to issuer	Banco Bradesco S.A. and Bradespar S.A. (Vale's Reference Shareholder) are companies that have the same controlling group.						
Contract subject matter	506 financial investments readily convertible into cash and with daily liquidity, contracted by Vale and its subsidiaries, in bank deposit certificates (CDB) and repurchase agreements. Additional information: Considering that there are 506 operations, there are several contracting dates and maturities; the "transaction date" field shows the date of the oldest open operation in the interval between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the 'duration' field shows the date of the last maturity of the open contracts between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the "amount involved" field considers the accumulated value of the financial operations entered into with a balance in force on 05/16/2025; the "interest rate" field shows the annual rate of return of the financial investments contracted.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Financial investments were hired for the purpose of compensating the Company's cash, protecting it from devaluation over time.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	Within Vale, financial investment operations with Banco Bradesco S.A. were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the authority limits established by the Board of Directors. No individuals involved in the contracting, evaluation, or approval process of the transaction had any potential conflict of interest with the decision made.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The financial investment operations contracted by the Company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the range of tariff tables disclosed by the contracted financial institutions and/or through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotations from more than one bank, with the bank offering the best financial conditions being chosen. The transaction conditions of financial operations are determined through comparative price evaluations, based on market prices and market price studies. Vale establishes guidelines for capital preservation and potential financial risks of these operations, maintains complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties, and discloses all necessary information in the annual reports.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco do Brasil S.A.	05/31/2023	3,230,836,991.53	113,432,255.83	3,230,836,991.53	02/27/2030	No	80.61%
Relationship to issuer	Banco do Brasil S.A. is the sponsor of Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil (Vale Reference Shareholder).						
Contract subject matter	21 financial investments readily convertible into cash and with daily liquidity, contracted by Vale and its subsidiaries, in bank deposit certificates (CDB) and repurchase agreements. Additional information: Considering that there are 21 operations, there are several contracting and maturity dates; the "transaction date" field shows the date of the oldest open operation in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the 'duration' field shows the date of the last maturity of the open contracts in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the "amount involved" field considers the accumulated value of the financial operations entered into with a balance in force on 05/16/2025; the "interest rate" field shows the annual rate of return of the financial investments contracted.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						

Nature and reasons for the operation	The financial investments were contracted with the aim of remunerating the Company's cash, protecting it from devaluation over time.
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.
Specify	Not applicable.
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The financial investment operations contracted by the Company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the range of tariffs published by the financial institutions contracted and/or carried out through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotes from more than one bank, and the bank offering the best financial conditions is chosen. At Vale, the financial investment operations with Banco do Brasil S.A., New York Branch were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the limits established by the Board of Directors. No person involved in the process of contracting, evaluating or approving the transaction had a potential conflict of interest with the decision made.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The transaction conditions of financial operations are determined through comparative price assessments, based on market prices and market price studies. The company is committed to ensuring that all its transactions with related parties are fair and transparent and in line with the best market practices, with negotiations based on commutative conditions. Vale establishes guidelines for the preservation of capital and possible financial risks of these operations, keeps complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties and discloses all the necessary information in the annual reports.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco do Brasil S.A.	01/02/2024	18,099,535,485.32	0.00	18,099,535,485.32	05/19/2025	No	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Banco do Brasil S.A. is the sponsor of Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil (“Previ”) (Reference Shareholder of Vale S.A.)						
Contract subject matter	Settlement of 321 foreign exchange transactions contracted by Vale S.A. and its subsidiaries. Additional information: Considering that there are 321 operations, there are several contracting and maturity dates; the “transaction date” field shows the date of the oldest open contract in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the ‘duration’ field shows the date of the last maturity of the open contracts in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the “amount involved” field considers the accumulated value of the foreign exchange contracts and concluded with a balance in force on 05/16/2025.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Foreign exchange operations are contracted in order to bring income from abroad into accounts in Brazil to cover the Company's operating costs.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The foreign exchange operations contracted by the company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the ranges of the tariffs published by the financial institutions contracted and/or carried out through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotes from more than one bank, and the bank offering the best financial conditions is chosen. At Vale, foreign exchange transactions with Banco do Brasil S.A. were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the limits established by the Board of Directors. No person involved in the process of contracting, evaluating or approving the transaction had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due	The transaction conditions for financial operations are determined through comparative price assessments, based on market prices and market price studies. The company is committed to ensuring that all its transactions with related parties are fair and transparent in line with best market practices, with negotiations based on commutative conditions. Vale establishes guidelines for the preservation of capital and possible financial risks of these operations, keeps complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties and discloses all the necessary information in the annual reports.						

compensatory payment

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco do Brasil S.A.	02/01/2024	4,304,454,680.25	0.00	4,304,454,680.25	03/29/2024	Yes	1.187%
Relationship to issuer	Banco do Brasil S.A. is the sponsor of Previ – Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil (“Previ”) (Vale's Reference Shareholder).						
Contract subject matter	2 working capital operations contracted by Vale. Additional information: Considering that there are 2 operations, there are several contracting dates and maturities, the “transaction date” field shows the oldest open operation date in the range between 01/01/2024 and 03/31/2025; the ‘duration’ field shows the date of the last maturity of the open operations in the range between 01/01/2024 and 03/31/2025; the “amount involved” field considers the accumulated value of the operations entered into with a current balance on 03/31/2025.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	None.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Working capital operations were contracted with the aim of anticipating future receivables from clients, in order to bring more liquidity to the cash flow.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The working capital operations contracted by the Company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the range of tariffs published by the financial institutions contracted and/or carried out through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotes from more than one bank, and the bank offering the best financial conditions is chosen. At Vale, working capital operations with Banco do Brasil S.A. were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the limits established by the Board of Directors. No person involved in the process of contracting, evaluating or approving the transaction had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The transaction conditions of financial operations are determined through comparative price assessments, based on market prices and market price studies. The company is committed to ensuring that all its transactions with related parties are fair and transparent and in line with best market practices, with negotiations based on commutative conditions. Vale establishes guidelines for the preservation of capital and possible financial risks of these operations, keeps complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties and discloses all the necessary information in the annual reports.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Banco Votorantim S/A	02/18/2025	2,313,137,624.59	642,137,723.98	2,313,137,624.59	08/05/2025	No	102.50%
Relationship to issuer	Banco Votorantim S/A and Previ (Vale's reference shareholder) are companies that have the same controlling group.						
Contract subject matter	12 financial investments readily convertible into cash and with daily liquidity, contracted by Vale and its subsidiaries, in bank deposit certificates (CDB) and repurchase agreements. Additional information: Considering that there are 12 operations, there are several contracting and maturity dates; the “transaction date” field shows the date of the oldest open operation in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the ‘duration’ field shows the date of the last maturity of the open contracts in the range between 01/01/2024 and 05/16/2025; the “amount involved” field considers the accumulated value of the financial operations entered into with a balance in force on 05/16/2025; the “interest rate” field shows the annual rate of return of the financial investments contracted.						

Warrants and insurance	None.
Termination or extinction conditions	None.
Nature and reasons for the operation	The financial investments were contracted with the aim of remunerating the Company's cash, protecting it from devaluation over time.
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.
Specify	Not applicable.
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The financial investment operations contracted by the Company are considered ordinary and recurring cash and treasury management operations. They are carried out within the range of tariffs published by the financial institutions contracted and/or carried out through a competitive process. This competitive process includes quotes from more than one bank, and the bank offering the best financial conditions is chosen. At Vale, the financial investment transactions with Banco Votorantim S/A were approved by members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the limits established by the Board of Directors. No person involved in the process of contracting, evaluating or approving the transaction had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The transaction conditions of financial operations are determined through comparative price assessments, based on market prices and market price studies. The company is committed to ensuring that all its transactions with related parties are fair and transparent and in line with best market practices, with negotiations based on commutative conditions. Vale establishes guidelines for the preservation of capital and possible financial risks in these transactions. of these operations, keeps complete and accurate records of all transactions with related parties and discloses all necessary information in its annual reports.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Baovale Mineração S.A. ("Baovale")	10/10/2001	1,065,337,569.42	0.00	1,065,337,569.42	08/20/2025	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Lease of mining rights of the Água Limpa Mining Complex, equipment, vehicles, and other movable assets necessary for mining operations, and fixed installations (industrial buildings, warehouses, and general buildings). Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the contract plus the expected value related to fixed payments until its termination. The 2nd amendment to the lease agreement indicates an expected duration of this lease as the transaction of Baovale's purchase by Vale is underway.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, if certain cases are identified, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Lease for mining operation and iron ore processing. Baovale was set up by Vale and Baosteel (a Chinese steel mill company) to mine and beneficiation of iron ore of the Clean Water mine.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The incorporation of Baovale, the signing of the shareholders' agreement between Vale and Baosteel, the signing of the lease agreement indicated in this item, and the signing of the commercial contract for the sale of iron ore from Vale to Baosteel should be considered together, as parts of a single negotiation between Vale and Baosteel. The signing of the lease agreement between Vale and Baovale, within Vale's scope, was approved by the Board of Directors. It is worth mentioning that in						

	Baovale's share capital, at the time of the lease agreement signing, and as of the date of this Reference Form, there was no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, or their administrators or persons linked to them.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	Baovale is a joint venture formed by the association between Vale, one of the largest miners and producers of iron ore in the world, and Baosteel, one of the largest steel companies and producers of steel mill in the world. Based on the expertise of each party in their areas of activity, the joint venture aims, in addition to generating value for its shareholders, at developing a mining project together, through which Baosteel would have a long-term, stable and competitive procurement of high-quality iron ore, and Vale would increase the share of its products in the Chinese market. Thus, Baovale was organized as a result of trading between independent parties, Vale and Baosteel, its shareholders. On the one hand, through the lease agreement indicated in this item, Vale leased and acquired the right to operate and sell the production mined at the mine. On the other hand, through a commercial agreement entered into between Vale and Baosteel, Baosteel committed to purchase an annual quantity of iron ore from Vale.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Companhia Hispano Brasileira de Pelotização – Hispanobrás	05/16/2012	2,980,002,005.46	25,648,324.81	2,980,002,005.46	12/31/2025	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Lease of the Hispanobrás pelletizing plant by Vale. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the contract, including fixed installments and variable installments calculated according to the performance of the pelletizing plant, plus the expected value related to the fixed installments until its termination. The variable installment is set based on the actual performance of the plant, considering: (i) the production volume of pellets and iron ore used in the operational plant on a monthly basis and in dry metric tons; (ii) the monthly PTAX exchange rate disclosed by the Central Bank; (iii) the monthly interbank deposit certificate (CDI) rate for correcting the amount to be paid within the year; (iv) the price of iron ore and pellets based on the Metal Bulletin – market price index and other market adjustments; (v) pellet premium agreed between the parties and in line with what is traded in the market; (vi) monthly operating costs considering the variable costs of specific consumption of inputs necessary for pellet production and their respective market prices and fixed costs mainly related to personnel, materials, and services; (vii) actual depreciation of the operational plant; and (viii) taxes established by Brazilian legislation, mainly PIS, COFINS, ICMS, CSLL, and IR.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated by either party, upon notice at least 6 months in advance before the end of the term in force. The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, in certain cases, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Lease for exploration, production and sale of iron ore pellets. Hispanobrás was organized by Vale and Arcelor Mittal (a steel mill company and steel producer) for the process and sale of iron ore pellets.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The organization of Hispanobrás, the execution of the shareholders' agreement, and the execution of the lease agreement indicated in this item must be considered together, as parts of a single trading between Vale and Arcelor Mittal. The execution of the lease agreement between Vale and Hispanobrás, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. It should be mentioned that Hispanobrás' share capital did not exist, at the time the agreement was entered into, and on the date of this Reference Form, there is no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, or its managers or persons linked to them.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due	Hispanobrás is a joint venture formed by the association between independent parties, Vale, one of the largest mining and iron ore producing companies in the world, and Arcelor Mittal, one of the largest steel producers in the world, for the process of production and commercialization of iron ore pellets. The shareholders of Hispanobrás also decided to establish a lease agreement starting in 2012, under which Vale leases Hispanobrás's pelletizing plant, considering that (i) Vale has expertise in pellet production – and was already producing before the lease agreement in its own and third-party plants, (ii) Hispanobrás's pelletizing plant is located in an operational complex that belongs to Vale, and (iii) the lease model captures synergies and reduces inefficiencies, ensuring better profitability and return to shareholders.						

