

Disclaimer

"This presentation may include statements that present Vale's expectations about future events or results, including without limitation estimates for steel production on slide 4, execution and production plan of the Mega Hubs initiative on slide 8, production plan and expected start-up of concentration plants on slide 9, iron ore agglomerates production plan and projects approval plan of on slide 11, iron ore production plan on slide 13, projects' expected capacity and start-up on slides 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 33 and 34, iron ore and agglomerates production plan, average iron grade and average premium expected on slide 20, iron ore production plan in the Northern System on slide 24, iron ore projects expected start-up on slides 26 and 30, waste movement plan at Serra Norte site on slide 27, nickel and copper production plan on slide 39, Iron Solution business cost savings expected on slide 40, production costs of iron ore, nickel and copper on slide 41, investment expectation on slide 42. These risks and uncertainties include factors relating to our ability to perform our production plans and to obtain applicable environmental licenses. It include risks and uncertainties relating to the following: (a) the countries where we operate, especially Brazil, Canada and Indonesia; (b) the global economy; (c) the capital markets; (d) the mining and metals prices and their dependence on global industrial production, which is cyclical by nature; (e) global competition in the markets in which Vale operates; and (f) the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the exploration of mineral reserves and resources and the development of mining facilities, our ability to obtain or renew licenses, the depletion and exhaustion of mines and mineral reserves and resources. To obtain further information on factors that may lead to results different from those forecast by Vale, please consult the reports Vale files with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Brazilian Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM) and in particular the factors discussed under "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" in Vale's annual report on Form 20-F."





Steel demand long-term fundamentals remain intact

Megatrends for steel demand **Population and** economic growth **Urbanization Energy transition Onshoring and** reduced steel imports



Short-term view



Strong micro fundamentals: high BF utilization rates and low steel and iron ore inventories in China



Property market uncertainties: a more encouraging outlook, driven by higher social housing investments



Ex-China: a recovery in steel production is expected in 2024, offsetting the decline in 2023.

Long-term view



Emerging regions: SEA expected to double steelmaking capacity by 2030



Chinese urbanization: ~150 million people migrating to urban areas with greater steel usage

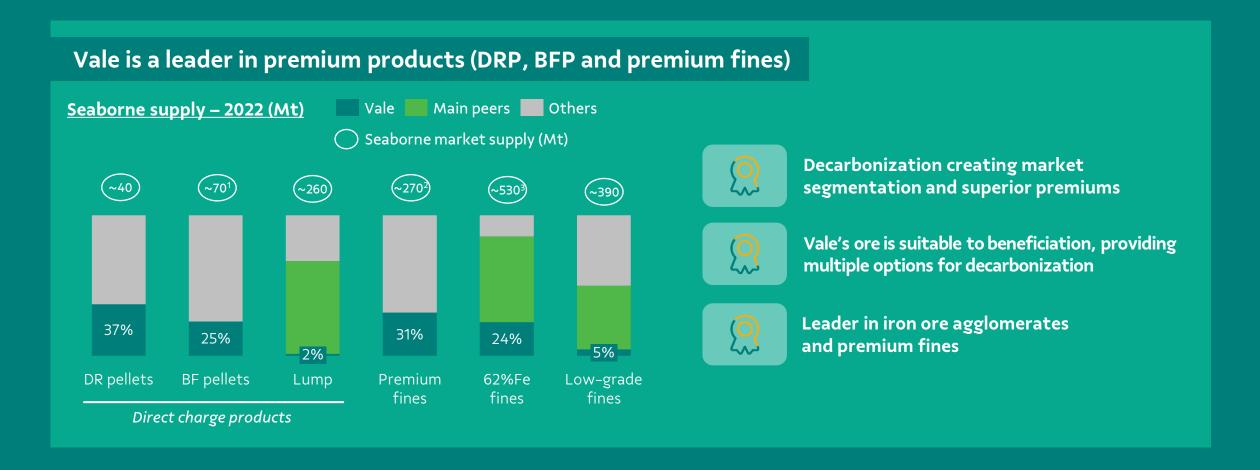


Developed regions: green steel incentives and investments in renewable energy infrastructure





