BR GAAP

Companhia Vale do Rio Doce

DELIVERING STEADY AND STRONG GROWTH
CVRD's performance in the third quarter of 2007

Rio de Janeiro, October 25, 2007 – Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) showed a solid performance in 3Q07 amidst a scenario of strengthening Brazilian and Canadian currencies vis-à-vis the US dollar, which has had a negative impact on costs, and more moderated nickel prices, not contributing as strongly to revenue growth.

The main highlights of our performance in 3Q07 were:

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- Record quarterly sales volume of iron ore and pellets of 77.0 million.
- Gross revenues of R$ 16.0 billion, the highest in the Company's history for a third quarter, an increase of 37.8% on the figure in the same period a year earlier, of R$ 11.6 billion. In the first nine months of this year (9M07) gross revenues totalled R$ 50.9 billion, compared to R$ 30.1 billion in 9M06, up 69.2%.
- Consolidated exports amounted to US$ 2.9 billion in 3Q07, up 18.4% on 3Q06 figures of US$ 2.4 billion. In 9M07, consolidated exports totalled US$ 9.2 billion, compared to US$ 7.2 billion in 9M06.
- For the year-to-date accumulated net exports (exports less imports) came to US$ 8.7 billion, compared to US$ 6.6 billion in 9M06, accounting for 28.0% Brazil's trade surplus, of US$ 30.9 billion.
- Operating profit, as measured by EBIT (earnings before interest and tax) amounted to R$ 7.0 billion, up 33.1% compared to the figure in 3Q06, of R$ 5.2 billion. In 9M07, operating profit amounted to R$ 24.3 billion, compared to R$ 13.0 billion in the same period a year earlier.
- Cash generation as measured by EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax and depreciation) amounted to R$ 8.0 billion, 35.7% higher than in 3Q06. In 9M07, EBITDA totalled R$ 27.2 billion, up 83.7% compared to the figure of R$ 14.8 billion reported in 9M06.
- Net earnings amounted to R$ 4.7 billion, representing an earnings per share of R$ 0.96, an increase of 17.3% on the net earnings in 3Q06, of R$ 4.0 billion. In 9M07 net earnings totalled R$ 15.6 billion, up 55.0% on the figure in 9M06, of R$ 10.1 billion.

The financial and operational information contained in this press release, except where otherwise indicated, was consolidated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Brazil (Brazilian GAAP). Under the criteria of Brazilian GAAP, companies are consolidated in which CVRD has effective control or shared control defined under a shareholders' agreement. In the case of companies in which CVRD has effective control, consolidation is carried out based on 100% and the difference between this amount and the percentage of CVRD's equity stake in the capital of the subsidiary is discounted at the minority shareholders' line. The main subsidiaries of CVRD are: CVRD Inco, MBR, Cadam, PPSA, Alunorte, Albras, Valesul, RDM, RDME, RDMN, Urucum Mineração, FCA, CVRD Australia, CVRD International and CVRD Overseas. In the case of companies where control is share, consolidation is in proportion to CVRD's equity stake in each company. The main companies in which CVRD has shared control, as at March 31, 2007, were MRN, MRS, Kobrasco, Nibrasco, Hispanobras, Itabrasco, Samarco and CSI.

- Total debt of US$ 18.3 billion as of September 30, 2007, compared with US$ 19.1 billion at the end of 2Q07, falling for the second consecutive quarter.
- Dividend distribution of US$ 1.875 billion for 2007, an increase of 44.2% relatively to 2006.
- Investment reached US$ 1.6 billion, of which US$ 1.1 billion for organic growth – projects and R&D - and US$ 521 million for sustaining existing operations. In the year up to September, US$ 4.4 billion has already been invested.
- In the first nine months of the year the Company invested US$ 244.7 million in environmental protection and US$ 104.1 million in social projects, sending a clear message of its commitment to corporate social responsibility.

It should be pointed out that the figures for 3Q06 and 9M06 do not include CVRD Inco, while the figures for 3Q07 and 9M07 are completely consolidated.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INDICATORS

R$ million

	3Q06 (A)	2Q07 (B)	3Q07 (C)	% (C/A)	% (C/B)
Gross operating revenues	11,642	18,197	16,037	37.8	-11.9
Exports (US$ million)	2,412	3,920	2,855	18.4	-27.2
Net exports (US$ million)	2,183	3,754	2,661	21.9	-29.1
EBIT	5,249	9,194	6,985	33.1	-24.0
EBIT margin (%)	46.8	51.6	44.7	-	-
EBITDA	5,894	10,255	7,997	35.7	-22.0
Net earnings	3,973	5,842	4,659	17.3	-20.3
Net earnings per share[1] (R$)	0.82	1.21	0.96	-	-
Annualized ROE (%)	32.6	34.4	32.8	-	-
Capex [2] (US$ million)	1,060.0	1,439.0	1,624.0	53.2	12.9

[1] Adjusted by the stock split approved by the Board of Directors in august 2007
[2] Does not include spending with acquisitions

BUSINESS OUTLOOK: CONFIDENCE IN LONG-TERM FUNDAMENTALS

Global growth remained above 5% in the first half of the year. China, India and Russia were the main drivers of global GDP performance, growing by 11.5%, 9% and 8%, respectively. Over the last five years, the global economy has enjoyed the highest GDP growth since the early 1970s, despite a significant slowing of the US economy since mid-2006. In per capita terms, average world growth over the past three years was 3.6%, even higher than the 3.3% average annual increase during the 1960s, which was the fastest growing decade in the post-World War II period.

The current economic expansion displays three key characteristics.

First, the dispersion between growth rates among countries declined. Economic growth does not now rely only on a few dynamic countries. It is shared across nations to an unprecedented degree, which suggests lower risks of a sudden stoppage of the expansion.

Second, emerging market economies now account for a higher share of growth. Currently, the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China) are responsible for 26.6%

of the PPP-adjusted world GDP, while all the emerging market countries together represent 48%.

Emerging market economies contributed 73% to the global GDP growth of the last three years, in contrast with 50% in the 1990s. This growth pattern has had a very important implication for the demand for minerals and metals as these countries are undergoing structural changes in their economies led by urbanization and industrialization, which are intensive in the consumption of such goods.