compensatory payment	Under the terms of the lease agreement, all pellets produced in Hispanobrás's plant are owned by Vale, which, in turn, pays a lease fee for the plant, consisting of a fixed portion to cover the minimum depreciation of assets and a variable portion based on the actual performance of the plant, considering various factors listed in the "contract object" field.
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Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Existing balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Companhia Nipo Brasileira de Pelotização – Nibrasco	04/30/2008	9,923,058,629.45	38,338,021.98	9,923,058,629.45	12/31/2028	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Lease of the pelletizing plants of Nibrasco by Vale. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the contract, including fixed installments and variable installments calculated according to the performance of the pelletizing plant, plus the expected value related to the fixed installments until its termination. The variable installment is set based on the actual performance of the plant, considering: (i) the production volume of pellets and iron ore used in the operational plant on a monthly basis and in dry metric tons; (ii) the monthly PTAX exchange rate disclosed by the Central Bank; (iii) the monthly interbank deposit certificate (CDI) rate for correcting the amount to be paid within the year; (iv) the price of iron ore and pellets based on the Metal Bulletin – market price index and other market adjustments; (v) pellet premium agreed between the parties and in line with what is traded in the market; (vi) monthly operating costs considering the variable costs of specific consumption of inputs necessary for pellet production and their respective market prices and fixed costs mainly related to personnel, materials, and services; (vii) actual depreciation of the operational plant; and (viii) taxes established by Brazilian legislation, mainly PIS, COFINS, ICMS, CSLL, and IR.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated by either party, upon notice at least 1 year in advance before the end of the term in force. The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, as a result of certain cases, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Lease for exploration, production, and sale of iron ore pellets. Nibrasco was organized by Vale and Nippon Steel, Kobe Steel, JFE Steel and Sojitz Corporation (steel producers) for the process and sale of iron ore pellets.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The organization of Nibrasco, the execution of the shareholders' agreement and the lease agreement must be considered together, as parts of a single trading between Vale and the group of Japanese companies. The execution of the lease agreement between Vale and Nibrasco, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. It should be mentioned that Nibrasco's share capital did not exist, at the time the agreement was entered into, and on the date of this Reference Form, there is no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, its managers or persons linked to them.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	Nibrasco is a joint venture formed by the association between independent parties, Vale, one of the largest mining and iron ore producing companies in the world, and a group of Japanese companies, currently consisting of Nippon Steel, JFE Steel, Kobe Steel, and Sojitz, major steel producers in the world, for the process of production and commercialization of iron ore pellets. The shareholders also decided to establish a lease agreement starting in 2008, under which Vale leases Nibrasco's pelletizing plants, considering that (i) Vale has expertise in pellet production – and was already producing before the lease agreement in its own and third-party plants, (ii) Nibrasco's pelletizing plants are located in an operational complex that belongs to Vale, and (iii) the lease model captures synergies and reduces inefficiencies, ensuring better profitability and return to shareholders. Under the terms of the lease agreement, all pellets produced in Nibrasco's plants are owned by Vale, which, in turn, pays a lease fee for the plants, consisting of a fixed portion to cover the minimum depreciation of assets and a variable portion based on the actual performance of the plant, considering various factors listed in the "contract object" field.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
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Companhia Coreano Brasileira de Pelotização – Kobrasco	05/06/2008	6,970,369,737.61	42,462,185.94	6,970,369,737.61	08/31/2033	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Lease of the Kobrasco pelletizing plant by Vale. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the contract, including fixed installments and variable installments calculated according to the performance of the pelletizing plant, plus the expected value related to the fixed installments until its termination. The variable installment is set based on the actual performance of the plant, considering: (i) the production volume of pellets and iron ore used in the operational plant on a monthly basis and in dry metric tons; (ii) the monthly PTAX exchange rate disclosed by the Central Bank; (iii) the monthly interbank deposit certificate (CDI) rate for correcting the amount to be paid within the year; (iv) the price of iron ore and pellets based on the Metal Bulletin – market price index and other market adjustments; (v) pellet premium agreed between the parties and in line with what is traded in the market; (vi) monthly operating costs considering the variable costs of specific consumption of inputs necessary for pellet production and their respective market prices and fixed costs mainly related to personnel, materials, and services; (vii) actual depreciation of the operational plant; and (viii) taxes established by Brazilian legislation, mainly PIS, COFINS, ICMS, CSLL, and IR.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated by either party, upon notice at least 1 year in advance before the end of the term in force. The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, as a result of certain cases, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the Agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Lease for exploration, production and sale of iron ore pellets. Kobrasco was organized by Vale and POSCO (an iron producer) for the production process and sale of iron ore pellets.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The organization of Kobrasco, the execution of the shareholders' agreement and the lease agreement must be considered together, as parts of a single trading between Vale and POSCO. The execution of the lease agreement between Vale and Kobrasco, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. It should be mentioned that Kobrasco' share capital did not exist, at the time the agreement was entered into, and on the date of this Reference Form, there is no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, its managers or persons linked to them.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	Kobrasco is a joint venture formed by the association between independent parties, Vale, one of the largest mining and iron ore producing companies in the world, and POSCO, one of the largest steel producers in the world, for the process of production and commercialization of iron ore pellets. The shareholders also decided to establish a lease agreement starting in 2008, under which Vale leases Kobrasco's pelletizing plant, considering that (i) Vale has expertise in pellet production – and was already doing so before the lease agreement in its own and third-party plants, (ii) Kobrasco's pelletizing plant is located in an operational complex that belongs to Vale, and (iii) the lease model captures synergies and reduces inefficiencies, ensuring better profitability and return to shareholders. Under the terms of the lease agreement, all pellets produced in Kobrasco's plant are owned by Vale, which, in turn, pays a lease fee for the plant, consisting of a fixed portion to cover the minimum depreciation of assets and a variable portion based on the actual performance of the plant, considering various factors listed in the "contract object" field.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Companhia Ítalo Brasileira de Pelotização – Itabrasco	9/30/2008	4,639,088,471.11	22,216,990.03	4,639,088,471.11	06/30/2026	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						

Contract subject matter	Lease of the Itabrasco pelletizing plant by Vale. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the contract, including fixed installments and variable installments calculated according to the performance of the pelletizing plant, plus the expected value related to the fixed installments until its termination. The variable installment is set based on the actual performance of the plant, considering: (i) the production volume of pellets and iron ore used in the operational plant on a monthly basis and in dry metric tons; (ii) the monthly PTAX exchange rate disclosed by the Central Bank; (iii) the monthly interbank deposit certificate (CDI) rate for correcting the amount to be paid within the year; (iv) the price of iron ore and pellets based on the Metal Bulletin - market price index and other market adjustments; (v) pellet premium agreed between the parties and in line with what is traded in the market; (vi) monthly operating costs considering the variable costs of specific consumption of inputs necessary for pellet production and their respective market prices and fixed costs mainly related to personnel, materials, and services; (vii) actual depreciation of the operational plant; and (viii) taxes established by Brazilian legislation, mainly PIS, COFINS, ICMS, CSLL, and IR.
Warrants and insurance	None.
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated by either party, upon notice at least 6 months in advance before the end of the term in force. The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, in certain cases, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the Agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.
Nature and reasons for the operation	Lease for exploration, production and sale of iron ore pellets. Itabrasco was organized by Vale and ILVA (an iron ore producer and miner) for the production process and sale of iron ore pellets.
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor
Specify	Not applicable.
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The organization of Itabrasco, the execution of the shareholders' agreement and the lease agreement must be considered together, as parts of a single trading between Vale and ILVA. The execution of the lease agreement between Vale and Itabrasco, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. It should be mentioned that Itabrasco' share capital did not exist, at the time the agreement was entered into, and on the date of this Reference Form, there is no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, its managers or persons linked to them.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	Itabrasco is a joint venture formed by the association between independent parties, Vale, one of the largest mining and iron ore producing companies in the world, and ILVA, at the time of the contract signing one of the largest steel producers in the world, for the process of production and commercialization of iron ore pellets. The shareholders also decided to establish a lease agreement starting in 2008, under which Vale leases Itabrasco's pelletizing plant, considering that (i) Vale has expertise in pellet production – and was already doing so before the lease agreement in its own and third-party plants, (ii) Itabrasco's pelletizing plant is located in an operational complex that belongs to Vale, and (iii) the lease model captures synergies and reduces inefficiencies, ensuring better profitability and return to shareholders. Under the terms of the lease agreement, all pellets produced in Itabrasco's plant are owned by Vale, which, in turn, pays a lease fee for the plant, consisting of a fixed portion to cover the minimum depreciation of assets and a variable portion based on the actual performance of the plant, considering various factors listed in the "contract object" field.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Ferrovias Norte Sul S.A.	01/01/2015	7,293,711,553.39	25,219,286.97	7,293,711,553.39	07/29/2057	No	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Subsidiary by VLI S.A. ("VLI"), which is an affiliate of Vale and Mitsui & Co. Ltd (Vale Reference Shareholder).						
Contract subject matter	Performance of mutual traffic operations and/or right of way by EFC – Estrada de Ferro Carajás. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the agreement, plus the estimated value referring to payments until its closure.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated by either party, upon judicial or extrajudicial order or notification, at least 30 days in advance, only due to non-compliance with the agreement, not remedied within the cure period, after receiving prior notice. In the event of termination, the parties shall proceed in accordance with the legislation in force.						

