

NEWMONT MINING CORP /DE/
Form 10-K
February 21, 2019
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-31240

NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

84-1611629
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)
80111

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6363 South Fiddler's Green Circle (Zip Code)
Greenwood Village, Colorado
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (303) 863-7414

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$1.60 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
	Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

At June 30, 2018, the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$20,052,691,396 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. There were 532,669,445 shares of common stock outstanding on February 14, 2019.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement submitted to the Registrant's stockholders in connection with our 2019 Annual Stockholders Meeting to be held in April 2019 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

2018 RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

(unaudited, in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Financial Results:			
Sales	\$ 7,253	\$ 7,379	\$ 6,680
Gold	\$ 6,950	\$ 7,064	\$ 6,430
Copper	\$ 303	\$ 315	\$ 250
Costs applicable to sales (1)	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,062	\$ 3,738
Gold	\$ 3,906	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,523
Copper	\$ 187	\$ 163	\$ 215
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 319	\$ (71)	\$ (812)
Net income (loss)	\$ 380	\$ (109)	\$ (943)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 280	\$ (76)	\$ (226)
Per common share, diluted:			
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.42)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.18)
Adjusted net income (loss) (2)	\$ 718	\$ 774	\$ 631
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, diluted (2)	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.19
Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (2)	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,574	\$ 1,266
Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (2)	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,377
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 1,837	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,917
Free Cash Flow (2)	\$ 805	\$ 1,273	\$ 784
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.125
Operating Results:			
Consolidated gold ounces (thousands):			
Produced	5,479	5,654	5,243
Sold	5,516	5,632	5,172
Attributable gold ounces (thousands):			
Produced	5,101	5,266	4,898
Sold	5,133	5,243	4,839
Consolidated and attributable copper pounds (millions):			
Produced	109	113	119
Sold	110	111	116
Average realized price:			
Gold (per ounce)	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,243
Copper (per pound)	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.15
Consolidated costs applicable to sales: (1)(2)			
Gold (per ounce)	\$ 708	\$ 692	\$ 681
Copper (per pound)	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.85
All-in sustaining costs: (2)			

Gold (per ounce)	\$ 909	\$ 890	\$ 880
Copper (per pound)	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.21

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

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Highlights

- Net income (loss): Delivered Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders of \$280 or \$0.53 per diluted share, an increase of \$356 from the prior year, primarily due to lower income tax expense and a gain from the sale of our royalty portfolio in June 2018, partially offset by increased impairments of exploration and long-lived assets in North America and lower production at various sites.
- Adjusted net income (loss): Delivered Adjusted net income (loss) of \$718 or \$1.34 per diluted share, an 8% decrease from the prior year (See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 80).
- Adjusted EBITDA: Generated \$2.6 billion in Adjusted EBITDA, a 2% decrease from the prior year (See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 80).
- Cash flow: Reported Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations of \$1.8 billion and free cash flow of \$0.8 billion. (See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” beginning on page 80).
- Portfolio improvements: Advanced Tanami Expansion 2 to definitive feasibility study and progressed the Tanami Power Project in Australia; completed the Cripple Creek & Victor (“CC&V”) concentrates project, reached commercial production at Twin Underground and Northwest Exodus, acquired 50 percent interest in Galore Creek, and progressed Long Canyon Phase 2 to feasibility study in North America; reached commercial production at Subika Underground, progressed the Ahafo Mill Expansion, and advanced Akyem Underground to prefeasibility study in Africa; reached first gold at Quecher Main, advanced Yanacocha Sulfides to definitive feasibility study and completed the primary crusher at Merian in South America; divested royalty portfolio to Maverix Metals and formed strategic partnerships with Teck Resources Limited, Sumitomo Corporation, Evrim Resources, Miranda Gold and Orosur Mining.
- Attributable gold production: Gold production decreased 3% to 5.1 million ounces, primarily due to lower grade at various sites and lower leach tons placed at Carlin, Phoenix, CC&V and Yanacocha, partially offset by higher grade and recovery at Tanami and Ahafo.
- Financial strength: Ended the year with \$3.4 billion cash on hand and net debt of \$0.9 billion; an industry-leading balance sheet with investment-grade credit profile; declared dividends of \$0.56 per share.