Third, the volatility of growth has fallen. Over the last few years, expansions have been longer while recessions shorter and milder than in the past. The moderation of the global business cycles seems to be driven by some structural changes in macroeconomic policies - higher quality monetary policy and more stable fiscal policy – as well as greater financial development. The persistence of this phenomenon will mean less volatility in mining companies' cash flows, implying a reassessment of risk perceptions and market multiples by investors.

Therefore, global economic growth has been strong, stable and more resilient to withstand disturbances in developed countries, as there are more sources of prosperity. Of course, this does not mean the end of business cycles. The world economy continues to be risky and cyclical, but less prone to deep and protracted recessions.

Rising delinquencies in US subprime mortgages has led to a repricing of credit risk, which has sparked increased volatility, and loss of liquidity in financial markets. The turbulence in financial markets remains a major source of risk for the continuation of the current global expansion. The world economy has to adjust to a more disciplined supply of credit and credit tightness can exert a moderating influence on consumption and investment, slowing global growth.

A drying up of demand for securitized assets could drive the reintermediation of credit into the banking system, limiting capacity for credit increase. At the same time, a continued stress in the interbank market could add to pressure on bank liquidity and profitability causing tighter credit conditions even for high-grade borrowers.

On the other hand, the main central banks of the world responded promptly to market disturbances injecting substantial amounts of liquidity into the interbank markets, facilitated access to discount windows and led by the US Federal Reserve are promoting a reversal in the monetary tightening cycle. Developed economies have several sources of resilience derived from the strong balance sheets and capital reserves of banks before recent developments in financial markets, the high profitability and low leverage of nonfinancial companies and a healthy labor market. We view the risks to emerging market countries to be modest as the turbulence is related to setbacks in innovative credit instruments less prevalent in their financial markets and, with the exception of European emerging market economies, their vulnerability to external shocks has been sharply reduced.

We remain confident in the continuing solid growth of the global economy, although at a more moderate pace than in the last three years. Robust growth will be sustained by sound fundamentals – low and relatively stable inflation rates, low real interest rates, high productivity growth and trade and financial globalization – and the strong momentum of emerging market economies.

The drop in residential investment has taken 100 basis points off the US GDP increase over the last 12 months and we expect the housing correction to continue to take a toll on its economic performance over the remainder of 2007 and 2008 with the main negative spillovers in the Canadian and Mexican economies. The European Union economies, which were enjoying their best performance for a decade, were impacted by the contagion from the turmoil in the US subprime mortgage sector. We expect growth to slow due to tighter credit conditions and the strength of the euro.

Climate change is likely to affect the global economy in the long-term by creating negative shocks to growth and by causing changes in the relative prices of carbon intensive products.

From the economic point of view, climate change represents a global negative externality, as greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters do not bear entirely the cost imposed on the world economy. This aspect makes the actions to neutralize it more complex, requiring joint efforts by private sector institutions and governments and international coordination.

Alongside its world-class environmental protection policies and practices, CVRD is taking several important initiatives to counteract climate change, creating a new program - "Vale Florestar" - as well as implementing the concept of "green railroad". "Vale Florestar" is dedicated to the recovery of 742,000 acres (equivalent to 3,000 sq. kilometers) of an area in the Amazon region, in Brazil, where cattle raising and wood extraction activities have caused the destruction of the forest. This will mean the planting of 165 million trees and the recovery of native species. Under the concept of "green railroad", CVRD railroads have started to be fueled by biodiesel and steel sleepers are replacing wooden sleepers. About one million steel sleepers will be installed in our railroads under this initiative.

We believe that efforts to minimize GHG emissions and to raise energy efficiency have the potential to instigate a new technological revolution with broad repercussions in a similar way to the information technology revolution, with dramatic positive impacts on global economic growth.

In the short-term, conditions in the global steel market remain buoyant, with prices at a high level relative to the past and production growing at 7.3% in the first nine months of 2007. According to the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) forecast apparent steel consumption will rise by 6.8% in 2008, mostly driven by the BRICs, and will be higher than current and expected global industrial production growth.

In China, the main driver of the booming demand for iron ore and coking coal, the domestic demand for steel is accelerating following the de-stocking of the first months of this year, which will cause Chinese steelmakers to recede from global export markets. In the case of coking coal, China, after providing about 20% of the seaborne volume as recently as 2003, became a net importer this year and is expected to remain in this position over the coming years.

As a consequence of strong growth in global steel demand, significant tightness has been observed in the markets for the main steel raw materials. Iron ore prices in the Chinese spot market surged to levels close to US$ 180 per metric ton, rising more than 100% compared to prices prevailing one year ago. Australian hard coking coal has been traded recently in the spot market at prices almost 70% higher than contract levels, and manganese ore prices have tripled compared to early this year.

After reaching an all-time high on May 16, at US$ 54,200 per metric ton, nickel prices plunged reaching levels close to US$ 25,000 by mid-August. Since then, nickel prices bounced back above US$ 30,000 and in October are hovering around US$ 32,000, which is higher than the average price for 3Q06 and almost equal to the level prevailing in 4Q06.

There are signals that the inventory cycle in the stainless steel industry is near to an end, but world production in 4Q07 is still anticipated to be lower than in the first two quarters of this year. The demand by non-stainless steel applications for nickel remains strong arising from several sources, such as aerospace, oil and gas, defense and general engineering. In plating, where previously substitution took place, demand for nickel has been increasing significantly in China over the last few weeks.

Despite short-term volatility determined by cyclical factors, the underlying demand for stainless steel is strong, sustaining a steady and rapid growth in the demand for nickel in the upcoming years. As mentioned before, we are confident in the robustness of the long-term growth prospects for emerging market economies and as a consequence in the potential for appreciation of Asian currencies, mainly the Chinese renminbi, which will make nickel prices more attractive to consumers in the region.

Up to now, CVRD has delivered strong, steady growth, characterized by a rapid increase in its cash flows and small downward volatility, which have resulted in a dramatic increase of its market capitalization. The Company will continue to pursue this goal through an acceleration of investments, planning to spend US$ 59 billion over the next five years. This will be entirely focused on organic growth, with a massive investment in the development of world-class assets - iron ore, pellets, coal, nickel, copper, bauxite and alumina – and the strengthening of the logistics and power generation infrastructure to support the significant expansion of our activities.