Nature and reasons for the operation	Sharing of railroad infrastructure with the establishment of criteria and conditions for carrying out and developing joint railroad operations and exchange of undercarriage.
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor
Specify	Not applicable.
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The execution of the agreement, within the scope of Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. Members of Vale's Board of Directors related to Mitsui (Vale's reference shareholder and VLI shareholder) have not received any document or information related to the agreement for the purpose of recommending or deciding in the competent corporate bodies at Vale. There was no participation of anyone involved in the process of concluding the agreement who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The execution of the agreement derives from an obligation arising from the Concessions of Estrada de Ferro Carajás and Ferrovia Norte e Sul. The obligation was regulated by ANTT Resolution 3695/2011, by which all utility company must maintain interchange agreement for carrying out transactions shared between utility companies that have railroad networks connected to each other. Vale's Brazilian railroad business operates according to concession agreements with the Federal Government, and its railroad concessions are subject to the regulation and supervision of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the National Agency of Land Transport ("ANTT"). The fees charged vary according to the distance travelled, the type of product transported, and other criteria, subject caps and limits of dispersion established in the respective concession agreements and are regulated by the national agency of land transport, ANTT. ANTT regulations require utility companies to grant rights of way to other railroad operators, make investments in the railroad network and meet certain productivity and safety requirements, among other obligations.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
VLI Multimodal S.A. Relationship to issuer	08/09/2013 Company controlled by VLI S.A., which is a subsidiary of Vale and Mitsui & Co. Ltd (Vale's Reference Shareholder).	52,379,768,593.64	523,700,656.88	52,379,768,593.64	06/30/2057	No	0.00%
Contract subject matter	Provision of rail transport services. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the agreement, plus the estimated value referring to payments until its closure.						
Warrants and insurance	The agreement provides for indemnity for theft, loss, or damage to the goods.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, as a result of usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Railroad transport that aims at ensuring capacity to serve the general cargo market in multimodal railroad-based operations.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The execution of the agreement, within the scope of Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. There was no participation of anyone involved in the process of concluding the agreement who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken. At the time of execution thereof, VLI was a subsidiary of Vale, without the participation of a Vale reference shareholder in its corporate structure.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	This agreement was entered into as part of the restructuring of Vale's general cargo business, which gave rise to the creation of VLI. It allows for the expansion and effective provision of the public railroad cargo transport service, and assured VLI of the capacity to serve the general cargo market in multimodal railroad-based operations and making investments in railroad assets for the expansion of service capacity. Vale's Brazilian railroad business operates according to concession agreements with the Federal Government, and its railroad concessions are subject to the regulation and supervision of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the ANTT. The services provided are remunerated in BRL/metric ton, as per proof of budget previously approved by the parties, and by the reserve of capacity intended for the provision of services. Both the prices practiced between Vale and VLI, as well as the prices practiced by VLI with users shall always be limited to the tariff ceiling established by the Public Authority.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
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VLI Multimodal S.A.	07/01/2012	6,380,004,480.11	64,34,070.10	6,380,004,480.11	09/26/2039	No	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Company controlled by VLI S.A., which is a subsidiary of Vale and Mitsui & Co. Ltd (Vale's Reference Shareholder).						
Contract subject matter	Provision of port cargo handling services and related services by Vale at the Praia Mole Private Mixed-Use Terminal and at the Liquid Bulk Terminal. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the agreement, plus the estimated value referring to payments until its closure.						
Warrants and insurance	Not applicable.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, as a result of usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the Agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment. The termination fine in the amount of BRL80,615,659.69 is subject to the IGPM update and applicable in the situations listed above.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	The agreement aims at efficiency, excellence and enhancement of the relationships and services offered jointly, with an increase of volume handled at the terminals and consequent increase of profits.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The execution of the agreement, within the scope of Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. There was no participation of anyone involved in the process of concluding the agreement who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken. At the time of execution thereof, VLI was a subsidiary of Vale, without the participation of a Vale reference shareholder in its corporate structure.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	This agreement was entered into as part of the restructuring of Vale's general cargo business and port operation activities, which gave rise to the creation of VLI. Under the agreement, Vale maintains control of port operations and VLI maintains the commercial and contractual relationship with final customers of general cargo, as well as the burdens related to capital investments for port expansion. The services provided are remunerated by direct and indirect costs, as per proof of budget previously approved by the parties, and by the compensation of assets intended for the provision of port services. Port operations in Brazil are subject to regulation and supervision by the ANTAQ, the federal agency responsible for maritime transport services, and the Ministry of Infrastructure, through the National Secretariat of Ports and Waterway Transport (SNP), the purpose of which is to formulate policies and guidelines.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
MRS Logística S.A. ("MRS")	01/01/2011	25,312,488,205.00	35,572,960.22	25,312,488,205.60	11/30/2026	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Provision of iron ore railroad transport services, from the iron ore loading terminals located in the State of Minas Gerais to the port terminals located in the States of Rio de Janeiro. Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the total amount of the agreement.						
Warrants and insurance	During the term of the agreement, Vale assures MRS of the minimum payment of 85% of the budgeted volume in the year (take or pay). The agreement requires that MRS takes out Optional Civil Responsibility Insurance for personal and material damage caused to third parties.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The agreement may be terminated at any time, by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, in certain cases, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) non-compliance with the Agreement, not remedied within the cure period or (iv) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Railroad transport de iron ore in MRS. Agreement with guarantee of minimum volume of 85% of the budgeted volume in the year (take or pay).						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The execution of the railroad service provision agreement between Vale and MRS, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. There was no participation of anyone involved in the process of concluding the agreement who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken. It should be mentioned that MRS'						

share capital did not exist, at the time the agreement was entered into, and on the date of this Reference Form, there is no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, its managers or persons linked to them.

The agreement sets an annual transport plan that is carried out at the current annual rate approved by the ANTT. Pricing is calculated using the MRS Tariff Model, the purpose of which is to ensure fairness and equality in tariffs for transport flows entered with related parties. This tool was built with the support of external consultancy service and is annually submitted for validation by the Technical Group formed by MRS and representatives of MRS shareholders.

MRS is the only railroad that accesses the mining complexes in the south of Minas Gerais operated by Vale, thus allowing the transport of iron ore from loading terminals located in the State of Minas Gerais to the port terminals located in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Therefore, considering that MRS is the only railroad to carry out the necessary journey to transport Vale's products, it is not possible to carry out market quotations or compare with similar agreements with third parties. Furthermore, it should be noted that, due to the volume of products produced and the applied infrastructure around the production area, the adoption of road transport is not a viable option, mainly due to the high cost associated with this alternative. Thus, the execution of a long-term railroad transport agreement with MRS guaranteed, on the one hand, the demand that MRS needed to maintain its railroad operations and, on the other hand, the cost parameters that guaranteed the feasibility of the business for Vale.

Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Norte Energia S.A. Relationship to issuer	12/10/2012	15,796,627,702.70	65,950,521.12	15,796,627,702.70	08/26/2045	Yes	0.00%
Contract subject matter	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale. Provision of electric power to Vale's operations in the States of MA, ES, RJ, MG, and PA.						
Warrants and insurance	Collateral.						
Termination or extinction conditions	Additional information: the "amount involved" field corresponds to the historical value performed since the beginning of the agreement, plus the estimated value referring to payments until its closure.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	The agreement may be terminated by either party, upon notice, without the right to any complaints, indemnity or compensation by the party receiving the notice, as a result of usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, including, but not limited to (i) default of payment, (ii) request or declaration of insolvency, bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial reorganization of the other party, (iii) material non-compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health, safety or environment.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Provision of electric power for Vale's operations in Brazil.						
Specify	Debtor						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	Not applicable.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The signing of the contract, within Vale's scope, was approved by the Executive Board. Within Norte Energia's scope, the contract was approved at a General Meeting. Vale's representatives did not participate or make any recommendations in the deliberation that approved the contract at Norte Energia's Extraordinary General Meeting, as Vale is an interested party in the said contract. In such situations, Vale must abstain from voting due to a conflict of interest.						
	This contract was signed with the objective of supplying electric energy. The purchase of electric energy referred to in this contract is based on specific legislation, ANEEL resolutions, commercialization rules and procedures of the Electric Energy Commercialization Chamber "CCEE", network procedures of the National System Operator "ONS", and others that may succeed them. The contractual draft and the MW/h value were pre-defined in the shareholders' agreement of Norte Energia; additionally, the value is adjusted annually by the variation of the IPCA, or another index that may replace it. It is worth noting that when Vale joined as a shareholder of the Company, these contract conditions were already defined.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Vale Base Metals Asia Pacific Pte Ltd ("VBMAP") and Mitsui & Co., Ltd	04/21/2025	236,000,000.00	2,639,000.00	236,000,000.00	12/31/2025	No	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Mitsui is a Reference Shareholder of Vale and Vale is a shareholder in VBMAP through Vale Canada Limited.						

Contract subject matter	Purchase and sale contract for nickel powder between VBMAP, as seller, and Mitsui, as buyer. The contract does not provide for a fixed amount or compulsory consumption by VBMAP. The actual acquisition of nickel and the formalization of the contracted volume is carried out by issuing purchase orders, on demand from Vale.
Warrants and insurance	None.
Termination or extinction conditions	The conditions for terminating the transaction are the same as for an unrelated party and as usual for a sales contract.
Nature and reasons for the operation	As one of Japan's leading trading houses, with in-depth knowledge of a niche market, Mitsui is an important intermediary acting as a seller and/or buyer.
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.
Specify	Not applicable
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	As part of the decision-making process, the transaction was carried out in strict compliance with the Company's Policy on Transactions with Related Parties and Conflicts of Interest. The signing of the contract within Vale was approved by the Board of Directors. The members of Vale's Board of Directors related to Mitsui (Vale's Reference Shareholder) did not receive any document or information regarding the contract for the purposes of recommendation or deliberation in Vale's competent corporate bodies, and the abstention and absence of the director at the time of discussion and deliberation on this matter was recorded in the minutes. There was no participation by any person involved in the process of concluding the contract who has a potential conflict of interest with the decision taken.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The purchase price provided for in the contract is fixed on the basis of prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME), with a premium negotiated under market conditions on the same basis as other players.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Vale Japan Limited ("VJL") e Mitsui & Co., Ltd	04/01/2024	3,601,772,600.00	36,630,000.00	3,601,772,600.00	03/31/2026	No	0,00%
Relationship to issuer	Mitsui is a Reference Shareholder of Vale and VJL is a company controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Contract for the purchase and sale of tonimet briquettes (maximum total volume of 18,678 tons) between VJL, as the seller, and Mitsui, as the buyer. The contract does not provide for a fixed value or consumption obligation by VJL. The actual acquisition of tonimet briquettes and the formalization of the contracted volume is carried out through the issuance of purchase orders, on demand from Vale.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The conditions for termination or termination of the transaction are the same as for an unrelated party and as is customary for a sales contract.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	As one of Japan's leading trading houses with deep expertise in a niche market, Mitsui is an important intermediary acting as both a seller and/or buyer.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	In the decision-making process, the transaction was carried out in strict compliance with the Company's Policy on Transactions with Related Parties and Conflict of Interest. The contract execution, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. The members of Vale's Board of Directors related to Mitsui (Reference Shareholder of Vale) did not receive any document or information related to the contract for the purpose of recommendation or deliberation in the competent corporate bodies at Vale, with the abstention and absence of the director being recorded in the minutes at the time of discussion and deliberation on this matter. There was no participation of any person involved in the contract execution process who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision made.						

Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The purchase price provided for in the contract is set based on the prices practiced on the London Metal Exchange (LME), with a premium negotiated under market conditions on the same basis as other players.
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Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Vale International SA ("VISA") e Mitsui & Co., Ltd	05/10/2024	424,000,000.00	0.00	424,000,000.00	03/31/2025	No	0,00%
Relationship to issuer	Mitsui is a Reference Shareholder of Vale and VISA is a company controlled by Vale						
Contract subject matter	Contract for the purchase and sale of a total volume of 550,000 WMT (wet metric tons) of iron ore (BRBF) between VISA, as the seller, and Mitsui, as the buyer, with a mutual option to add 250,000 WMT to the total volume during the term of the contract.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	If VISA or Mitsui fail to fulfill their contractual obligations and do not remedy them within a reasonable period agreed upon by the parties, the impacted party may terminate the contract after 10 business days of written notice, without penalty for VISA.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Mitsui has been appointed by Chinese mills as the trading company for purchases of Vale's ore in China. The mills benefit from Mitsui's know-how to operationalize these purchases in the FCA modality in customs yards in Chinese ports and Vale benefits from the advance cash flow with the prepayment condition with Mitsui.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.						
Specify	Not applicable.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	In the decision-making process, the transaction was carried out in strict compliance with the Company's Policy on Transactions with Related Parties and Conflict of Interest. The contract execution, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. The members of Vale's Board of Directors related to Mitsui (Reference Shareholder of Vale) did not receive any document or information related to the contract for the purpose of recommendation or deliberation in the competent corporate bodies at Vale, with the abstention and absence of the director being recorded in the minutes at the time of discussion and deliberation on this matter. There was no participation of any person involved in the contract execution process who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision made.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	Long-term contracts (LTC) follow a competitive process and are always carried out under market conditions. The purchase price set in the contract fully follows the pricing model for BRBF iron ore, adhering to Vale's commercial policies, which are equally applicable to transactions with related and unrelated parties.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Edge Comercialização S.A. ("Edge")	11/13/2024	101,156,840.78	0.00	101,156,840.78	12/31/2025	No	0,00%
Relationship to issuer	Edge is an indirect subsidiary of Cosan (Shareholder of Vale, which at the time of the transaction was executed, was Vale's Reference Shareholder).						
Contract subject matter	Natural Gas Purchase and Sale Agreement concluded between Edge, as the seller, and Vale, as the buyer. Edge is obligated to supply natural gas in full compliance with the contract provisions, strictly adhering to applicable legislation, and is directly responsible for its quality and suitability. Edge may suspend supply with prior notice in case of non-payment or partial payment by Vale. Meanwhile, Vale is obligated to pay for the supply of natural gas as stipulated in the contract and to withdraw 90% of the contracted quantity of natural gas each month, bearing a Take or Pay penalty in case of non-withdrawal.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The contract may be terminated in the event of: 1. Failure by either Party to comply with the obligations and conditions established in the contract; or						