Our global project pipeline

Newmont’s capital-efficient project pipeline supports stable production with improving margins and mine life. Near-term development capital projects and those recently completed are presented below. Funding for Ahafo Mill Expansion, Quecher Main and Tanami Power projects have been approved and these projects are in execution.

Subika Underground, Africa. This project leverages existing infrastructure and an optimized approach to develop Ahafo’s most promising underground resource. First production was achieved in June 2017 and commercial production was achieved in the fourth quarter of 2018. The project is expected to have an average annual gold production of

between 150,000 and 200,000 ounces per year for the first five years beginning in 2019 with an initial mine life of approximately 11 years. The project was completed on schedule and on budget for \$186, adding higher-grade, lower-cost gold production at the Ahafo mine in Ghana.

Ahafo Mill Expansion, Africa. This project is designed to maximize resource value by improving production margins and accelerating stockpile processing. The project also supports profitable development of Ahafo's highly prospective underground resources. The expansion is expected to have an average annual gold production of between 75,000 and 100,000 ounces per year for the first five years beginning in 2020. Development capital costs (excluding capitalized interest) since approval were \$119, of which \$77 related to 2018. Both first production and commercial production are expected in the second half of 2019.

Quecher Main, South America. This project will add oxide production at Yanacocha, leverage existing infrastructure and enable potential future growth at Yanacocha. First production was achieved in late 2018 with commercial production expected in the second half of 2019. Quecher Main extends the life of the Yanacocha operation to 2027 with average annual gold production of about 200,000 ounces per year (on a consolidated basis) between 2020 and 2025. Development capital costs (excluding capitalized interest) since approval were \$101, of which \$89 related to 2018.

Tanami Power, Australia. This project will lower power costs beginning in 2019, mitigate fuel supply risk and reduce carbon emissions. The project includes the construction of a 280 mile (450 kilometer) natural gas pipeline connecting the Tanami site to the Amadeus Gas Pipeline, and construction and operation of two on-site power stations. The gas supply, gas transmission and power purchase agreements are for a ten year term with options to extend.

We manage our wider project portfolio to maintain flexibility to address the development risks associated with our projects including permitting, local community and government support, engineering and procurement availability, technical issues, escalating costs and other associated risks that could adversely impact the timing and costs of certain opportunities.

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PART I

ITEM 1.BUSINESS (dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

Introduction

Newmont Mining Corporation is primarily a gold producer with significant operations and/or assets in the United States, Australia, Peru, Ghana and Suriname. At December 31, 2018, Newmont had attributable proven and probable gold reserves of 65.4 million ounces and an aggregate land position of approximately 24,000 square miles (63,000 square kilometers). Newmont is also engaged in the production of copper, principally through operations in Boddington in Australia and Phoenix in the United States. Newmont Mining Corporation's original predecessor corporation was incorporated in 1921 under the laws of Delaware.

Newmont's corporate headquarters are in Greenwood Village, Colorado, USA. In this report, "Newmont," the "Company," "our" and "we" refer to Newmont Mining Corporation together with our affiliates and subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. References to "A\$" refer to Australian currency.

On January 14, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement (as amended by the first amendment to the arrangement agreement, dated as of February 19, 2019, the "Arrangement Agreement") to acquire all outstanding common shares of Goldcorp, Inc. ("Goldcorp") in a primarily stock transaction (the "Proposed Transaction"). Under the terms of the agreement, Goldcorp shareholders will receive 0.3280 shares of Newmont's common stock and \$0.02 in cash for each Goldcorp common share they own, for a total transaction value of approximately \$10 billion as of the announcement date on January 14, 2019. The transaction, which is subject to approval by both Newmont and Goldcorp shareholders, and other customary conditions and regulatory approvals, is expected to close in the second quarter of 2019. Upon closing, the combined company will be known as Newmont Goldcorp.