Vale has the premium iron ore portfolio to support the transition for net-zero emission steelmaking





Accelerating breakthrough iron ore solutions to serve growing demand for greener products

Fostering **Mega Hubs**







Increasing Agglomerates production

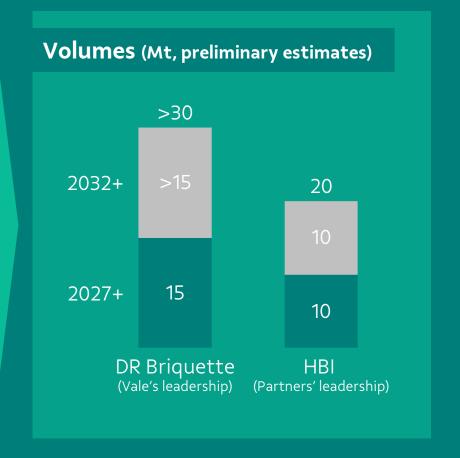






We are partnering with several stakeholders to foster Mega Hubs creation

Mega Hub agreements Agreements signed with local authorities in the Middle East MoUs and land lease agreements signed in the Middle East gm to dev 2023 rafiq com Development studies in Brazil and US Dugm, Oman First facilities to start construction 2024 after signing off-take agreements Start-up of the first Mega Hub in the 2027 Middle East







Concentration solutions to supply high-quality feedstock

Vale's concentration solutions



Tailings filtration

Usage of wet processing with dry tailings disposal at stockpiles

4 tailings filtration plants at Conceição, Cauê, Brucutu and Vargem Grande



Dry concentration

First industrial plant under construction at Vargem Grande with start-up in 2025 with 1.5 Mtpy capacity



Third-party concentration facilities

Usage of concentration capacity where concentration by-products (sand) have commercial value

~13 Mt to be concentrated in 2023



New



IOCJ ore concentration & solutions

Investment to generate DR quality feed from IOCJ to fulfill the growing demand from 2027 onwards



Sohar concentration

To produce feed for existing pelletizing plant and future briquette plants

~10 Mtpy of concentrate

Located next to Oman's pellet plant

Product portfolio expected Fe content of 63.5% by 2026 and ~64% by 2030+





Vale will produce ~100 Mt of agglomerates by 2030+

Pellets and briquettes production (Mt)