	2. Termination by Mutual Agreement or by either Party due to: (a) delay and/or refusal to grant the governmental authority; (b) impossibility of consumption and/or supply of gas due to unforeseeable circumstances or force majeure for a continuous period longer than that established in the contract; (c) impossibility of survival of the Contract, due to legal determination.
Nature and reasons for the operation	Supply of natural gas to the Pelletizing Plant in Vargem Grande, MG. A competitive process was held that invited 21 suppliers (onshore and offshore gas producers, regasification terminals, traders, distributors) and Edge was selected based on the competitiveness of its proposal, among the 7 proposals received.
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor.
Specify	Not applicable
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	In the decision-making process, the transaction was carried out in strict compliance with the Company's Policy on Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interest. The contract's conclusion within Vale was approved by the Board of Directors. The members of Vale's Board of Directors related to Cosan (at the time, Reference Shareholder of Vale) did not receive any documents or information regarding the contract for recommendation or deliberation purposes in Vale's competent corporate bodies. The abstention and absence of the director during the discussion and deliberation of this matter were recorded in the minutes. No person involved in the contract conclusion process had a potential conflict of interest with the decision made. In January 2025, Cosan made a significant sale of the shares held in Vale S.A., as communicated to the market by the shareholder and the mandate of the member of Vale's Board of Directors, representing Cosan, ended in April 2025. These elements together substantiated the assessment that Cosan ceased to be a related party of Vale as of April 30, 2025.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The conclusion of the contract between Vale and Edge resulted from a competitive process in which Vale invited 21 suppliers to participate, receiving proposals from 7 suppliers, including Edge. Edge presented the best proposal, winning the competitive process and consequently signing the contract with Vale.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Cosan Lubrificantes e Especialidades S.A. ("Cosan") e Neolubes Industria Lubrificantes Ltda ("Raizen")	08/16/2024	158,953,609.35	2,829,911.95	158,953,609.35	06/30/2027	No	0,00%
Relationship to issuer	Raizen is a joint venture of Cosan (Shareholder of Vale, which at the time of the transaction was executed, was Vale's Reference Shareholder). Contract for the purchase and sale of lubricants and special greases entered into between Cosan and Raizen, as sellers, and Vale, as buyer. The contract does not provide for a fixed value or consumption obligation by Vale. The actual acquisition of materials and formalization of the contracted volume is carried out through the issuance of purchase orders, on demand from Vale, and accepted by the supplier for each supply, according to the flow agreed in the instrument itself. Considering this, the total estimated value for the contracts is approximately BRL 159.0 million, with BRL 95.3 million related to Cosan and BRL 63.7 million related to Raizen. Cosan and Raizen must supply the materials in full compliance with the contract provisions according to the technical specifications sent for validation during the competitive process, in strict accordance with applicable legislation, directly responsible for their quality and suitability. There is no consumption obligation by Vale.						
Contract subject matter							
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The contract may be terminated by either party, by giving notice at least 60 days prior to the end of the term in force.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	The contract may be terminated by giving written notice to the other party, with immediate effect, without any claim, compensation or compensation being due to the Party receiving the notice of termination, as a result of the termination, in the following cases: (i) filing for or decreeing bankruptcy or judicial or extrajudicial recovery of the other party; (ii) unforeseeable circumstances or force majeure duly proven that prevent the supply of materials for more than 30 days; (iii) fines applied to the other party that reach 10% of the value of the contract; (iv) fraud or willful misconduct committed by a party in connection with the fulfillment of its obligations. A competitive process was carried out with the participation of Neolubes and Cosan for the supply of Lubricants, being a recurring acquisition for the maintenance of Vale's equipment/fleet. These suppliers were the most competitive for the items that were technically validated.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Debtor.						

Specify Not applicable.

Measures taken to address conflicts of interests In the decision-making process, the transaction was carried out in strict compliance with the Company's Policy on Transactions with Related Parties and Conflict of Interest. The contract execution, within Vale, was approved by the Board of Directors. The members of Vale's Board of Directors related to Cosan (at the time, Reference Shareholder of Vale) did not receive any document or information related to the contract for the purpose of recommendation or deliberation in the competent corporate bodies at Vale, with the abstention and absence of the director being recorded in the minutes at the time of discussion and deliberation on this matter. There was no participation of any person involved in the contract execution process who had a potential conflict of interest with the decision made. In January 2025, Cosan made a significant sale of the shares held in Vale S.A., as communicated to the market by the shareholder and the mandate of the member of Vale's Board of Directors, representing Cosan, ended in April 2025. These elements together substantiated the assessment that Cosan ceased to be a related party of Vale as of April 30, 2025.

Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment The execution of the contract between Vale and Raízen and Cosan resulted from a competitive process in which Vale invited 15 suppliers to participate, and the contracts were awarded based on the competitiveness of each supplier and technical validations/approvals. Of the 15 participants, 11 suppliers will be contracted for a total value of BRL 277.9 million, among them Cosan and Raízen, representing 34.3% and 22.9% of the total value contracted in the competition.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Co-Log Logística de Coprodutos S.A. e Ferrovia Centro Atlântica S.A.	08/02/2023	232,254,182.93	1,432,330.22	232,254,182.93	07/31/2026	No	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Vale is a shareholder of Co-Log. FCA is indirectly controlled by VLI, which is an affiliate of Vale and Mitsui (Reference Shareholder of Vale).						
Contract subject matter	Railway service agreement between Co-Log and FCA.						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The contract may be terminated by either party during the volume reassessments in July 2024 and June 2025.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	There are no other railway transport options for the contracted railway sections. FCA holds the concession for this section and, according to ANTT regulations, transport that starts on another railway network can only be carried out by (i) the originating railway (FCA); (ii) the destination railway (EFVM); or (iii) an Independent Railway Operator. Currently, there is no significantly available qualified provider.						
Contractual position of the issuer	Others.						
Specify	Creditor, as shareholder of Co-Log, and debtor, as shareholder of FCA.						
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	There was no involvement of any person involved in the hiring, evaluation, or approval process of the transaction who has a potential conflict of interest with the decision made.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The transport subject to the contract will take place within the railway network granted to FCA, with FCA being the only qualified railway operator to provide the service. Therefore, no competitive process was conducted with another company in the same line of business. The contract values are in line with the current values contracted with VLI for other clients in the contracted railway sections, as well as with Co-Log's business plan that approved the creation of the company.						
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or adequate	The Bonds held by Vale have the same characteristics as Samarco's senior debt securities held by its financial creditors, such as maturity dates and interest rates. The characteristics of the transaction therefore resulted from Samarco's negotiation with its creditors within the scope of the Samarco PRJ, which provided for a financial commitment from Samarco's shareholders to enable the restructuring and payment of Samarco's obligations.						

compensatory payment.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Samarco Mineração S.A. Relationship to issuer Contract subject matter Warrants and insurance Termination or extinction conditions Nature and reasons for the operation Contractual position of the issuer Specify Measures taken to address conflicts of interests Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	12/01/2023 Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale. Bonds – Senior Debt Securities New Issuance	833,459,935.74	833,459,935.74	833,459,935.74	06/30/2031	Yes	From 9% to 9.5%
	None						
	All events of early maturity are described in section 6.1 of the Deed dated 12/04/2023. The main events of early maturity are as follows: (i) non-payment of principal and interest; (ii) failure to carry out the repurchase offers provided for in the Deed, (iii) assumption of debts beyond those permitted by the Indenture, (iv) non-payment of legal proceedings above US\$50 million, (v) bankruptcy filing, among others.						
	To reach an agreement in the Samarco Judicial Recovery Plan, Samarco, its creditors, and shareholders had to make concessions. Samarco needed resources to meet the initial payments provided for in the agreement. As agreed in the Samarco Judicial Recovery Plan, the shareholders disbursed a bridge loan of US\$250 million to Samarco on 07/27/2023, with US\$125 million loaned by Vale. The outstanding balance of the bridge loan was converted on 12/01/2023 into Senior Debt Securities New Issuance maturing in June 2031.						
	Creditor						
	Not applicable						
	The JRP was approved by Vale's Board of Directors and provided for the subordination of the credits held by Vale. Vale's Governance Agents at Samarco did not participate in the decision-making process involving the approval of the PRJ conditions. All the rules set out in Vale's Related Parties Transactions and Conflict of Interest Policy and Samarco's Antitrust Policy were observed. It is worth mentioning that at the time of the transaction, and as of the date of this Reference Form, there was no participation in Samarco's share capital by former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, their administrators, or related persons.						
	The issuance of Bonds is provided for in Samarco's Judicial Recovery Plan, duly approved by Samarco's creditors and ratified in court. The Bonds held by Vale have the same characteristics as Samarco's senior debt securities held by its financial creditors, such as maturity dates and interest rates. The transaction characteristics, therefore, resulted from Samarco's negotiations with its creditors within the scope of Samarco's Judicial Recovery Plan, which included a financial commitment from Samarco's shareholders to facilitate the restructuring and payment of Samarco's obligations. Considering the high debt stock listed in Samarco's judicial recovery, both creditors and shareholders of the company made significant concessions.						

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Samarco Mineração S.A.	07/28/2023	9,674,963,734.46	9,674,963,734.46	9,674,963,734.46	Not before 06/30/2036	Yes	0.00%
Relationship to issuer	Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.						
Contract subject matter	Subordinated debt						
Warrants and insurance	None.						
Termination or extinction conditions	The subordinated debt instrument cannot mature before 06/30/2036 or cannot mature earlier than two years after the final maturity of Samarco's New Senior Debt Issuance with financial creditors, provided that the New Senior Debt Issuance has been previously and fully paid or repurchased by Samarco. If, on 06/30/2036, Samarco does not have the resources available to pay the debt, the maturity will be extended until the date when this condition is duly met. The maturity of Vale's Subordinated Debt will necessarily occur on the same date as the maturity of BHP Brasil's subordinated debt.						
Nature and reasons for the operation	Within the scope of Samarco's judicial recovery, the credits held by Vale originating from (i) mining rights, in the amount of BRL 112,221,909.96, and (ii) the credits held by Vale originating from subrogation or reimbursement of reparation obligations paid by Vale on behalf of Samarco that were disbursed until 04/30/2023, in the amount of BRL 9,562,741,824.50, were subordinated to the full payment of Samarco's senior debt securities						

Contractual position of the issuer	Creditor.
Specify	Not applicable.
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests	The JRP was approved by Vale's Board of Directors and provided for the subordination of credits held by Vale. Vale's Governance Agents at Samarco did not participate in decision-making involving the approval of Samarco's JRP conditions. All rules provided in Vale's Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interest Policy and Samarco's Antitrust Policy were observed. It is worth mentioning that in Samarco's share capital, at the time of the transaction, and as of the date of this Reference Form, there was no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, their administrators, or persons linked to them.
Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment	The subordinated debt instrument is provided for in Samarco's JRP, duly approved by Samarco's creditors and ratified in court. In order to reach an agreement, avoiding legal battles and minimizing the risk of Samarco's bankruptcy filing, the company's creditors and shareholders made significant concessions. Samarco's subordinated debt with shareholders has no monetary correction or interest and is subordinated to third-party debt with Samarco. This condition was necessary for Samarco to reach an agreement with creditors and to honor its payment, as it had a high debt stock listed in its judicial recovery.