Segment Information

Our regions include North America, South America, Australia, and Africa. Our North America segment consists primarily of Carlin, Phoenix, Twin Creeks, Long Canyon and Cripple Creek & Victor ("CC&V") in the United States of America (collectively, "U.S." or "USA"). Our South America segment consists primarily of Yanacocha in Peru and Merian in Suriname. Our Australia segment consists primarily of Boddington, Tanami and Kalgoorlie in Australia. Our Africa segment consists primarily of Ahafo and Akyem in Ghana. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, below, and Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information relating to our operating segments, domestic and export sales and lack of dependence on a limited number of customers.

Products

References in this report to "attributable gold ounces" or "attributable copper pounds" mean that portion of gold or copper produced, sold or included in proven and probable reserves based on our proportionate ownership, unless otherwise noted.

Gold

General. We had consolidated gold production from continuing operations of 5.5 million ounces (5.1 million attributable ounces) in 2018, 5.7 million ounces (5.3 million attributable ounces) in 2017 and 5.2 million ounces (4.9 million attributable ounces) in 2016. Of our 2018 consolidated gold production, approximately 38% came from North America, 19% from South America, 28% from Australia and 15% from Africa.

For 2018, 2017 and 2016, 96%, 96% and 96%, respectively, of our Sales were attributable to gold. Most of our Sales come from the sale of refined gold. The end product at our gold operations, however, is generally doré bars. Doré is an alloy consisting primarily of gold but also containing silver and other metals. Doré is sent to refiners to produce bullion that meets the required market standard of 99.95% gold. Under the terms of our refining agreements, the doré bars are refined for a fee, and our share of the refined gold and the separately-recovered silver is credited to our account or delivered to buyers. A portion of gold sold from Boddington and Kalgoorlie in Australia and Phoenix in Nevada is sold in a concentrate containing other metals such as copper and silver.

Gold Uses. Gold generally is used for fabrication or investment. Fabricated gold has a variety of end uses, including jewelry, electronics, dentistry, industrial and decorative uses, medals, medallions and official coins. Gold investors buy gold bullion, official coins and jewelry.

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Gold Supply. A combination of mine production, recycling and draw-down of existing gold stocks held by governments, financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals make up the annual gold supply. Based on public information available, for the years 2016 through 2018, mine production has averaged approximately 70% of the annual gold supply.

Gold Price. The following table presents the annual high, low and average daily afternoon London Bullion Market Association (“LBMA”) Gold Price over the past ten years on the London Bullion Market (\$/ounce):

Year	High	Low	Average
2009	\$ 1,213	\$ 810	\$ 972
2010	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,058	\$ 1,225
2011	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,572
2012	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,669
2013	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,192	\$ 1,411
2014	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,266
2015	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,160
2016	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,077	\$ 1,251
2017	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,151	\$ 1,257
2018	\$ 1,355	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,268
2019 (through February 14, 2019)	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,298

On February 14, 2019, the afternoon LBMA gold price was \$1,311 per ounce.

We recognize revenue for doré generally at the prevailing market price when gold bullion credits are delivered to the customer. We recognize revenue for concentrate when control is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs as material passes over the vessel’s rail at the port of loading. We use a provisional price based on the estimated forward price of the month of final settlement. The gold concentrate receivable is marked to market through earnings as an adjustment to revenue until final settlement.

Copper

General. We had consolidated copper production from continuing operations of 109 million pounds in 2018, 113 million pounds in 2017 and 119 million pounds in 2016. Copper sales are in the form of concentrate that is sold to smelters for further treatment and refining, and cathode. For 2018, 2017 and 2016, 4%, 4% and 4%, respectively, of our Sales were attributable to copper. Of our 2018 consolidated copper production, approximately 29% came from North America and 71% from Australia.