More than 30 greenfield and brownfield projects will be developed, among them the Carajás Southern Range, the largest mining project in the world, with an estimated capex of US$ 10 billion. By 2012, iron ore production capacity is planned to increase to 450 million metric tons per year from the current 300 million. Finished nickel production is expected to double in 2012 reaching about 500,000 metric tons and significant rises are scheduled to take place in the production of pellets, bauxite, alumina, copper and coal. The investment program is global in scope, with projects being developed in Brazil, Chile, Peru, Canada, Mozambique, Oman, Indonesia, Australia and New Caledonia and mineral exploration in the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia.

GROSS REVENUE

CVRD's gross operating revenue in 3Q07 amounted to R$ 16.037 billion, up 37.8% compared to the figure in 3Q06 of R$ 11.642 billion. In the first nine months of the year, gross revenue came to R$ 50.863 billion, an increase of 69.2% on the gross revenue in 9M06, of R$ 30.054 billion.

The consolidation of CVRD Inco contributed with R$ 4.882 billion to the increase in the Company's operating revenue in 3Q07 compared to 3Q06. Aside from this, price rises were responsible for an increase of R$ 577 million and variation in volume responsible for R$ 184 million, while the depreciation of the US Dollar against the Brazilian Real in the period had a negative impact of R$ 1.248 billion.

Shipments of ferrous minerals in 3Q07 represented 48.8% of gross revenue, while non-ferrous minerals represented 33.7%. Products in the aluminum chain – bauxite, alumina and primary aluminum – accounted for 8.5% and logistics services, 5.6%.

The breakdown of revenue in 3Q07 by geographical region was as follows: Asia 38.4%, Americas 34.5%, Europe 23.5% and other countries 3.6%. China was responsible for 18.0% of revenues, Brazil for 15.2%, Japan for 11.7%, USA 10.4%, Germany 6.3% and Canada 5.4%.

GROSS REVENUES – BY PRODUCT						
						R$ million
	3Q06	%	2Q07	%	3Q07	%
Ferrous minerals	**7,928**	**68.1**	**7,443**	**40.9**	**7,828**	**48.8**
Iron ore	6,024	51.7	5,498	30.2	5,908	36.8
Pellet plant operation services	18	0.2	16	0.1	20	0.1
Pellets	1,567	13.5	1,624	8.9	1,556	9.7
Manganese ore	38	0.3	41	0.2	27	0.2
Ferro-alloys	281	2.4	264	1.4	316	2.0
Non ferrous minerals	**843**	**7.2**	**7,802**	**42.9**	**5,404**	**33.7**
Nickel	-	0.0	6,340	34.8	3,772	23.5
Copper	609	5.2	999	5.5	1,115	6.9
Kaolin	115	1.0	110	0.6	111	0.7
Potash	119	1.0	78	0.4	93	0.6
PGMs	-	0.0	172	0.9	199	1.2
Precious metals	-	0.0	39	0.2	46	0.3
Cobalt	**-**	0.0	**64**	0.4	**68**	0.4
Aluminum products	**1,440**	**12.4**	**1,492**	**8.2**	**1,358**	**8.5**
Aluminum	789	6.8	880	4.8	735	4.6
Alumina	588	5.1	529	2.9	543	3.4
Bauxite	63	0.5	83	0.5	79	0.5
Coal	-	**0.0**	81	**0.4**	132	**0.8**
Logistics services	**956**	**8.2**	**952**	**5.2**	**894**	**5.6**
Railroads	716	6.2	788	4.3	760	4.7
Ports	146	1.3	120	0.7	110	0.7
Shipping	94	0.8	43	0.2	24	0.1
Others	**475**	**4.1**	**426**	**2.3**	**423**	**2.6**
Total	**11,642**	**100.0**	**18,197**	**100.0**	**16,037**	**100.0**

GROSS REVENUES – BY DESTINATION						
						R$ million
	3Q06	%	2Q07	%	3Q07	%
Americas	**4,036**	**34.7**	**6,005**	**33.0**	**5,531**	**34.5**
Brazil	2,434	20.9	2,525	13.9	2,445	15.2
USA	776	6.7	2,008	11.0	1,672	10.4
Canada	213	1.8	846	4.7	868	5.4
Others	613	5.3	626	3.4	546	3.4
Asia	**4,087**	**35.1**	**7,928**	**43.6**	**6,160**	**38.4**
China	2,166	18.6	3,242	17.8	2,894	18.0
Japan	1,113	9.6	2,223	12.2	1,883	11.7
South Korea	348	3.0	850	4.7	375	2.3
Taiwan	159	1.4	1,291	7.1	535	3.3
Others	301	2.6	321	1.8	473	2.9
Europe	**3,025**	**26.0**	**3,768**	**20.7**	**3,777**	**23.5**
Germany	779	6.7	923	5.1	1,006	6.3
Belgium	319	2.7	338	1.9	348	2.2
France	402	3.5	443	2.4	289	1.8
United Kingdon	238	2.0	591	3.3	542	3.4
Italy	295	2.5	278	1.5	299	1.9
Others	992	8.5	1,194	6.6	1,293	8.1
Rest of the World	**494**	**4.2**	**497**	**2.7**	**570**	**3.6**
Total	**11,642**	**100.0**	**18,197**	**100.0**	**16,037**	**100.0**

COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES

In the third quarter of this year, the Company's cost of goods sold (COGS) amounted to R$ 7.267 billion, down 1.9% on the figure in 2Q07, of R$ 7.409 billion. In 3Q06, COGS reached R$ 4.936 billion.

A significant proportion of the cost increases compared to 3Q06, R$ 2.393 billion, is explained by the consolidation of CVRD Inco. Disregarding the effects of the consolidation of this subsidiary, COGS would have reached R$ 4.874 billion in 3Q07, down 1.3% on 3Q06.

Expenses on material, the main COGS item in the quarter (16.5% of COGS), accounted for R$ 1.202 billion of total COGS in the quarter, R$ 264 million of this referring to CVRD Inco. Disregarding this tranche, expenditure on material would have been down 2.7% on 3Q06. This item mainly consists of equipment components and spare parts for maintenance, inputs, tyres and conveyor belts.

The cost of purchasing products, the second largest COGS item in the quarter, which is directly influenced by the cycle of economic expansion, totalled R$ 1.175 billion, 16.2% of total COGS. Purchases made by CVRD Inco totalled R$ 653 million in the quarter, compared to R$ 896 million in the previous quarter. Expenditure on the purchase of nickel was down due to the lower volume of nickel acquired from third parties, and the lower average price compared to the previous quarter.