Related Party	Transaction date	Amount involved (BRL)	Applied balance (BRL)	Amount of the Related Party	Duration	Loan or other type of debt	Interest rate charged
Samarco Mineração S.A.	03/25/2024	6,100,785,000.00	6,100,785,000.00	6,100,785,000.00	04/15/2025	No	0.00%

Relationship to issuer

Joint venture jointly controlled by Vale.
Capital increases arising from subsidiary liability under the Definitive Agreement for Full Reparation ("Definitive Agreement") and the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC)

As agreed with Samarco's creditors in the context of its judicial recovery, the payment obligations by Samarco shareholders from January 1, 2024 until the date of full payment of the senior debt securities would be capitalized and converted into equity interest in Samarco.

Samarco has primary responsibility for the obligations of the Definitive Agreement, with Vale and BHP Brasil having subsidiary responsibility in the proportion of their 50% interest, in the event that Samarco is unable to meet these obligations, as detailed in item 2.4.c of this Reference Form.

Contract subject matter

In 2024, as approved at Samarco's General Shareholders' Meetings, the total amount of BRL 4,650,785,00.00 was capitalized in Vale's equity interest in Samarco, of which: (i) BRL 2,875,000.00 was due to the subsidiary liability in the Definitive Agreement; and (ii) BRL 1,775,785.00 was due to the subsidiary liability in the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TTAC).

Additionally, in 2025, as approved at Samarco's General Shareholders' Meetings, the total amount of BRL 1,450,000,000.00 was capitalized in Vale's equity stake in Samarco as a result of the subsidiary liability in the Definitive Agreement.

Additional information: the "transaction date" field shows the date of the first capital increase in 2024; the "amount involved" field corresponds to the amount converted into capital increases made by Vale in Samarco deliberated until April 15, 2025 in 2024; and the "duration" field shows the date of the last capital increase in 2024 in the period (April 15, 2025).

**Warrants and insurance
Termination or extinction conditions
Nature and reasons for the operation
Contractual position of the issuer
Specify
Measures taken to address conflicts of interests**

None.

Not applicable.

Vale's financial support to Samarco, due to subsidiary liability in the Definitive Agreement and the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Term (TTAC).

Others

Shareholder.

The contributions by Vale in equity participation in Samarco were provided for in the Definitive Agreement, which was approved by Vale's Board of Directors. All rules provided in Vale's Related Party Transactions and Conflict of Interest Policy and Samarco's Antitrust Policy were observed. It is worth mentioning that in Samarco's

Demonstration of the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or the due compensatory payment

share capital, at the time of the transaction, and as of the date of disclosure of this Reference Form, there was no participation of former direct or indirect controllers of Vale, current reference shareholders, their administrators, or persons linked to them.

The capital increase in Samarco was carried out within the scope of the Definitive Agreement, therefore not being a merely commercial transaction that would require demonstration of commutativity or adequate compensatory payment. It is worth adding that Vale and BHP Brasil equally participated in the capital increase, maintaining their participation in Samarco without dilution of equity participation. The transaction is provided for in the Definitive Agreement, duly ratified in court. Due to the characteristics of the transaction, the requirement to demonstrate the strictly commutative nature of the agreed conditions or adequate compensatory payment does not apply in this case.

11.3. Other relevant information

Additional information on item 11.2

Materiality Criterion

The Related-Party Transactions disclosed in item 11.2 complied with the materiality criterion equal to or greater than R\$2,300 million for individual transactions or a set of related transactions.

In addition, without prejudice to the materiality criterion highlighted above, other related-party transactions that are relevant were also included, in other respects, regardless of the amount involved in such transaction.

12. Share capital and securities

12.1. Information on share capital

Type of capital		
Issued capital		
Authorization or approval date	Term of payment	Capital value
03/02/2023	N/A	77,300,000,000.00
Number of common shares	Number of preferred shares	Total number of shares
4,539,007,568	12	4,539,007,580
Share capital by preferred share		
Preferred share class	Number of shares	
Preferred Class E	12	

Type of capital		
Authorized capital		
Authorization or approval date	Term of payment	Capital value
06/27/2017	N/A	0.00
Number of common shares	Number of preferred shares	Total number of shares
7,000,000,000.00	0	7,000,000,000.00

Type of capital		
Subscribed capital		
Authorization or approval date	Term of payment	Capital value
03/02/2023	N/A	77,300,000,000.00
Number of common shares	Number of preferred shares	Total number of shares
4,539,007,568.00	12	4,539,007,580.00
Share capital by preferred share		
Preferred share class	Number of shares	
Preferred Class E	12	

Type of capital		
contributed capital		
Authorization or approval date	Term of payment	Capital value
03/02/2023	N/A	77,300,000,000.00
Number of common shares	Number of preferred shares	Total number of shares
4,539,007,568.00	12	4,539,007,580.00
Share capital by preferred share		
Preferred share class	Number of shares	Preferred share class
Preferred Class E	12	Preferred Class E

12.2. Foreign issuers – Rights and rules

Not applicable.

12.3. Other securities issued in Brazil

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	11 th Issue of Debentures
Date of issue	05/15/2025
Due date	05/15/2037
Quantity (Units)	6,000,000
Total value (BRL)	6,000,000,000.00
Outstanding debt balance	6,000,000,000.00
Restricted circulation	Yes
Description of the restriction	The public offering of the debentures of the 11th issue was intended for professional investors only; under the terms of article 26, item IV, paragraph "a", of CVM Resolution 160, and is therefore subject to the automatic distribution registration procedure provided for in CVM Resolution 160, the debentures will be subject to restrictions on resale, as indicated in article 86, item I, of CVM Resolution 160.
Convertibility	No
Possibility of redemption	Yes
Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value	<p>Hypotheses of redemption:</p> <p>The debentures of the 11th issue may be redeemed, under the terms of CMN Resolution No. 4.751 ("RCMN 4.751") or otherwise, if permitted by the rules issued by the CMN and the applicable regulations, provided that (i) after the weighted average term of the payments elapsed between the date of issue and the date of the effective optional early redemption exceeds 4 years, under the terms of item I, of article 1, of RCMN 4.751, or from 15/10/2028 (inclusive), provided that this is legally permitted, under the terms of article 1, paragraph 1, item II of Law no. 12.431/2011 ("Law 12.431"), CMN regulations or other applicable rules, whichever is greater; or, also, (ii) in the event of a Tax Event and, in this case, provided that the period indicated in item I of article 1 of RCMN 4.751 or another period authorized by the applicable rules has already elapsed, the Company may, regardless of any approval, carry out the early redemption of all the debentures of any of the series, with the consequent cancellation of such debentures.</p> <p>Partial optional early redemption of the debentures of the 11th issue of any series will not be allowed.</p> <p>Formula for calculating the redemption amount:</p> <p>The amount to be paid by the Company for each of the debentures in the event of an optional early redemption will be as detailed in the First Amendment to the Private Instrument of Deed of Issue of Simple Debentures, Not Convertible into Shares, of the Unsecured Type, for Public Distribution, under the Automatic Distribution Registration Rite, of the Tenth Issue of Vale S.A.</p>
Characteristics of the debt securities	<p>Simple, registered, and book-entry debentures, of the unsecured type, in 3 series, as follows:</p> <p>(i) 1st series: 2,000,000 debentures Maturity date: 05/15/2032 Interest: IPCA adjustment, remunerative interest: 6.8881% p.a.</p> <p>(ii) 2nd series: 2,000,000 debentures Maturity date: 05/15/2035 Interest: IPCA adjustment, remunerative interest: 6.7624% p.a.</p> <p>(iii) 3rd series: 2,000,000 debentures: Maturity date: 05/15/2037 Interest: IPCA adjustment, remunerative interest: 6.7946% p.a.</p> <p>Early maturity conditions: the Fiduciary Agent shall consider the obligations arising from the debentures to be due in advance on the occurrence of any of the events provided for in the event of default</p>

	<p>detailed in the First Amendment to the Private Instrument of Deed of Issue of simple debentures, not convertible into shares.</p> <p>Guarantee: None.</p> <p>In the absence of a guarantee, if the credit is unsecured or subordinated: Unsecured.</p> <p>Any restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to:</p> <p>(i) the distribution of dividends: There are none.</p> <p>(ii) the sale of certain assets: Vale will not be able to sell all or substantially all of its assets, or its mining properties, with some exceptions.</p> <p>(iii) contracting new debt: None.</p> <p>(iv) Issuance of new securities: None.</p> <p>(v) the carrying out of corporate transactions involving the issuer, its controlling shareholders or subsidiaries: reduction of the issuer's share capital, spin-off, merger, incorporation (only when the Company is the merged company) or incorporation of shares (only when shares issued by the Company are incorporated) of the Company, with some exceptions</p> <p>Trustee: Pentágono S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários. Main contractual duties: (i) monitor the periodicity of mandatory information provision, alerting debenture holders of any omissions or inaccuracies in such information; (ii) issue an opinion on the sufficiency of information in proposals to modify debenture conditions; (iii) request extraordinary audits of the Company when necessary; and (iv) convene general meetings of debenture holders when necessary.</p>
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	Any modifications to the main conditions of the debentures will require the approval of debenture holders representing at least 2/3 of the outstanding debentures.
Other relevant characteristics	The debentures will be subject to a public distribution offering by the Company in Brazil, in accordance with Law 6,385, RCVM 160, and other applicable regulations, as well as the "Coordination and Public Distribution Agreement for Simple Debentures."

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	10 th Issue of Debentures
Date of issue	10/15/2024
Due date	10/15/2039
Quantity (Units)	6,000,000
Total value (BRL)	6,000,000,000.00
Outstanding debt balance	6,303,187,024.00
Restricted circulation	Yes
Description of the restriction	The public offering of the debentures of the 10th issue was intended only for professional investors; therefore, in accordance with article 86, item I, of CVM Resolution 160 ("RCVM 160"), the resale of the debentures of the 10th issue may only be intended for: (i) qualified investors after 3 months from the date of disclosure of the closing announcement and (ii) the general public after 6 months from the date of disclosure of the closing announcement.
Convertibility	No
Possibility of redemption	Yes
Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value	Hypotheses of redemption: The debentures of the 10th issue may be redeemed, under the terms of CMN Resolution No. 4.751 ("RCMN 4.751") or otherwise, if permitted by the rules issued by the CMN and the applicable regulations, provided that (i) after the weighted average term of the payments elapsed between the date of issue and the date of the effective optional early redemption exceeds 4 years, under the terms of item I, of article 1, of RCMN 4. 751, or from 15/10/2028 (inclusive), provided that this is legally permitted, under the terms of article 1, paragraph 1, item II of Law no. 12. 431/2011 ("Law 12.431"), CMN regulations or other applicable rules, whichever is greater; or, also, (ii) in the event of a Tax Event and, in this case, provided that the period indicated in item I of article 1 of RCMN 4.751 or another period authorized by the applicable rules has already elapsed, the