Briquette plants expected timeline



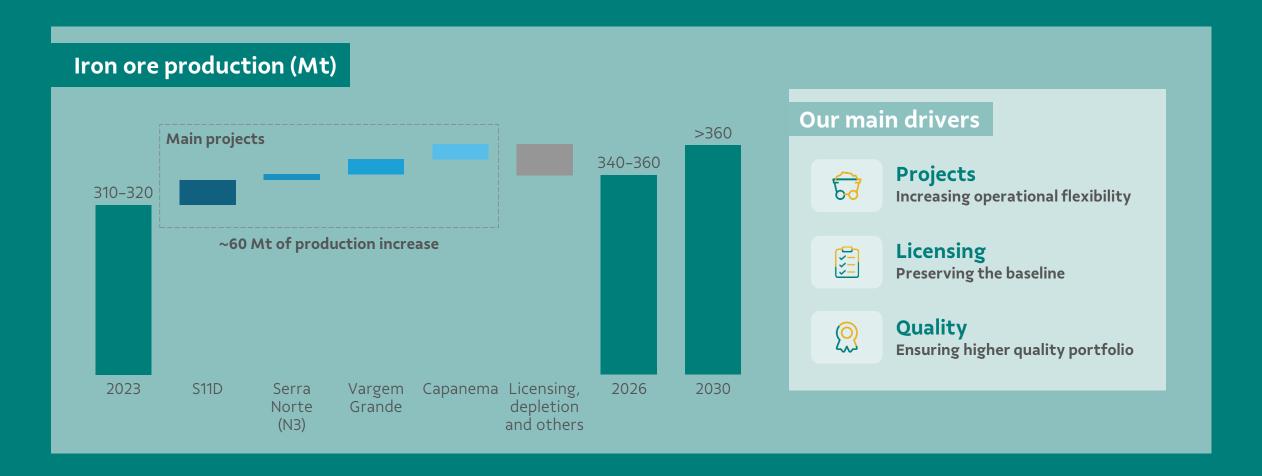


2025 Approval of +4 plants





We are paving the way to deliver high-quality growth

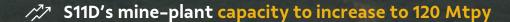


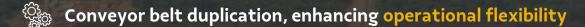




Delivering 120 Mtpy of premium products at S11D

Serra Sul 120





51% physical progress

Start-up in 2026

Compact Crushing S11D

Construction of a new crushing plant for jaspilite waste, using gyratory crusher technology

Potential to debottleneck 50 Mtpy of S11D's capacity

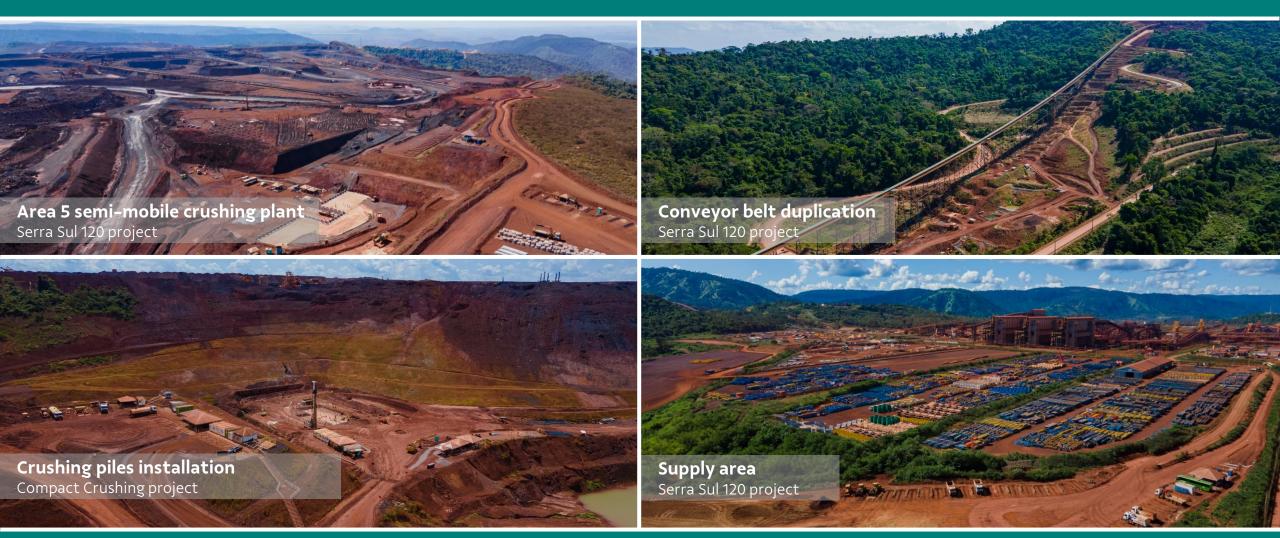
⊘ 13% physical progress

Start-up in 2H26





Delivering 120 Mtpy of premium products at S11D





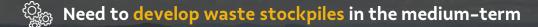


Vargem Grande complex can add more 17 Mtpy of capacity in the next years

Horizontes and Tamanduá mines expansion







Expected date: 1H24

VGR1 plant revamp

Enhancing VGR1 plant with new screening circuit and improved handling system adequacy

Operational flexibility increase, with Vargem Grande Complex reaching ~50 Mtpy capacity (+17 Mtpy)

36% physical progress

Start-up in 2H24





Capanema project increases flexibility in the Southeastern System with BRBF feed addition

Capanema Maximization project

- 671
- 18 Mtpy capacity¹ of sinter feed production using natural moisture processing
- /77
- Increasing operational flexibility of Timbopeba
- \bigcirc
- **52%** physical progress
- 777X
- Start-up in 1H25





A more collaborative approach for the licensing process

Licensing challenges



Southeastern and Southern Systems

Significant regulatory changes after 2019



Northern System

Conservation of the biome supported by extensive studies

What are we doing?