Excluding the tranche referring to CVRD Inco, the total cost of product purchases would have amounted to R$ 522 million, in line with that in 3Q06, of R$520 million.

Expenses on sub-contracted services, the third largest COGS item (16.1%), reached R$ 1.167 billion. Disregarding the amount referring to CVRD Inco, of R$ 316 million, this item was 20.8% less than in 3Q06.

The principal items that make up the expenses under this heading are: maintenance services for equipment and installation, railfreight contracts - specially for the transport of iron ore produced in the Southern System, and the removal of tailings and ore, an activity for which CVRD is reducing the amount of outsourcing, being down R$ 146 million in 3Q07, compared to 3Q06.

In the third quarter of the year, expenditure on electric power, fuel and gas totalled R$ 1.220 billion. Excluding the expenditure incurred by CVRD Inco, expenditure under this heading would have amounted to R$ 1.001 billion, down R$ 32 million on 3Q06.

Expenses on personnel reached R$ 913 million, with CVRD Inco being responsible for R$ 449 million of this figure. In 3Q06 personnel expenditure amounted to R$ 499 million. Excluding the personnel expenditure at CVRD Inco, personnel expenses totalled R$ 464 million in 3Q07, down R$ 35 million compared to 3Q06.

In 3Q07, fines paid as a consequence of delays in ship loading at CVRD's marine terminals, known as *demurrage*, amounted to R$ 64 million, higher than the R$ 38 million reported in 3Q06, but lower than the R$ 91 million reported in 2Q07.

As a consequence of the expansion in CVRD’s asset base, which increased from R$ 45.0 billion at the end of 3Q06 to R$ 101.8 billion at the end of 3Q07, there was an increase of R$ 438 million in depreciation and exhaustion expenses, compared to 3Q06. With the incorporation of CVRD Inco, part of the acquisition premium was allocated to the assets of this subsidiary, which increased the size of CVRD's asset base, and therefore the amount of depreciation.

Sales, general and administrative expenses totalled R$ 581 million, up R$ 179 million compared to 3Q06.

Expenses on research and development (R&D), of R$ 391 million, was 35.3% higher than the figure in 3Q06 of R$ 289 million. The increased expenditure under this heading over the last few years is as a result of the Company's strategy of focusing on organic growth, which necessarily implies additional investment in mineral prospecting and feasibility studies for the development of mineral deposits in various countries.

Other operational expenses totalled R$ 396 million in 3Q07, an increase of R$ 48 million compared to 3Q06.

COGS BREAKDOWN

R$ million

	3Q06	%	2Q07	%	3Q07	%
Personnel	499	10.1	903	12.2	913	12.6
Material	964	19.5	1,213	16.4	1,202	16.5
Fuel oil and gases	609	12.3	784	10.6	799	11.0
Outsourced services	1,075	21.8	1,154	15.6	1,167	16.1
Electric energy	424	8.6	481	6.5	421	5.8
Acquisition of products	520	10.5	1,351	18.2	1,175	16.2
Depreciation and exhaustion	446	9.0	942	12.7	884	12.2
Goodwill amortization	94	1.9	-	0.0	-	0.0
Others	305	6.2	582	7.9	707	9.7
Total	**4,936**	**100.0**	**7,409**	**100.0**	**7,267**	**100.0**

RECORD OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

In 3Q07, operating profit as measured by EBIT, amounted to R$ 6.985 billion, up 33.1% on the figure in 3Q06, of R$ 5.249 billion. Of this result, CVRD Inco was responsible for R$ 2.283 billion.

EBIT increased by R$ 1.736 billion compared to 3Q06, being positively influenced by the addition of R$ 4.396 billion in net revenue, and negatively influenced by the R$ 2.330 billion increase in COGS, R$ 179 million increase in sales and administrative expenses, and R$ 102 million in expenses on R&D.

EBIT margin amounted to 44.7%, 210 basis points lower than the EBIT margin of 46.8% reported in 3Q06. However, excluding the effect of the retrospective iron ore price increase in 3Q06 of R$ 466 million, EBIT margin in this quarter would drop to 44.5%. Consequently EBIT margin in 3Q07 would be the highest for a third quarter.

The drop seen in the average sales price of refined nickel in 3Q07 was responsible for the reduction in EBIT margin in the non-ferrous minerals businesses, from 60.2% in 2Q07 to 43.6% in 3Q07. This factor had a prominent influence in squeezing the Company's EBIT margin in 3Q07, compared to that reported in 2Q07, of 51.6%.

In 9M07, EBIT totalled R$ 24.259 million, up 86.5% on 9M06's figures of R$ 13.008 million. Of this total, CVRD Inco was responsible for R$ 10.399 billion.

NET EARNINGS

In 3Q07 CVRDs net earnings reached R$ 4.659 billion, equivalent to net earnings per share of R$ 0.96, up 17.3% on the result in 3Q06, of R$ 3.973 billion.

In 9M07, the Company's net earnings amounted to R$ 15.596 billion, up 55.0% compared to earnings in 9M06, of R$ 10.063 billion. CVRD Inco's contribution to net earnings totalled R$ 2.352 billion in 9M07, reflecting the negative impact of the drop in the average nickel price in the 3Q07 and the exchange rate variation on the various countries in which CVRD Inco maintains operations, in relation to the Canadian Dollar and the Brazilian Real. In all the locations where CVRD Inco has operations, amounts in local currency are converted into Canadian Dollars and subsequently into Brazilian Reais.

The Company's net financial result in 3Q07 was a positive R$ 138 million, compared to the negative figure in 3Q06, of R$ 249 million.

Financial revenues dropped to R$ 64 million in 3Q07, compared to R$ 138 million in 3Q06. On the other hand, financial expenses amounted to R$ 398 million, in line with the financial expenses reported in 3Q06, of R$ 400 million.

The behaviour in monetary variation also benefited the financial result, contributing with R$ 472 million in 3Q07, compared to R$ 13 million in 3Q06, reflecting the appreciation of the Brazilian Real against the Canadian Dollar, and the increase in the Company's total debt.