	<p>Company may, regardless of any approval, carry out the early redemption of all the debentures of any of the series, with the consequent cancellation of such debentures. Partial optional early redemption of the debentures of the 10th issue of any series will not be allowed.</p> <p>Formula for calculating the redemption amount: The amount to be paid by the Company for each of the debentures in the event of an optional early redemption will be as detailed in the First Amendment to the Private Instrument of Deed of Issue of Simple Debentures, Not Convertible into Shares, of the Unsecured Type, for Public Distribution, under the Automatic Distribution Registration Rite, of the Tenth Issue of Vale S.A.</p>
Characteristics of the debt securities	<p>Simple, registered, and book-entry debentures, of the unsecured type, in 3 series, as follows:</p> <p>(i) 1st series: 3,000,000 debentures Maturity date: 10/15/2034 Interest: IPCA adjustment, remunerative interest: 6.3837% p.a.</p> <p>(ii) 2nd series: 1,800,000 debentures Maturity date: 10/15/2036 Interest: IPCA adjustment, remunerative interest: 6.4368% p.a.</p> <p>(iii) 3rd series: 1,200,000 debentures: Maturity date: 10/15/2039 Interest: IPCA adjustment, remunerative interest: 6.4203% p.a.</p> <p>Early maturity conditions: the Fiduciary Agent shall consider the obligations arising from the debentures to be due in advance on the occurrence of any of the events provided for in the event of default detailed in the First Amendment to the Private Instrument of Deed of Issue of simple debentures, not convertible into shares.</p> <p>Guarantee: None. In the absence of a guarantee, if the credit is unsecured or subordinated: Unsecured.</p> <p>Any restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to: (i) the distribution of dividends: There are none. (ii) the sale of certain assets: Vale will not be able to sell all or substantially all of its assets, or its mining properties, with some exceptions. (iii) contracting new debt: None. (iv) Issuance of new securities: None. (v) the carrying out of corporate transactions involving the issuer, its controlling shareholders or subsidiaries: reduction of the issuer's share capital, spin-off, merger, incorporation (only when the Company is the merged company) or incorporation of shares (only when shares issued by the Company are incorporated) of the Company, with some exceptions</p> <p>Trustee: Pentágono S.A. Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários. Main contractual duties: (i) monitor the periodicity of mandatory information provision, alerting debenture holders of any omissions or inaccuracies in such information; (ii) issue an opinion on the sufficiency of information in proposals to modify debenture conditions; (iii) request extraordinary audits of the Company when necessary; and (iv) convene general meetings of debenture holders when necessary.</p>
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	<p>Any modifications to the main conditions of the debentures will require the approval of debenture holders representing at least 2/3 of the outstanding debentures.</p>
Other relevant characteristics	<p>The debentures will be subject to a public distribution offering by the Company in Brazil, in accordance with Law 6,385, RCVM 160, and other applicable regulations, as well as the "Coordination and Public Distribution Agreement for Simple Debentures."</p>

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	8 th Issue of Debentures
Date of issue	01/15/2014
Due date	01/15/2029
Quantity (Units)	1,000,000
Total value (BRL)	1,000,000,000.00
Outstanding debt balance	213,307,933.00
Restricted circulation	No
Convertibility	No
Possibility of redemption	Yes
Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value	If early redemption of the debentures is legally permitted under applicable legislation, including due to the regulation of the redemption possibility provided in Law 12,431, Vale may, at its sole discretion, make an optional offer for early redemption, either total or partial, of the outstanding debentures, generally or by series, with the cancellation of such debentures, which will be addressed to all debenture holders on equal terms. Since 01/01/2021, with the issuance of CVM Instruction No. 620/2020 ("ICVM 620"), subsequently replaced by CVM Resolution No. 77/2022 ("RCVM 77"), the acquisition by issuing companies of debentures of their own issuance at a value higher than the nominal value has been permitted. This mechanism can be executed by the Company at its sole discretion.
Characteristics of the debt securities	<p>Simple, registered and book-entry unsecured debentures, in 4 series, as follows:</p> <p>(i) the 1st series: 600,000 debentures Adjustment by IPCA, compensation interest: 6.46% p.a. Maturity date: 01/15/2021;</p> <p>(ii) 2nd series: 150,000 debentures Adjustment by IPCA, compensation interest: 6.57% p.a. Maturity date: 01/15/2024;</p> <p>(iii) 3rd series: 100,000 debentures, Adjustment by IPCA, compensation interest of 6.71% p.a. Maturity date: 01/15/2026; and</p> <p>(iii) 4th series: 150,000 debentures Adjustment by IPCA, compensation interest of 6.78% p.a. Maturity date: 01/15/2029.</p> <p>Early maturity: Usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, subject to materiality, exceptions and remedy periods, as applicable, including, but not limited to: (i) payment default, (ii) cross-acceleration with other creditors, (iii) misrepresentations, (iv) breach of covenants, among others.</p> <p>Warranty: None. No warranty: Credit is unsecured or subordinated:</p> <p>Any restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to:</p> <p>(i) the distribution of dividends: None. (ii) the sale of certain assets: Vale may not sell all or substantially all of its assets, or its mining properties. Exception hypotheses: (a) prior authorization by Debenture Holders representing, at least, the majority of outstanding debentures; or (b) if the debenture holders who wish so would have been assured, subject to the terms and time limits of the Indenture, the redemption of the debentures they hold; or (c) if all the requirements set forth in the Indenture are met and fulfilled, which include, but are not limited to, the consent to and fulfillment of all obligations contained in the Indenture by the company receiving the assets; (iii) the hiring of new debts: None. (iv) the issuance of new securities: None.</p>

	<p>(v) performance of corporate operations involving the issuer, its holding or subsidiary companies: events of early maturity: (a) reduction of the Company's capital stock, except if previously authorized by the debenture holders, (b) transformation of the corporate form of the Company by company, by the issuer, its holding or subsidiary companies: (only when the Company is merged) or incorporation of shares (only when the shares issued by the Company are merged) of the Company, except upon the approval of the debenture holders or in the terms set forth in the Issue Deed; (d) change in the Company's corporate purpose, provided that, as a result, the Company ceases to carry out mining activities.</p> <p>Trustee: Pentágono S.A. Distributor of Deeds and Securities. Main contractual obligations: (i) to monitor the frequency in the provision of mandatory information, alerting the debenture holders of any omissions or untruths contained in such information; (ii) issue an opinion on the adequacy of the information on the proposed changes to the terms of the debentures; (iii) request, when necessary, an extraordinary audit at the Company; and (iv) to convene, when necessary, a general meeting of debenture holders.</p>
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	Any modifications to the main conditions of the debentures shall depend on the approval of the debenture holders who represent, at least 90% of the debentures in circulation.
Other relevant characteristics	The debentures were subject to a public offering made by the Company in Brazil, under the terms of CVM Instruction 400/2003.

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	6 th Issue Participating Debentures (CVRDA6)
Date of issue	07/08/1997
Due date	12/31/9999
Quantity (Units)	388,559,056
Total value (BRL)	3,885,590.56
Outstanding debt balance	13,727,373,644.10
Restricted circulation	No
Convertibility	No
Possibility of redemption	Yes
Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value	On 03/19/2021, an amendment to the Private Instrument of Deed of Issuance of Participatory Debentures ("Deed") was approved at a general meeting of debenture holders, which began to provide for the possibility of acquiring participatory debentures, provided that the provisions of Article 55, paragraph 3, of Law No. 6,404/76 ("Law 6,404") and applicable CVM regulations are observed. The debentures acquired by the Company may, at its discretion, be canceled, remain in treasury, or be reissued in the market. Debentures held in treasury will not have voting rights at general meetings of debenture holders nor cash dividends, and if and when reissued in the market, they will be entitled to the same economic and political rights applicable to other debentures. Subsidiaries of the Company may acquire the debentures in the market. Since 01/01/2021, with the issuance of ICVM 620, subsequently replaced by RCM 77, the acquisition by issuing companies of debentures of their own issuance at a value higher than the nominal value has been permitted. This mechanism can be executed by the Company at its sole discretion.
Characteristics of the debt securities	<p>Single series. Book-Entry, Not to Bearer. Update of the nominal value according to the IGP-M variation.</p> <p>Participating debentures have been traded on the secondary market with the SND – National debentures System, administered by ANBIMA – Brazilian Association of Financial and Stock Exchange Entities and operationalized by CETIP since October 2002. The CETIP tickers of the debentures are CVRDA6. The ISIN number of the debentures is BRVALEDBS028.</p> <p>Date of Maturity: 12/31/9999</p>

	<p>Automatic early maturity: The trustee may declare to be early matured those obligations included in the indenture, regardless of: (i) notice, (ii) notification or (iii) written request of performance, whether judicial or extrajudicial, and (iv) demand from Vale the immediate payment of the par value of the debentures, in the event of Vale's adjudication of bankruptcy.</p> <p>Interest: Par value adjusted from the date of their issuance according to the variation of the General Price Index - IGP-M.</p> <p>Warranty: None. No warranty: Credit is unsecured or subordinated: Subordinate, according to the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 58 of Law no. 6,404/76.</p> <p>Possible restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the distribution of dividends: None. (ii) the disposal of certain assets: None. (iii) the contracting of new debts: None. (iv) the issuance of new securities: None. (v) the carrying out of corporate operations involving the issuer, its controllers or controlled companies: None. <p>Fiduciary Agent: GDC Partners Serviços Fiduciários DTVM Ltda. The main contractual duty of the trustee is to call, whenever needed, a general meeting of Debenture Holders.</p>
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	Any modifications to the conditions of the debentures shall depend on the approval of the debenture holders who represent the absolute majority of the debentures in circulation. The maturity of the debentures shall occur in the case of extinction of the whole mining rights subject matter of the Indenture, including by reason of the depletion of the mineral reserves listed or those that may replace them. In this case, the issuer (Vale) undertakes to proceed with the liquidation of the debentures that are in circulation at their updated par value according to the provisions of the Indenture, with no premium.
Other relevant characteristics	At the time of the first stage of the Company privatization in 1997, the Company issued participation debentures to the shareholders on 04/18/1997. The terms of the debentures were established so as to ensure that the shareholders from before the privatization, among which the Brazilian government, would participate with the Company in the future financial benefits that would derive from exploiting certain mineral resources that were not taken into account when determining the minimum purchase price of shares in the privatization. In accordance with the indenture, their holders have the right to receive biannual payments equal to a determined percentage of the net revenues of the Company (revenues less value-added tax, transportation fee and insurance expenses related to the trading of the products) from mineral resources owned by the Company at the time of the privatization and bond to the indenture, provided that the Company exceeded defined thresholds of sales volume relating to certain mineral resources, and from the sale of the mineral rights that the Company owned at that time and bond to the indenture. The obligation of the Company to make payments to the holders of such participation debentures shall cease when the relevant mineral resources are exhausted, sold or disposed of by the Company.