Advancing towards more sustainable operations



Investing in collaborative environmental studies



Portfolio prioritization and active listening

Public-private partnerships to advance



- Workforce training to use new tools for biodiversity monitoring and conservation
- Creation of the Carajás National Park
- Fostering bioeconomy initiatives in the Amazon

Minas Gerais Government Collaborative approach to address licensing process backlog and enhance the regulatory framework in Minas





Solutions for overall quality improvement

Brucutu case: monthly margin addition of >US\$ 50 million with quality improvements





Capacity of ~20 Mtpy of sinter and pellet feed



Increase of 9 p.p. of Fe%, after Torto dam start-up



Tailings filtration plant in operation reducing the use of dams



Need to develop and license new waste and tailings stockpiles

Substantial improvements in the average quality of Vale's portfolio



Adding high-quality capacity to capture higher premiums

2023 2026 2030+ **Volumes** 310-320 340-360 >360 High-grade 50-55 36-40 ~100 agglomerates Grade 62.4% ~63.5% ~64% Average 8-12 **18-25** premium US\$ per metric ton US\$ per metric ton US\$ per metric ton

Potential contribution to EBITDA vs. 2022 + US\$ 4-10 bn by 2026 and 2030+ + US\$ 20-50 bn value addition1





The Northern System is a low-cost and high-quality growth platform



Mines

3 mining complexes5.9 billion tons in reserves



Railway

992 km of double-track railway 20,000 iron ore wagons



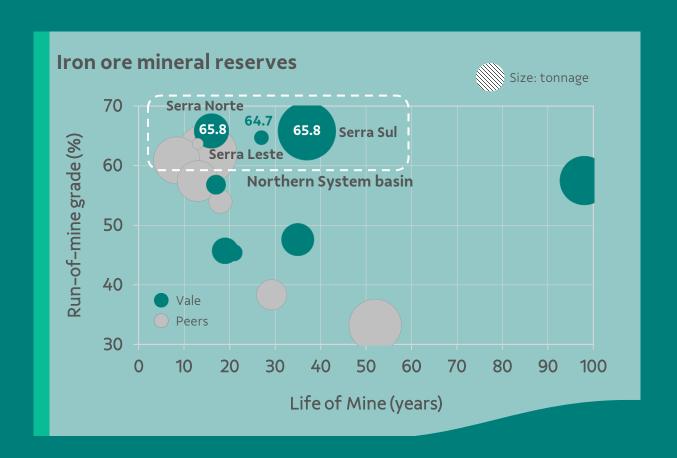
Port

5 berths (3 Valemax berths) and 8 ship loaders

230 Mtpy capacity¹



The best iron ore reserve basin in the industry





Premium reserves65% Fe without concentration



Low impurity levels < 2.8% of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3



Potential opportunities for growth in iron ore



Production commenced in 1985 with Serra Norte and was raised to a new level with the S11D start-up









Start-up date:

1985: N4E

1996: N4WN

1998: N5W

2012: N5S

2015: N4WS

2019: Morro 1

2025: N3 (expected)

2030+: N1/N2 (expected)



Improving operational approach to debottleneck iron ore production

Challenges Limited space and Natural depletion and surface drainage for strip ratio increase ore release Our approach Revised strategy for Average waste movement (Mt) better movement within the mine +47% Well-equipped to meet the mining plan Current haulage capacity at 250 Mtpy 2016-2022 2023-2025









Start-up dates:

2016: S11D (four lines)

2022: S11D 10 Mtpy expansion¹

2026: Serra Sul 120 (expected)

2026: Compact crusher (expected)

2030+: **S11C** (expected)



Improved orebody knowledge used to minimize the impact of jaspilite waste and to increase iron ore output

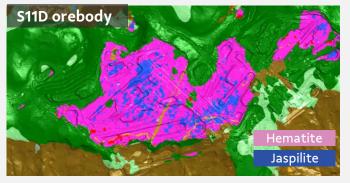
Jaspilite waste

What is it?