CVRD's non-operational result in 3Q07 amounted to R$ 197 million, an increase of R$ 163 million compared to the non-operational result in 3Q06, of R$ 34 million.

In July 2007, CVRD Inco sold its minority stake in Lion Ore Mining International Ltd., equivalent to 1.8% of the total ordinary shares, resulting in a gain of R$ 153 million in the non-operational result for 3Q07. In this quarter CVRD also sold 5.1% of the ordinary shares of Log-In Logística, related to the green-shoe option built into the IPO in June.

In 3Q07, results from equity stakes had a negative effect on our Company of R$ 644 million, a difference of R$ 630 million compared to 3Q06. This higher figure reflected the increase in the amortization of the premium paid on the acquisition of Inco (R$ 203 million) and Caemi (R$ 130 million) and the negative impact in 3Q07 (R$ 326 million) of the depreciation of the US Dollar against the Brazilian Real on the acquisition of premium of Inco.

CASH GENERATION

In the third quarter of 2007, cash generation as measured by EBITDA, amounted to R$ 7.997 billion, up 35.7% compared to 3Q06. The contribution to cash generation by our subsidiary CVRD Inco reached R$ 2.690 billion.

In 9M07, EBITDA totalled R$ 27.189 billion, up 83.7% on the figure in 9M06, of R$ 14.801 billion. Of this, CVRD Inco was responsible for R$ 11.492 billion.

The main factors which explain the increase of R$ 2.103 billion in EBITDA in 3Q07, compared to 3Q06, are the increase of R$ 1.736 billion in EBIT and R$ 395 million in depreciation and the negative impact of R$ 27 million in less dividends received from non-consolidated companies.

The breakdown of cash generation by business area in 3Q07 was as follows: ferrous minerals 54.4%, non-ferrous minerals 35.3%, products in the aluminum chain 6.7%, logistics 5.2%, steel 0.3% - discounting expenditure on R&D, which represented 1.9% of EBITDA.

EBITDA			
			R$ million
	3Q06	2Q07	3Q07
Net operating revenues	11,225	17,809	15,621
COGS	(4,937)	(7,409)	(7,267)
SG&A	(402)	(567)	(581)
Research and development	(289)	(306)	(391)
Other operational expenses	(348)	(332)	(396)
EBIT	**5,249**	**9,194**	**6,985**
Depreciation, amortization & exhaustion	**604**	**1,015**	**999**
Dividends received	**41**	**45**	**13**
EBITDA	**5,894**	**10,255**	**7,997**

DEBT DE-LEVERAGING

CVRD's total debt on September 30, 2007 was US$ 18.268 billion, a reduction of US$ 807 million relative to the position on June 30 2007, of US$ 19,075 billion. The pre-payment of trade finance lines to the value of US$ 750 million and the buy-back of bonds (CVRD 2016, 2034 and 2036) in the amount of US$ 102 million help to explain the reduction of our total debt for the second quarter running.

Total net debt at the end of the third quarter of 2007 was US$ 15.760 billion, as compared with US$ 17.301 billion at the end of 2Q07.

The total debt/EBITDA (d) ratio went from 2.00x[4] on December 31 2006 to 1.30x[5] on June 30 2007 and 1.23x on September 30 2007, showing a rapid de-leveraging after the significant increase in debt to finance the acquisition of Inco in 4Q06. The ratio between total debt and enterprise value (f) went from 15.9% on June 30 2007 to 10.5% on September 30, 2007.

Average debt maturity on September 30, 2007 was 10.1 years. Total debt is made up of 58% of obligations at floating interest rates and another 42% at fixed rates. On the same date 97% of the total debt was denominated in US dollars, with the remaining 3% in other currencies.

The average cost of the debt (before income tax) was 6.65% in September 2007, a reduction of 50 basis points in relation to 3Q06.

In spite of a lower average cost, the increase in the value of the debt raised interest payments so that the interest coverage indicator expressed through adjusted LTM EBITDA/LTM interest paid (e) fell from 21.63x in 3Q06 to 12.17x in 3Q07. Despite the reduction, interest coverage is still at a fairly comfortably high level.

[4] Considering, in 4Q06, pro forma adjusted LTM EBITDA of US$ 11.306 billion.
[5] Considering, in 2Q07, pro forma adjusted LTM EBITDA of US$ 14.597 billion.

DEBT INDICATORS			
			US$ million
	3Q06	2Q07	3Q07
Total debt	5,870	19,075	18,268
Net debt	2,979	17,301	15,760
Total debt / adjusted LTM EBITDA (x)	0.71	1.31	1.23
Adjusted LTM EBITDA / LTM interest expenses (x)	21.63	13.00	12.17
Total debt / EV (%)	11.06	15.86	10.61

Enterprise Value = market capitalization + net debt

PERFORMANCE OF THE BUSINESS DIVISIONS

Ferrous Minerals

Reflecting the strong global demand growth in this quarter, total shipments of iron ore and pellets amounted to 76.958 million tons, the highest volume sold in the Company's history, exceeding the previous record set in 3Q06 of 72.730 million tons by 5.8%.

The Company's sales of iron ore amounted to 66.418 million tons, up 5.2% compared to the same quarter a year earlier. In 3Q07, CVRD purchased 1.955 million tons of iron ore from other mining companies to supplement its production and meet its clients' requirements. Sales of pellets were up 9.7% compared to 3Q06, rising to 10.540 million tons in 3Q07.

In 3Q07 CVRD shipped 25.330 million tons of iron ore and pellets to China, an increase of 23.9% compared to 3Q06. Shipments to China represented 32.9% of the Company's total iron ore and pellets sales.

Sales to Brazil in this quarter reached 11.715 million tons, representing 15.2% of the total. Sales to Japan amounted to 8.208 million tons, 10.7% of the total, while sales to Germany reached 6.426 million tons, 8.4% of the total.

Shipments of manganese ore amounted to 150,000 tons, compared to 224,000 tons in 3Q06, reflecting the shutdown of production at the Azul mine, where operations were halted due to the lower availability of transport on the Carajás Railroad (EFC), as a consequence of the strong demand for iron ore.

Sales of ferro-alloys amounted to 127,000 tons, down 3.1% compared to the volume shipped in the same quarter a year earlier, of 131,000 tons.