Copper Uses. Refined copper is incorporated into wire and cable products for use in the construction, electric utility, communications and transportation industries. Copper is also used in industrial equipment and machinery, consumer products and a variety of other electrical and electronic applications and is also used to make brass. Copper substitutes include aluminum, plastics, stainless steel and fiber optics. Refined, or cathode, copper is also an internationally traded commodity.

Copper Supply. A combination of mine production and recycled scrap material make up the annual copper supply. Mine production since 2016 has accounted for over 70% of total refined production.

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Copper Price. The copper price is quoted on the London Metal Exchange (“LME”) in terms of dollars per metric tonne of high grade copper. The following table presents the dollar per pound equivalent of the annual high, low and average daily prices of high grade copper on the LME over the past ten years (\$/pound):

Year	High	Low	Average
2009	\$ 3.33	\$ 1.38	\$ 2.34
2010	\$ 4.42	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.42
2011	\$ 4.60	\$ 3.08	\$ 4.00
2012	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.61
2013	\$ 3.74	\$ 3.01	\$ 3.32
2014	\$ 3.37	\$ 2.86	\$ 3.11
2015	\$ 2.92	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.49
2016	\$ 2.69	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.21
2017	\$ 3.27	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.80
2018	\$ 3.29	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.96
2019 (through February 14, 2019)	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.72

On February 14, 2019, the high grade copper closing price on the LME was \$2.80 per pound.

We generally sell our copper concentrate based on the monthly average market price for the third month following the month in which the delivery to the smelter takes place. We currently recognize revenue from a sale when control is transferred to the customer, which generally occurs as material passes over the vessel’s rail at the port of loading. For revenue recognition, we use a provisional price based on the estimated forward price of the month of final settlement. The copper concentrate receivable is marked to market through earnings as an adjustment to revenue until final settlement.

We generally sell our copper cathode based on the weekly average market price for the week following production and recognize revenue when material is picked up by the carrier.

Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted changes to our revenue recognition policy in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606. Refer to Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Silver

General. Silver is produced as a by-product at certain of our operations and is included as a reduction to Costs applicable to sales in the Consolidated Financial Statements. We had consolidated silver production from continuing operations of 3.4 million ounces (2.8 million attributable ounces) in 2018, 3.6 million ounces (3.1 million attributable ounces) in 2017 and 3.0 million ounces (2.8 million attributable ounces) in 2016.

Gold and Copper Processing Methods

Gold is extracted from naturally-oxidized ores by either milling or heap leaching, depending on the amount of gold contained in the ore, the amenability of the ore to treatment and related capital and operating costs. Higher grade oxide ores are generally processed through mills, where the ore is ground into a fine powder and mixed with water into a slurry, which then passes through a carbon-in-leach circuit. Lower grade oxide ores are generally processed using

heap leaching. Heap leaching consists of stacking crushed or run-of-mine ore on impermeable, synthetically lined pads where a weak cyanide solution is applied to the surface of the heap to dissolve the gold. In both cases, the gold-bearing solution is then collected and pumped to process facilities to remove the gold by collection on carbon or by zinc precipitation.

Gold contained in ores that are not naturally-oxidized can be directly milled if the gold is liberated and amenable to cyanidation, generally known as free milling ores. Ores that are not amenable to cyanidation, known as refractory ores, require more costly and complex processing techniques than oxide or free milling ore. Higher grade refractory ores are processed through either roasters or autoclaves. Roasters heat finely ground ore to a high temperature, burn off the carbon and oxidize the sulfide minerals that prevent efficient leaching. Autoclaves use heat, oxygen and pressure to oxidize sulfide ores.

Some gold sulfide ores may be processed through a flotation plant or by bio-milling. In flotation, ore is finely ground, turned into slurry, then placed in a tank known as a flotation cell. Chemicals are added to the slurry causing the gold-containing sulfides to attach to air bubbles and float to the top of the tank. The sulfides are removed from the cell and converted into a concentrate that can

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then be processed in an autoclave or roaster to recover the gold. Bio-milling incorporates patented technology that involves inoculation of suitable crushed ore on an impermeable leach pad with naturally occurring bacteria strains, which oxidize the sulfides over a period of time. The ore is then processed through an oxide mill.