- Hard rock from the Carajás formation, containing bands of jasper and iron minerals
- 42% avg. Fe and 36% avg. SiO₂

Operational challenges

 Crushing performance due to jaspilite's high compressive strength and abrasiveness





What are we doing to improve?

Installing new crushers

combined with equipment and improvement in transportation, for greater asset reliability

Enhancing predictability

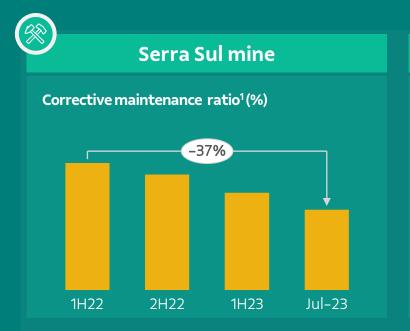
through short-term drilling sample analysis

Adjusting blasting strategy

for better operational efficiency



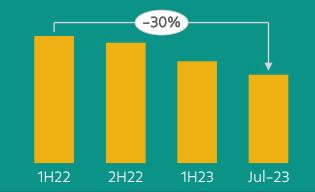
Focusing on asset reliability to improve performance



- Adjusted maintenance strategy for more efficient hours between stoppages
- Optimizing stoppages maximize the scope of preventive maintenance activities

Serra Norte mine

Corrective maintenance ratio¹(%)

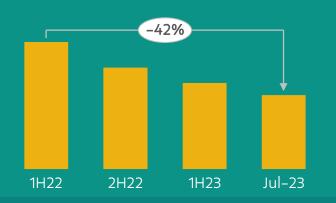


- Addressing critical and chronic failures through engineering enhancements
- Training and exchange of experiences among the maintenance teams



Ponta da Madeira Terminal

Corrective maintenance ratio¹(%)



- Asset reliability analysis focusing on loading and unloading routes, which represent 70% of the shipping flow
- World-Class maintenance policy adoption





Upgrading logistics capacity to 240 Mtpy







Vale of the future strategy

promote Sustainable mining

- People-driven
- Reliable operator
- Benchmark in safety and dam management
- Shared value
- Nature positive

foster low carbon solutions

- Focused on high quality products and resources
- Iron Solutions
- Energy transition materials
- Circular mining

stay *disciplined*

1(\$

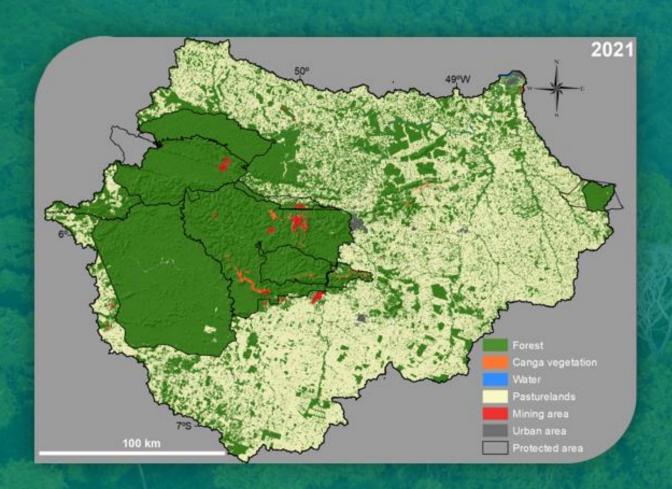
- Efficient capital allocation
- Attractive cash return to shareholders
- Strong balance sheet
- Cost and capex efficiency

We exist to improve life and transform the future. Together.





Almost 40 years protecting the Amazon forest



Vale protects



of forest area. Of this area, 800,000 ha are in the Amazon, which Vale has been protecting in partnership with ICMBIO.