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	BNDENPAR Debentures - 3 rd Issue
Date of issue	06/09/2011
Due date	12/17/2027
Quantity (Units)	35,490
Total value (BRL)	357,120,000.00
Outstanding debt balance	84,189,121.58
Restricted circulation	No
Convertibility	No

Possibility of redemption	Yes
Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value	<p>Redemption hypotheses: Vale shall early redeem the entirety (and no less than the entirety) of the debentures in circulation within thirty (30) days counted from the occurrence of the following events:</p> <p>a) termination of the sub-concession agreement entered into between Vale Engenharia, Construções e Ferrovias S.A., a government company, under the form of a corporation, linked to the Ministry of Transportation, and the <i>Ferrovias Norte e Sul</i> ("FNS") for the administration and exploration of the public railroad cargo transportation service in the Northern and Southern Railroad - FNS, resulting from caducity, nationalization, termination, settlement between the parties, annulment of the sub-concession or concession or declaration of the nullity of the administrative bidding procedure; and</p> <p>b) intervention, by the Government, in the sub-concession or in the concession for the administration and exploration of the public railroad cargo transportation service in the Northern and Southern Railroad - FNS granted upon the FNS.</p> <p>Formula for calculating the redemption amount: On the redemption payment date, Vale shall liquidate the debentures that are still in circulation, at their unitary non-amortized par value, added by the non-amortized capitalized amount, as well as the compensatory interest biannually capitalized on the 15th day of the months of June and December of each year for the grace period of 4 years counted from the date of issue and not yet amortized and the compensation at the amount of 0.8% per year above the TJLP, incident up to such date ("Redemption Value"). The Redemption Value shall be added by a percentage of twenty percent (20%) in case (i) the termination mentioned in item "a" above results from the caducity of the concession or the sub-concession or also (ii) when the annulment of the aforementioned concession or sub-concession results from an act attributable to Vale Logística e Transporte Ltda. ("Vale Logística") or the FNS, as determined by an administrative proceeding.</p> <p>Since January 1, 2021, with the edition of ICVM 620, later replaced by RCVM 77, issuing companies are allowed to purchase debentures of their own issue in an amount higher than the nominal value. This mechanism may be performed by the Company at its sole discretion.</p>
Characteristics of the debt securities	<p>Debentures issued by Vale, privately, which were fully subscribed by BNDES Participações S.A ("BNDES"). The transaction is aimed at financing the expansion project of Ferrovias Norte Sul.</p> <p>Date of Maturity: 12/17/2027</p> <p>Early maturity provided for in articles 39, 40 and 47-A of the provisions applicable to BNDES agreements, in addition to the usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, subject to materiality, exceptions and remedy periods, as applicable, including, but not limited to: (i) payment default, (ii) cross-acceleration with other creditors, (iii) misrepresentations, (iv) breach of covenants, among others.</p> <p>Interest: TJLP + 0.8% p.a.</p> <p>Warranty: None. In the absence of a warranty, is the credit unsecured or subordinate: Unsecured.</p> <p>Any restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to: (i) the distribution of dividends: None. (ii) the disposal of certain assets: Vale may dispose of any assets if, at its discretion, this act is desirable for the conduction of its business and does not adversely affect Vale's ability to honor its obligations under the terms of the Indenture. (iii) the hiring of new debts: None.</p>

	(iv) the issuance of new securities: None. (v) entering into corporate transactions involving the issuer, its controllers or subsidiaries: only with regard to those that also consist of hypotheses of early maturity. Fiduciary Agent: None.
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	Any modifications to the conditions of the debentures in this issuance shall depend on the approval of the debenture holders who represent, at least, 50% plus 1 debenture of the debentures in circulation. For the purposes of establishing a quorum, any debentures that may be owned by Vale shall be excluded from the number of debentures.
Other relevant characteristics	Vale and BNDESPAR entered into, on June 23, 2015, an amendment to said indenture, so as to exclude (i) the possibility to exchange the debentures with shares issued by the VLI, as well as exclude the entirety of obligations of the VLI and FNS included in said indenture, granting on BNDESPAR, free of charge, options to purchase a given quantity of common shares issued by the VLI and owned by Vale. The option (on stock) was fully exercised in December 2020.

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	BNDESPAR Debentures – 2 nd Issue
Date of issue	10/15/2009
Due date	12/17/2027
Quantity (Units)	38,365
Total value (BRL)	385,200,000.00
Outstanding debt balance	101,592,584.40
Restricted circulation	No
Convertibility	No
Possibility of redemption	Yes
Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value	<p>Redemption hypotheses: Vale shall early redeem the entirety (and no less than the entirety) of the debentures in circulation within thirty (30) days counted from the occurrence of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) termination of the sub-concession agreement entered into between Vale Engenharia, Construções e Ferrovias S.A., a government company, under the form of a corporation, linked to the Ministry of Transportation, and the FNS for the administration and exploration of the public railroad cargo transportation service in the Northern and Southern Railroad – FNS, resulting from caducity, nationalization, termination, settlement between the parties, annulment of the sub-concession or concession or declaration of the nullity of the administrative bidding procedure; and b) intervention, by the Government, in the sub-concession or in the concession for the administration and exploration of the public railroad cargo transportation service in the Northern and Southern Railroad – FNS granted upon the FNS. <p>Formula for calculating the redemption amount: On the redemption payment date, Vale shall liquidate the debentures that are still in circulation, at their unitary non-amortized par value, added by the non-amortized capitalized amount, as well as the compensatory interest biannually capitalized on the 15th day of the months of June and December of each year for the grace period of 4 years counted from the date of issue and not yet amortized and the compensation at the amount of 0.8% per year above the TJLP, incident up to such date (“Redemption Value”). The Redemption Value shall be added by a percentage of 20% in case (i) the termination mentioned in item “a” above results from the caducity of the concession or the sub-concession or also (ii) when the annulment of the aforementioned concession or sub-concession results from an act attributable to Vale Logística or the FNS, as determined by an administrative proceeding. Since January 1, 2021, with the edition of ICVM 620, later replaced by RCVM 77, issuing companies are allowed to purchase debentures of their own issue in an amount higher than the nominal value. This</p>

	mechanism may be performed by the Company at its sole discretion.
Characteristics of the debt securities	<p>Debentures issued by Vale, privately, which were fully subscribed to by BNDES. The transaction is aimed at financing the expansion project of Ferrovia Norte Sul.</p> <p>Date of Maturity: 12/17/2027</p> <p>Early maturity provided for in articles 39, 40 and 47-A of the provisions applicable to BNDES agreements, in addition to the usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, subject to materiality, exceptions and remedy periods, as applicable, including, but not limited to: (i) payment default, (ii) cross-acceleration with other creditors, (iii) misrepresentations, (iv) breach of covenants, among others.</p> <p>Interest: TJLP + 0.8% p.a.</p> <p>Warranty: None. In the absence of a warranty, is the credit unsecured or subordinate: Unsecured.</p> <p>Any restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to: (i) the distribution of dividends: None. (ii) the disposal of certain assets: Vale may dispose of any assets if, at its discretion, this act is desirable for the conduction of its business and does not adversely affect Vale's ability to honor its obligations under the terms of the Indenture. (iii) the hiring of new debts: None. (iv) the issuance of new securities: None. (v) entering into corporate transactions involving the issuer, its controllers or subsidiaries: only with regard to those that also consist of hypotheses of early maturity.</p> <p>Fiduciary Agent: None.</p>
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	Any modifications to the conditions of the debentures in this issuance shall depend on the approval of the debenture holders who represent, at least, 50% plus 1 debenture of the debentures in circulation. For the purposes of establishing a quorum, any debentures that may be owned by Vale shall be excluded from the number of debentures.
Other relevant characteristics	Vale and BNDESPAR entered into, on June 23, 2015, an amendment to said indenture, so as to exclude (i) the possibility to exchange the debentures with shares issued by the VLI, as well as exclude the entirety of obligations of the VLI and FNS included in said indenture, granting on BNDESPAR, free of charge, options to purchase a given quantity of common shares issued by the VLI and owned by Vale. The option (on stock) was fully exercised in December 2020.

Security	Debentures
Identification of securities	BNDESPAR Debentures - 1 st Issue
Date of issue	12/17/2007
Due date	12/17/2027
Quantity (Units)	66,384
Total value (BRL)	650,510,000.00
Outstanding debt balance	199,350,391.60
Restricted circulation	No
Convertibility	No
Possibility of redemption	Yes

<p>Hypothesis and calculation of the redemption value</p>	<p>Redemption hypotheses: Vale shall early redeem the entirety (and no less than the entirety) of the debentures in circulation within 30 days counted from the occurrence of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) termination of the sub-concession agreement entered into between Vale Engenharia, Construções e Ferrovias S.A., a government company, under the form of a corporation, linked to the Ministry of Transportation, and the FNS for the administration and exploration of the public railroad cargo transportation service in the Northern and Southern Railroad – FNS, resulting from caducity, nationalization, termination, settlement between the parties, annulment of the sub-concession or concession or declaration of the nullity of the administrative bidding procedure; and b) intervention, by the Government, in the sub-concession or in the concession for the administration and exploration of the public railroad cargo transportation service in the FNS granted upon the FNS. <p>Formula for calculating the redemption amount: On the redemption payment date, Vale shall liquidate the debentures that are still in circulation, at their unitary non-amortized par value, added by the non-amortized capitalized amount, as well as the compensatory interest biannually capitalized on the 15th day of the months of June and December of each year for the grace period of 4 years counted from the date of issue and not yet amortized and the compensation at the amount of 0.8% per year above the TJLP, incident up to such date (“Redemption Value”). The Redemption Value shall be added by a percentage of 20% in case (i) the termination mentioned in item “a” above results from the caducity of the concession or the sub-concession or also (ii) when the annulment of the aforementioned concession or sub-concession results from an act attributable to Vale Logística or the FNS, as determined by an administrative proceeding. Since January 1, 2021, with the edition of ICVM 620, later replaced by RCV 77, issuing companies are allowed to purchase debentures of their own issue in an amount higher than the nominal value. This mechanism may be performed by the Company at its sole discretion.</p>
<p>Characteristics of the debt securities</p>	<p>Debentures issued by Vale, privately, were fully subscribed by BNDES. The transaction is aimed at financing the expansion project of Ferrovia Norte Sul.</p> <p>Date of Maturity: 12/17/2027</p> <p>Early maturity provided for in articles 39, 40 and 47-A of the provisions applicable to BNDES agreements, in addition to the usual conditions for similar instruments of this nature, subject to materiality, exceptions and remedy periods, as applicable, including, but not limited to: (i) payment default, (ii) cross-acceleration with other creditors, (iii) misrepresentations, (iv) breach of covenants, among others.</p> <p>Interest: TJLP + 0.8% p.a.</p> <p>Warranty: None. In the absence of a warranty, is the credit unsecured or subordinate: Unsecured.</p> <p>Any restrictions imposed on the issuer in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the distribution of dividends: None. (ii) the disposal of certain assets: Vale may dispose of any assets if, at its discretion, this act is desirable for the conduction of its business and does not adversely affect Vale’s ability to honor its obligations under the terms of the Indenture. (iii) the hiring of new debts: None. (iv) the issuance of new securities: None. (v) entering into corporate transactions involving the issuer, its

	<p>controllers or subsidiaries: only with regard to those that also consist of hypotheses of early maturity.</p> <p>Fiduciary Agent: None.</p>
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	<p>Any modifications to the conditions of the debentures in this issuance shall depend on the approval of the debenture holders who represent, at least, 50% plus 1 debenture of the debentures in circulation. For the purposes of establishing a quorum, any debentures that may be owned by Vale shall be excluded from the number of debentures.</p>
Other relevant characteristics	<p>Vale and BNDESPAR entered into, on June 23, 2015, an amendment to said indenture, so as to exclude (i) the possibility to exchange the debentures with shares issued by the VLI, as well as exclude the entirety of obligations of the VLI and FNS included in said indenture, granting on BNDESPAR, free of charge, options to purchase a given quantity of common shares issued by the VLI and owned by Vale. The option (on stock) was fully exercised in December 2020.</p>

12.4. Number of security holders

Justification for not filling out the form:

The Company clarifies that, despite having made efforts, it was unable to segregate the number of holders of securities presented in the respective item between (i) individuals, (ii) legal entities and (iii) institutional investors, together with the institutions responsible for this control, due to the lack of operational systems that enable the creation of reports based on these criteria.

Thus, in item 12.9, Vale presents a table regarding the "number of holders of securities" that should be included in item 12.4, informing only the total number of investors for each security listed in item 12.3.

12.5. Brazilian trading markets

The trading market of common stock with no par value of the Company is B3, being traded in the segment of Novo Mercado, under the ticker VALE3.

The Company's debentures are registered for trading in the secondary market through (i) Nome - Novo Mercado system, in CETIP UTVM segment, and (ii) PUMA Trading System - Unified Multi Asset Platform; both administered and operationalized by B3.