At Phoenix and Boddington, ore containing copper and gold is crushed to a coarse size at the mine and then transported via conveyor to a process plant, where it is further crushed and then finely ground as a slurry. The ore is initially treated by successive stages of flotation resulting in a copper/gold concentrate containing approximately 15% to 20% copper. Flotation concentrates are also processed via a gravity circuit to recover fine liberated gold and then dewatered and stored for loading onto ships or rail for transport to smelters. The flotation tailings have a residual gold content that is recovered in a carbon-in-leach circuit.

In addition, at Phoenix, copper heap leaching is performed on copper oxide ore and enriched copper sulfide ore to produce copper cathodes. Heap leaching is accomplished by stacking uncrushed ore onto impermeable, synthetically lined pads where it is contacted with a diluted sulfuric acid solution thus leaching the acid soluble minerals into a copper sulfate solution. The copper sulfate solution is then collected and pumped to the solvent extraction (“SX”) plant. The SX process consists of two steps. During the first step, the copper is extracted into an organic solvent solution. The loaded organic solution is then pumped to the second step where copper is stripped with a strong acid solution before being sent through the electrowinning (“EW”) process. Cathodes produced in electrowinning are 99.99% copper.

Hedging Activities

Our strategy is to provide shareholders with leverage to changes in gold and copper prices by selling our production at spot market prices. Consequently, we do not hedge our gold and copper sales. To a limited extent, we have and may continue to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market.

For additional information, see Hedging in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Gold, Copper and Silver Reserves

At December 31, 2018, we had 65.4 million attributable ounces of proven and probable gold reserves. The decrease in proven and probable gold reserves during 2018, compared to 2017, is due to depletion of 6.1 million ounces, revisions of 3.6 million ounces and divestments of 0.1 million ounces, partially offset by additions of 6.7 million ounces. Reserves at December 31, 2018 were calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,200 or A\$1,600 per ounce. A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable gold reserves during the past three years is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
(millions of ounces)			
Opening balance (1)	68.5	68.5	73.7
Depletion	(6.1)	(6.4)	(6.0)
Revisions (2)	(3.6)	1.9	(0.7)
Additions (3)	6.7	4.4	4.1
Acquisitions (4)	—	0.1	—
Divestments (5)	(0.1)	—	(2.3)

Discontinued operations (6)	—	—	(0.3)
Closing balance	65.4	68.5	68.5

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A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable gold reserves for 2018 by region is as follows:

	North America	South America	Australia	Africa
(millions of ounces)				
Opening balance	28.8	6.0	21.0	12.7
Depletion	(2.5)	(0.8)	(1.8)	(1.0)
Revisions (2)	(3.1)	(0.2)	0.1	(0.4)
Additions (3)	2.0	2.6	1.4	0.7
Divestments (5)	—	(0.1)	—	—
Closing balance	25.2	7.5	20.7	12.0