Our goal is to protect

1.5 million hectares by 2030





Shared value: investing in Pará state for sustainable socioeconomic development

Building infrastructure



year program¹

1,565 workers at peak

Community centers, bridges, parks, hospitals, schools and the port region

Building the infrastructure for growth and wellness

Programs to improve public health & education



32 children

1.8 teachers

participating public schools

8 municipalities

Developing resilient communities

Fighting against extreme poverty



g concept tests in

municipalities in Pará State

Commitment to remove 500k people from extreme poverty in Brazil by 2030

Tackling poverty using a multidimensional approach



Vale Base Metals: partnerships to accelerate growth and support the global energy transition



Single entity with a leaner structure: more focused, agile and efficient company



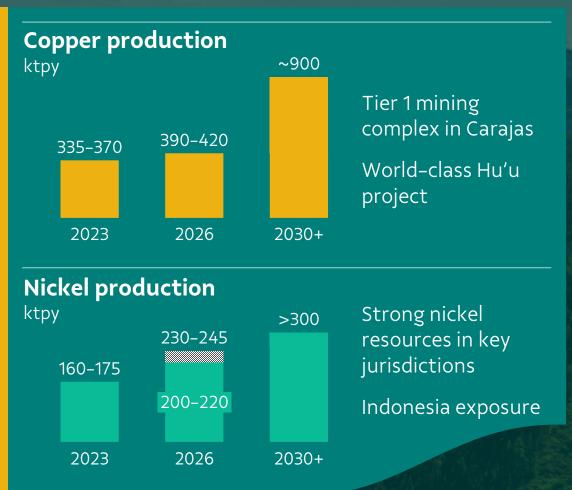
Fully dedicated governance with industry expertise



Access to competitive capital to fund US\$ 25-30 bn capex over the next decade



Partnerships for 13% equity at an **implied EV** of US\$ 26 bn (US\$3.4 bn net proceeds)

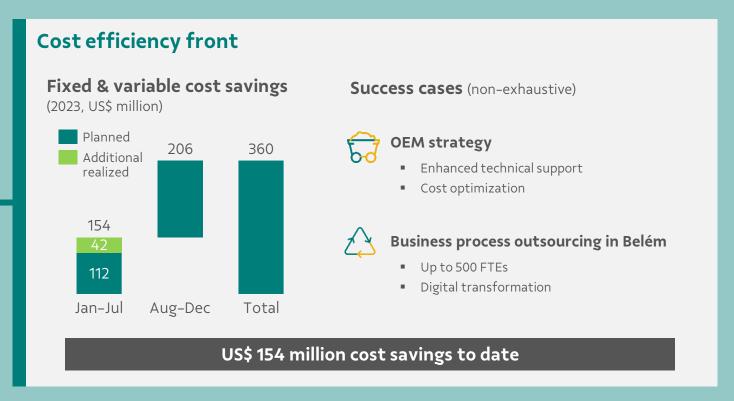






Accelerating gains in productivity and cost efficiency

Vale's productivity journey work fronts focused on Cost efficiency Productivity improvement Freight competitiveness







Maintaining tier-1 cost competitiveness

All-in costs¹

	2023	2026	Main improvements in the coming years
Iron Ore	US\$ 52-54/t	US\$ 42/t	 Higher volumes: dilution of fixed costs and expenses High-quality portfolio: all-in premiums of US\$8-12/t by 2026
Nickel ²	US\$ 15,500- 16,000/t	US\$ 10,000/t	 Lower than expected by-product prices and volumes in 2023 All-in costs to decrease with increase in production
Copper ²³	US\$ 3,200/t	US\$ 2,600/t	 Higher volumes and fixed cost dilution, Salobo 3 ramp-up and productivity improvements





Efficient capital allocation to maximize value creation

Capital allocation framework

Liabilities

Controlled expanded net debt target (US\$ 10-20 bn)

Commitments

Performed ~63% of the Brumadinho agreement Renova reparation under discussion with authorities

Lean capital structure at Samarco

Shareholder returns

Balance sheet management

Projects and

growth optionality

Dividends

Solid dividend policy

- + US\$ 20 bn total distributed in 2021 & 2022
- + US\$ 3.5 bn year to date

Buybacks

16% share base repurchased since 2021 20% concentration of future earnings

Maintenance and growth investments

US\$ 6 bn in 2023 US\$ 6-6.5 bn (avg.) in the coming years

Partnerships to maximize value



Key messages

Uniquely positioned considering the decarbonization trends

Highly focused on operational performance

Accretive growth opportunities

High capital allocation and cost discipline