12.6. Trading in foreign markets

Security	Common Stock
Identification of securities	XVALO
Country	Spain
Security market	LATIBEX
Market managing entity	Madrid Stock Exchange
Percentage (%)	0.01
Date of admission to trading	02/08/2000
Start date of listing	02/08/2000
Trading segment	Yes
Description of trading segment	Stock Exchange
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	Yes
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	Each XVALO corresponds to one common share issued by the Company.
Depository bank	No
Description of the depository bank	Not applicable.
Custodian institution	No
Description of the custodian institution	Not applicable.
Security	<i>Bonds</i>
Identification of securities	VALE54
Country	United States of America
Security market	New York Stock Exchange

Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	06/28/2024
Start date of listing	06/28/2024
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	<i>Bonds</i>
Identification of securities	VALE54 (reopening)
Country	United States of America
Security market	New York Stock Exchange
Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	02/27/2024
Start date of listing	06/28/2024
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	<i>Bonds</i>
Identification of securities	VALE33
Country	USA
Security market	<i>New York Stock Exchange</i>
Market managing entity	<i>Securities Exchange Commission – SEC</i>
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	06/07/2023
Start date of listing	06/07/2023
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	<i>Bank of New York</i>
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	<i>Bank of New York</i>
]Security	<i>Bonds</i>
Identification of securities	VALE30
Country	USA
Security market	<i>New York Stock Exchange</i>
Market managing entity	<i>Securities Exchange Commission – SEC</i>
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	07/08/2020
Start date of listing	07/08/2020
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes

Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	Bonds
Identification of securities	VALE26 (reopening)
Country	USA
Security market	New York Stock Exchange
Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	02/06/2017
Start date of listing	02/06/2017
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	Bonds
Identification of securities	VALE26
Country	USA
Security market	New York Stock Exchange
Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	08/10/2016
Start date of listing	08/10/2016
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	<i>Bank of New York</i>
Security	Bonds
Identification of securities	VALE42
Country	USA
Security market	New York Stock Exchange
Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	09/11/2012
Start date of listing	09/11/2012
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	Bonds
Identification of securities	VALE39 (reopening)
Country	USA
Security market	New York Stock Exchange
Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	09/15/2010
Start date of listing	09/15/2010
Trading segment	No

Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	
Identification of securities	<i>Bonds</i>
Country	CVRD39
Security market	USA
Market managing entity	New York Stock Exchange
Percentage (%)	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Date of admission to trading	100%
Start date of listing	11/10/2009
Trading segment	11/10/2009
Description of trading segment	No
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	
Identification of securities	Bonds
Country	CVRD36
Security market	USA
Market managing entity	New York Stock Exchange
Percentage (%)	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Date of admission to trading	100%
Start date of listing	11/21/2006
Trading segment	11/21/2006
Description of trading segment	No
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	
Identification of securities	Bonds
Country	CVRD34B (reopening)
Security market	USA
Market managing entity	New York Stock Exchange
Percentage (%)	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Date of admission to trading	100%
Start date of listing	11/02/2005
Trading segment	11/02/2005
Description of trading segment	No
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	
Identification of securities	Bonds
Country	CVRD34
	USA

Security market	New York Stock Exchange
Market managing entity	Securities Exchange Commission – SEC
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	01/15/2004
Start date of listing	01/15/2004
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Bank of New York
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Bank of New York
Security	<i>Bonds</i>
Identification of securities	Vale Canada2032
Country	USA
Security market	<i>New York Stock Exchange</i>
Market managing entity	<i>Securities Exchange Commission – SEC</i>
Percentage (%)	100%
Date of admission to trading	09/23/2002
Start date of listing	09/23/2002
Trading segment	No
Description of trading segment	N/A
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	No
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	N/A
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	<i>Bank of New York</i>
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	<i>Bank of New York</i>
Security	<i>American Depositary Shares (ADSs) / American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)</i>
Identification of securities	VALE
Country	USA
Security market	<i>New York Stock Exchange</i>
Market managing entity	<i>Securities Exchange Commission – SEC</i>
Percentage (%)	54.01%
Date of admission to trading	03/15/2000
Start date of listing	03/15/2000
Trading segment	Yes
Description of trading segment	Stock Exchange
Proportion of deposit certificates abroad	Yes
Description of proportion of deposit certificates abroad	Each ADS VALE corresponds to one common share issued by the Company.
Depository bank	Yes
Description of the depository bank	Citibank N.A.
Custodian institution	Yes
Description of the custodian institution	Banco Bradesco S.A.

12.7. Debentures issued abroad

Security	Securities Deposit Certificates
Identification of securities	<i>ADS (American Depositary Shares) VALE</i>
Jurisdiction	United States
Date of issue	03/15/2002
Due date	12/31/9999
Quantity	1,211,148,744
Overall par value (BRL)	66,423,515,026.69
Outstanding debt balance	0.00
Restricted circulation	No

Convertibility	Yes
Condition of convertibility and effects on capital stock	1 ADS VALE corresponds to one common share issued by the Company, and the conversion does not have any effect on the capital stock.
Possibility of redemption	No
Characteristics of the debt securities	-
Conditions for changing the rights guaranteed by such securities	None.
Other relevant characteristics	The ADS VALE are traded at the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), with the code VALE. The ADS are represented by ADR (American Depositary Receipts) issued by the depositary, Citibank N.A. Each ADS VALE corresponds to one common share issued by the Company. In the field "Quantity" above, the outstanding ADSs were considered as of December 30, 2024. The "Overall Nominal Value" above was determined considering the number of ADSs informed, the closing price of the ADS on December 30, 2024, observing the average rate for conversion to reais in the 2024 fiscal year (6.19 BRL/USD exchange rate and price of USD 8.86).

12.8. Allocation of public offering resources

11th Issue of Debentures

In June 2025, the Company concluded the public offering of simple debentures, non-convertible into shares, amounting to R\$6 billion with terms of 7, 10, and 12 years. The funds were obtained through the issuance of the debentures for future payment or reimbursement of expenses, costs, or debts related to investment projects, as detailed and defined in the issuance deed.

10th Issue of Debentures

In November 2024, the Company concluded the public offering of simple debentures, non-convertible into shares, amounting to R\$6 billion with terms of 10, 12, and 15 years. The funds were obtained through the issuance of the debentures for future payment or reimbursement of expenses, costs, or debts related to investment projects, as detailed and defined in the issuance deed.

Bond Issuance:

In June 2023, the Company issued bonds worth USD 1.5 billion through its subsidiary, Vale Overseas LTD. The funds were used for the repurchase of securities issued abroad amounting to USD 500 million and for general corporate purposes. There were no significant deviations between the actual application of the funds and the proposed applications disclosed in the public offering prospectus.

In June 2024, the Company issued bonds with a 30-year maturity worth USD 1 billion through its subsidiary, Vale Overseas LTD. The funds were used for the repurchase of securities issued abroad amounting to USD 500 million and the redemption of securities maturing in 2026 amounting to USD 470 million. There were no significant deviations between the actual application of the funds and the proposed applications disclosed in the public offering prospectus.

In February 2025, the Company reopened bonds worth USD 750 million through its subsidiary, Vale Overseas LTD. The funds were used for the repurchase of securities issued abroad amounting to USD 329 million and for general corporate purposes. There were no significant deviations between the actual application of the funds and the proposed applications disclosed in the public offering prospectus.

12.9. Other relevant information

Security	Number of holders
8 th Issue of Debentures	4,267
6 th Issue Participating Debentures (CVRDA6)	44,143
10 th Issue of Debentures – 1 st series (VALEAO)	3,892

10 th Issue of Debentures – 2 nd series (VALEB0)	956
10 th Issue of Debentures – 3 rd series (VALECO)	569
11 th Issue of Debentures – 1 st series (VALEB1)	3,481
11 th Issue of Debentures – 2 nd series (VALEC1)	746
11 th Issue of Debentures – 3 rd series (VALED1)	577

Specifically, regarding the "number of holders of securities" of the 10th and 11th issuance debentures, the total number of investors per series was reported. Considering the possibility that a holder may possess debentures from more than one series of the 10th and 11th issuance debentures, the total number of investors for the 10th and 11th issuance debentures will not be provided.

13. Responsible for the content of the form

13.1. Identification of those responsible for the content of the form

Name of the person responsible for the content of the form	Position of the person in charge	Status
Gustavo Duarte Pimenta	Chief Executive Officer	
Marcelo Feriozzi Bacci	Executive Vice-President, Finance and Investor Relations	
<u>The aforementioned officers state that:</u>		
<p>a. they reviewed the Reference Form;</p> <p>b. all information contained in the Reference Form complies with the provisions of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission Resolution No. 80/22, in particular arts. 15 to 20;</p> <p>c. the set of information contained therein is a true, accurate and complete portrait of the activities of the issuer and the risks inherent to its activities.</p>		

**STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
FOR THE PURPOSES OF ITEM 13.1 OF THE REFERENCE FORM**

Gustavo Duarte Pimenta, a Brazilian, married, economist, bearer of Identity Card SSP/MG No. M5.762.765, enrolled with the CPF/MF (Individual Taxpayer's Identity) under No. 035.844.246-07, resident in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, with business address at Torre Oscar Niemeyer, Praia de Botafogo, 186, suite 1801, Botafogo, CEP (Postal Code) 22250-145, in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, in the capacity of Chief Executive Officer of Vale S.A., a corporation with its principal place of business in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, at Torre Oscar Niemeyer, Praia de Botafogo, 186, suites 1101, 1701 e 1801, Botafogo, CEP 22250-145, enrolled with the CNPJ/MF (Corporate Taxpayer's Identification) under No. 33.592.510/0001-54 ("Company"), for the purposes of item 13.1 of the Company Reference Form, hereby states that:

- a. he reviewed the Company's Reference Form;
- b. all information contained in the Reference Form complies with the provisions of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission Resolution No. 80, of March 29, 2022, as amended, especially articles 15 to 20; and
- c. the set of information contained therein is a true, accurate and complete portrait of the activities of the issuer and the risks inherent to its activities.

Gustavo Duarte Pimenta
Chief Executive Officer

**STATEMENT BY CHIEF FINANCIAL AND INVESTOR RELATIONS OFFICER
FOR THE PURPOSES OF ITEM 13.1 OF THE REFERENCE FORM**

Marcelo Feriozzi Bacci, Brazilian, married, administrator, bearer of Identity Card SSP/SP No. 18.153.504, enrolled with the CPF/MF (Individual Taxpayer's Identity) under No. 165.903.168-05, resident in the city and state of São Paulo, with business address at Torre Oscar Niemeyer, Praia de Botafogo No. 186, suite 1801, Botafogo, CEP (Postal Code) 22250-145, in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, in the capacity of Executive Vice-President of Finance and Investor Relations at **Vale S.A.**, a corporation, with its principal place of business in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, at Torre Oscar Niemeyer, Praia de Botafogo, No. 186, suite 1101, 1701 and 1801, Botafogo, CEP (Postal Code) 22250-145, enrolled with the CNPJ/MF (Corporate Taxpayer's Identity) under No. 33.592.510/0001-54 ("Company"), for the purposes of item 13.1 of Company Reference Form, hereby states that:

- a. he reviewed the Company's Reference Form;
- b. all information contained in the Reference Form complies with the provisions of the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission Resolution No. 80, of March 29, 2022, as amended, especially articles 15 to 20; and
- c. the information contained therein truthfully, accurately and completely portrays the Company's activities and the risks inherent to its activities.

Marcelo Feriozzi Bacci
Executive Vice President, Finance and Investor Relations

13.2. Identification of those responsible for the content of the form, in the event of a change in those responsible after the annual submission

Not applicable.