Despite the significant increase seen in the volume of iron ore shipped in 3Q07, revenue from the ferrous segment - iron ore, pellets, manganese and ferro-alloys - of R$ 7.827 billion, experienced a slight drop of 1.3% compared to the same quarter a year earlier, when there was a retrospective iron ore price increase accounted.

Gross revenue from the shipments of iron ore amounted to R$ 5.908 billion, slightly lower than the figure reported in 3Q06, of R$ 6.024 billion. Pellet shipments accounted for R$ 1.556 billion, in line with the figure reported in the same period a year earlier, of R$ 1.567 billion.

Revenue from the sales of ferro-alloys contributed with R$ 316 million, pellet plant services at Tubarão, R$ 20 million, and sales of manganese, R$ 27 million.

EBIT margin in the ferrous minerals segment in 3Q07 reached 53.7%, compared to 52.5% in 3Q06, while EBITDA totalled R$ 4.353 billion, representing 54.4% of CVRDs total cash generation in the quarter.

Non-ferrous Minerals

Revenue from the sales of non-ferrous minerals – nickel, copper, kaolin, potash, precious metals, metals in the platinum group (PGMs) and cobalt – totalled R$ 5.404 billion in the quarter, representing 33.7% of the total.

CVRDs nickel sales in 3Q07 amounted to 61,000 tons, generating gross revenue of R$ 3.772 billion, 40.5% less than in the previous quarter, reflecting the drop in the nickel price.

The nickel unit cash cost for the quarter, before by-product credits, was US$ 4.50 per pound, 22% more than the US$ 3.69 per pound in 3Q06. After by-product credits, cash cost amounted to US$ 2.97, as against US$ 2.12 per pound in the same quarter last year.

Among the main reasons for the variation in cash cost between 3Q06 and 3Q07, we would highlight: (i) higher purchase costs and volume of intermediary nickel processed in our refineries; (ii) increased consumption of fuel oil at higher prices in our operations in Indonesia; (iii) higher costs of maintenance and repair services and (iv) appreciation of 7.1% the Canadian dollar against the US dollar. It is important to highlight that the cash cost does not embody the cost of purchase of feed processed by third parties under tolling arrangements and finished nickel. There was a US$ 186 million reduction in the cost of purchase between 3Q06 and 3Q07.

CVRD sold 76,000 tons of copper in 3Q07, generating gross revenue of R$ 1.115 billion, 11.5% higher than that in the previous quarter. Of this total, R$ 756 million referred to CVRD Inco.

Metals in the platinum group (PGMs) and precious metals (gold and silver), extracted as by-products of our nickel operations in Canada, contributed R$ 245 million to the Company's total revenue, compared to R$ 211 million in the previous quarter.

Kaolin contributed sales of R$ 111 million in the non-ferrous segment, potash R$ 93 million, and cobalt, R$ 68 million.

EBIT margin of the nonferrous businesses in 3Q07 amounted to 43.6%, while EBITDA amounted to R$ 2.822 billion. The consolidation of CVRD Inco contributed cash generation of R$ 2.690 billion in the non-ferrous segment.

Aluminum

Revenue from the sale of products in the aluminum chain – bauxite, alumina and aluminum – in 3Q07 amounted to R$ 1.358 billion, compared to R$ 1.440 billion in 3Q06.

Bauxite sales in 3Q07 amounted to 1.207 million tons, up 15.1% on 3Q06, while sales of alumina amounted to 828,000 tons, an increase of 8.1% compared 2Q07, and in line with sales in 3Q06, of 829,000 tons.

Sales of primary aluminum amounted to 138,000 tons, a slight drop on the amount sold in 3Q06, of 141,000 tons.

EBIT margin of products in the aluminum chain amounted to 36.5%, compared to 37.9% in 3Q06, while EBITDA totalled R$ 537 million in 3Q07, compared to R$ 596 million in 3Q06.

Coal

Revenues from the sale of coal amounted to R$ 131.5 million, of which R$ 104.9 million referred to the sale of metallurgic coal (semi-hard, semi-soft and PCI) and R$ 26.6 million from the sale of thermal coal.

In this quarter, the Company sold 892,000 tons of metallurgic coal and 279,000 tons of thermal coal, totalling 1,171,000 tons. In 2Q07, 698,000 tons of coal were sold in the months of May and June.

Logistics Services

CVRDs railways – Carajás (EFC), Vitória to Minas (EFVM) and Centro-Atlântica (FCA) – transported 8.064 billion net ton kilometres (ntk) of general cargo for clients in 3Q07, up 1.4% on the figure in 3Q06 of 7.951 billion ntk.

The main cargo transported were agricultural products, accounting for 59.3% of the total, which was influenced by the growth in Brazil's agricultural production; steel products accounted for 24.7% of total cargo transported, fuel 8.0%, and others, 7.9%.

CVRD's ports and maritime terminals handled 7.325 million tons of general cargo, compared to 8.197 million tons in 3Q06.

In 3Q07, revenue from logistics services amounted to R$ 894 million, 6.5% lower than the figure in 3Q06, of R$ 956 million.

Of this total, railway transport contributed R$ 760 million, port services, R$ 110 million and the maritime transport services, R$ 24 million.

In 3Q07, EBIT margin reached 25.2%, while EBITDA totalled R$ 418 million, 6.5% lower than in the same period a year earlier.

SALES VOLUME – IRON ORE AND PELLETS						
						thousand tons
	3Q06	%	2Q07	%	3Q07	%
Iron ore	63,119	86.8	62,081	85.9	66,418	86.3
Pellets	9,611	13.2	10,175	14.1	10,540	13.7
Total	**72,730**	**100.0**	**72,256**	**100.0**	**76,958**	**100.0**

VOLUME SOLD BY DESTINATION – IRON ORE AND PELLETS						
						million tons
	3Q06	%	2Q07	%	3Q07	%
Asia	**33.9**	**46.6**	**35.8**	**49.5**	**38.5**	**50.1**
China	20.4	28.1	23.9	33.1	25.3	32.9
Japan	7.8	10.8	6.8	9.4	8.2	10.7
South Korea	2.9	4.0	3.0	4.1	2.1	2.7
Emerging Asia (ex-China)	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.8
Europe	**19.0**	**26.1**	**19.1**	**26.4**	**19.9**	**25.9**
Germany	5.9	8.2	5.9	8.1	6.4	8.4

France	3.5	4.9	3.4	4.7	2.3	2.9
Italy	2.8	3.9	2.1	2.9	2.3	3.0
Others	6.7	9.2	7.8	10.8	8.9	11.5
Brazil	**12.0**	**16.5**	**11.6**	**16.0**	**11.7**	**15.2**
USA	**1.0**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.8**
RoW	**6.8**	**9.4**	**5.0**	**6.9**	**5.4**	**7.0**
Total	**72.7**	**100.0**	**72.3**	**100.0**	**77.0**	**100.0**

SALES VOLUME – ORES AND METALS

thousand tons

	3Q06	2Q07	3Q07
Manganese	224	219	150
Ferro alloys	131	111	127
Copper	36	69	76
Nickel	-	68	61
Cobalt	-	583	645
Precious metals (ounce troy)	-	467	627
PGMs (ounce troy)	-	97	99
Potash	291	162	177
Kaolin	283	325	272
Bauxite	1,049	1,228	1,207
Alumina	829	766	828
Aluminum	141	155	138
Metallurgic coal	-	228	279
Thermal coal	-	470	892

LOGISTICS SERVICES

	3Q06	2Q07	3Q07
Railroads (million ntk)	7,951	8,269	8,064
Ports (thousand tons)	8,197	7,121	7,325

EBITDA BY BUSINESS AREA

R$ million

	3Q06	%	2Q07	%	3Q07	%
Ferrous minerals	4,445	75.4	4,086	39.8	4,353	54.4
Non- ferrous minerals	428	7.3	5,188	50.6	2,822	35.3
Logistics	447	7.6	426	4.2	418	5.2
Aluminum	596	10.1	598	5.8	537	6.7
Steel	111	1.9	70	0.7	21	0.3
Others	(133)	-2.2	(113)	-1.1	(155)	-1.9
Total	**5,894**	**100.0**	**10,255**	**100.0**	**7,997**	**100.0**

INVESTMENTS - BUILDING UP VALUE

Investments in the first nine months of 2007, amounting to US$ 4.423 billion, are lower than budgeted for the year, due to a number of factors, amongst which delays in obtaining environmental permits. However, the 9M07 figure is 100% higher than capital expenditures (excluding acquisitions) for the same period of 2006, US$ 2.2 billion.

In 3Q07, investment expenditures reached US$ 1.624 billion, an increase of 53.2% in relation to 3Q06 (US$ 1.060 billion).

US$ 1.103 billion went to organic growth – US$ 978 million in projects and US$ 125 million for R&D – and US$ 521 million for maintaining existing operations.

TOTAL INVESTMENT REALIZED

US$ million

By category	3Q07		9M07	
Organic growth	1,103	67.9%	3,091	69.9%
Projects	978	60.2%	2,758	62.4%
R&D	125	7.7%	333	7.5%
Stay-in-business	521	32.1%	1,332	30.1%
Total	**1,624**	**100.0%**	**4,423**	**100.0%**

CVRD invested US$ 125 million in R&D in 3Q07, as compared to US$ 121 million in 3Q06 and US$ 122 million in 2Q07. Costs with R&D during the quarter include US$ 79 million for the mineral exploration program, with disbursements concentrated in nickel (35.1%), ferrous minerals (25.7%), copper (18.8%), bauxite (8.9%) and coal (7.4%).

We also invested US$ 16.7 million in the acquisition of mineral rights and US$ 10.2 million in the construction of UHC, an industrial-scale plant for testing the processing of more complex copper ores. UHC is scheduled to begin operations in 1Q08.

Project investments required US$ 2.758 billion in 9M07. Goro (US$ 778 million), Itabiritos (US$ 376 million), Alunorte 6&7 (US$ 335 million) and Onça Puma (US$ 269 million) were the projects, which absorbed the largest volume of financial resources.

INVESTMENT BY BUSINESS AREA

US$ million

	3Q07		9M07	
Ferrous minerals	418	25.7%	1,135	25.7%
Non-ferrous minerals	715	44.0%	1,827	41.3%
Logistics	168	10.4%	580	13.1%
Aluminum	227	13.9%	588	13.3%
Coal	2	0.1%	49	1.1%
Power generation	12	0.8%	39	0.9%
Steel	28	1.7%	70	1.6%
Others	54	3.3%	135	3.0%
Total	**1,624**	**100.0%**	**4,423**	**100.0%**

Investments in operations and projects in Brazil, home to 54% of our assets, amounted to US$ 3.023 billion, accounting for 68.3% of the total 9M07 investments. We invested US$ 778 million in New Caledonia and US$ 387 million in Canada. Indonesia, China, Australia, Mozambique, Peru, Chile and the United Kingdom received investments amounting to US$ 197 million.

Description of main projects under execution

Area	Project	Budgeted 2007 US$ million	Status
Ferrous minerals	Expansion of iron ore production capacity at Carajás 130 Mtpy – Northern system	66	This project will add 30 million metric tons a year of production capacity to CVRD, with the building of a new plant, consisting of primary crushing, processing and classification units and significant investments in logistics (car dumpers, stockyards and terminals). Completion scheduled for 2H09.
	Fazendão iron ore mine – Southeastern system	111	Project for the production of 15.8 million metric tons of ROM (unprocessed ore) iron ore per year. This project will make it possible for Samarco's third pelletizing plant to begin operations. Work began in 2H06 and will be completed in 1Q08, with the start-up of operations.
	Pelletizing Itabiritos	417	Construction of a pelletizing plant in Minas Gerais, with a nominal production capacity of 7 million metric tons a year. Operational start-up is scheduled for the second quarter of 2008.
Non-ferrous minerals	Copper - Salobo I	78	The project will have a production capacity of 100,000 metric tons of copper in concentrate form. Conclusion of work scheduled for 2Q10.
	Nickel - Vermelho	97	Annual production capacity is estimated at 46,000 metric tons of nickel in ferronickel form and 2,800 metric tons of cobalt. Conclusion of work scheduled for 1Q12.
	Nickel - Onça Puma	658	The project will have a nickel production capacity of 58,000 metric tons p.a. in ferronickel form. Work should be finished by the end of 2008 with production beginning in January 2009.
	Nickel - Goro	938	This project in New Caledonia, in the South Pacific, has an estimated production capacity of 60,000 metric tons per year of finished nickel and 4,600 metric tons of cobalt. Work is due to be completed at the end of 2008.
Aluminum	Alumina - Alunorte stages 6 and 7	520	The project for the construction of modules 6 and 7 will increase refinery production capacity to 6.26 million metric tons of alumina per year. Completion is scheduled for 3Q08.
	Bauxite - Paragominas II	115	The second phase of Paragominas will add 4.5 million metric tons of bauxite to the capacity of 5.4 million metric tons a year obtained from Paragominas I. Completion is scheduled for 2Q08.

CONFERENCE CALL/*WEBCAST*

On Friday, October 26, a teleconference and webcast will be held at 12:00 p.m., Rio de Janeiro time, 10:00 a.m. US Eastern Standard Time and 03:00 p.m., UK time. Information on how to participate in these events is available on CVRD's website www.cvrd.com.br, investor relations. A recording of the teleconference/webcast will be available from CVRD's website for 90 days as from October 26th .

SELECTED FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF THE MAIN NON-CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

Selected financial indicators for the main non-consolidated companies are available in CVRD's quarterly accounting statements on the Company's website, www.cvrd.com.br, investor relations.

BR GAAP

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
			R$ million
	3Q06	2Q07	3Q07
Gross operating revenues	**11,642**	**18,197**	**16,037**
Taxes	(417)	(388)	(417)
Net operating revenues	**11,225**	**17,809**	**15,621**
Cost of goods sold	(4,937)	(7,409)	(7,267)
Gross profit	**6,288**	**10,399**	**8,353**
Gross margin (%)	56.0%	58.4%	53.5%
Operational expenses	**(1,039)**	**(1,205)**	**(1,368)**
Sales	(26)	(102)	(102)
Administrative	(376)	(465)	(479)
Research and development	(289)	(306)	(391)
Other operational expenses	(348)	(332)	(396)
Operating profit before result from shareholdings	**5,249**	**9,194**	**6,985**
Result from shareholdings	**(14)**	**(935)**	**(644)**
Equity income	119	19	44
Goodwill amortization	(131)	(365)	(345)
Others	(2)	(589)	(343)
Financial result	**(249)**	**(46)**	**138**
Financial expenses	(400)	(1,020)	(398)
Financial revenues	138	181	64
Monetary variation	13	793	472
Operating profit	**4,986**	**8,213**	**6,480**
Non-operating income	34	1,261	197
Income tax and social contribution	5,021	9,474	6,677
Earnings before income tax and social contribution	(792)	(3,196)	(1,632)
Minority interest	(257)	(436)	(385)
Net earnings	**3,973**	**5,842**	**4,659**
Earnings per share (R$)	**0.82**	**1.21**	**0.96**

BALANCE SHEET			
			R$ million
	09/30/06	06/30/07	09/30/07
Asset			
Current	17,533	21,741	23,271
Long term	5,325	5,242	5,436
Fixed	45,027	101,089	101,802
Total	**67,885**	**128,072**	**130,509**
Liabilities			
Current	9,507	13,118	13,263
Long term	16,793	56,889	54,123
Others	2,638	4,967	5,366
Shareholders' equity	38,947	53,098	57,757
Paid-up capital	19,492	28,000	28,000
Reserves	19,455	22,034	26,693
Mandatory convertible notes	-	3,064	3,064
Total	**67,885**	**128,072**	**130,509**

BR GAAP

CASH FLOW	R$ million		
	3Q06	2Q07	3Q07
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	3,973	5,842	4,659
Adjustments to reconcile net income with cash provided by operating activities:			
Result from shareholdings	14	935	644
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(34)	(1,261)	(197)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	510	1,015	999
Result from sale of investment	(258)	(505)	(493)
Financial expenses and foreign exchange and monetary net variation	251	(1,600)	(1,773)
Minority interest	257	436	385
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	43	435	22
Goodwill amortization in the COGS	94	-	-
Net unrealized derivative losses	(162)	(298)	(644)
Dividends/interest attributed to stockholders received	41	45	13
Others	(139)	(167)	103
Decrease (increase) in assets:			
Accounts receivable	(681)	(618)	1,268
Inventories	(371)	(139)	(602)
Advanced pay to energy suppliers	(66)	(67)	17
Others	(269)	318	292
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Suppliers and contractors	240	1,449	194
Payroll and related charges	108	194	226
Taxes and Contributions	395	294	1,100
Others	299	1,067	(661)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**4,244**	**7,376**	**5,552**
Cash Flow from investing activities:			
Loans and advances receivable	94	52	6
Guarantees and deposits	(131)	(66)	(28)
Additions to investments	(122)	(66)	(32)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,777)	(3,381)	(3,050)
Net cash for acquisition and investrment on subsidiaries	(26)	(2,077)	-
Proceeds from disposals of investments/property, plant and equipment	43	1,302	198
Net cash used I investing activities	**(1,919)**	**(4,236)**	**(2,905)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Short-term debt, net issuances (repayments)	432	(1,650)	95
Long-term debt	445	180	159
Mandatory convertible notes	-	3,601	-
Repayments:			
Financial institutions	(477)	(7,850)	(1,675)
Interest attributed to stockholders	(79)	(2,097)	-
Stocks in treasury	(605)	-	0
Net cash used in financing activities	**(285)**	**(7,816)**	**(1,421)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,042	(4,675)	1,226
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	4,539	8,327	3,652
Cash and equivalents, end of period	**6,580**	**3,652**	**4,878**
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest on short-term debt	(11)	(83)	(23)
Interest on long-term debt	(326)	(788)	(623)
Paid income tax and social contribution	(580)	(2,981)	(986)
Non-cash transactions:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment - interest capitalization	100	(187)	7
Income tax and social contribution paid with credits	(195)	(612)	(516)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This release may include statements that present the Company's management's expectations on future events or future results. All statements based on future expectations and not on historical facts involve various risks and uncertainties. The Company cannot guarantee that such statements will be realized in fact. Such risks and uncertainties include factors in relation to: the Brazilian and Canadian economies and capital markets, which are volatile and may be affected by developments in other countries; the iron ore and nickel businesses and their dependence on the steel industry, which is cyclical by nature; and the highly competitive nature of the industries in which CVRD operates. To obtain additional information on factors which could give rise to results different from those indicated by the Company, please consult the reports filed with the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM – *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*) and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including CVRD's most recent Form 20F Annual Report.