- (1) The opening balance includes 2.6 million ounces of gold reserves in 2016 related to Batu Hijau. For further information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Revisions are due to reclassification of reserves to mineralized material, optimizations, model updates and updated operating costs and recoveries. The gold price assumption remained at \$1,200 per ounce in 2018, 2017 and 2016. The 3.6 million ounces of negative revisions were largely at the Carlin (1.6 million ounces) and Phoenix (1.1 million ounces) open pit mines in North America. The Carlin revisions were due to the removal of a layback at the Gold Quarry mine which was driven by an updated pit design and geotechnical assumptions. Other revisions at Carlin were due to increased costs, lower recovery and other model changes. The Phoenix revisions were due to an updated resource model that was based on recent drilling and reduced mill recovery assumptions based on actual plant performance. A portion of the Carlin revisions and the Phoenix revisions have been reclassified as mineralized material. Future positive revisions, if any, remain subject to improvements in costs, recovery, gold price or a combination of these and other factors.
- (3) Additions are due to reserve conversions from mineralized material due to new drilling information and successful feasibility studies for first time declarations.
- (4) Acquisitions include an increase in ownership at Yanacocha in December 2017. The increase in ownership at Yanacocha added 0.1 million ounces to proven and probable reserves in 2017.
- (5) Divestments are related to the sale of Yanacocha's 5% ownership interest to a subsidiary of Sumitomo Corporation ("Sumitomo"), reducing Newmont's ownership to 51.35%, in June 2018, and the sale of the Batu Hijau mine in November 2016.
- (6) Amounts relate to depletion, revisions and additions activity at Batu Hijau, which was sold in November 2016 and classified as discontinued operations. For further information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

At December 31, 2018, we had 2,880 million attributable pounds of proven and probable copper reserves. The increase in proven and probable copper reserves during 2018, compared to 2017, is due to additions of 770 million pounds, partially offset by revisions of 400 million pounds and depletion of 160 million pounds. Reserves at December 31, 2018 were calculated at a copper price of \$2.50 or A\$3.35 per pound. A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable copper reserves during the past three years is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
(millions of pounds)			
Opening balance (1)	2,670	2,490	5,670
Depletion	(160)	(160)	(170)

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Revisions (2)	(400)	250	(400)
Additions (3)	770	90	—
Divestments (4)	—	—	(2,390)
Discontinued operations (5)	—	—	(220)
Closing balance	2,880	2,670	2,490

A reconciliation of changes in attributable proven and probable copper reserves for 2018 by region is as follows:

	North America	South America	Australia
(millions of pounds)			
Opening balance	1,330	—	1,340
Depletion	(60)	—	(100)
Revisions (2)	(400)	—	—
Additions (3)	20	740	10
Closing balance	890	740	1,250

⁽¹⁾ The opening balance includes 2,610 million pounds of copper reserves in 2016 related to Batu Hijau. For further information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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- (2) Revisions are due to reclassification of reserves to mineralized material, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries. The copper price assumption remained at \$2.50 per pound in 2018 and 2017. The copper price assumption was decreased from \$2.75 to \$2.50 per pound in 2016. The impact of the change in copper price assumption decreased reserves by 270 million pounds in 2016.
- (3) Additions are due to reserve conversions from mineralized material due to new drilling information and successful feasibility studies for first time declarations at Yanacocha.
- (4) Divestments are related to the sale of Batu Hijau in November 2016.
- (5) Amounts relate to depletion, revisions and additions activity at Batu Hijau, which was sold in November 2016 and classified as discontinued operations. For further information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our silver reserves are a by-product of gold and/or copper reserves and are included in calculations for mine planning and operations. At December 31, 2018, we had 85.7 million ounces of attributable proven and probable silver reserves. The decrease in proven and probable silver reserves during 2018, compared to 2017, is due to revisions of 29.4 million ounces, depletion of 4.8 million ounces and divestments of 1.3 million ounces, partially offset by additions of 33.3 million ounces. Reserves at December 31, 2018 were calculated at a silver price of \$16 per ounce. A reconciliation of the changes in proven and probable silver reserves during the past three years is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
(millions of ounces)			
Opening balance (1)	87.9	89.3	113.3
Depletion	(4.8)	(6.6)	(7.6)
Revisions (2)	(29.4)	2.3	(7.4)
Additions (3)	33.3	1.6	—
Acquisitions (4)	—	1.3	—
Divestments (5)	(1.3)	—	(7.9)
Discontinued operations (6)	—	—	(1.1)
Closing balance	85.7	87.9	89.3

A reconciliation of the changes in attributable proven and probable silver reserves for 2018 by region is as follows:

	North America	South America
(millions of ounces)		
Opening balance	60.9	27.0
Depletion	(2.2)	(2.6)
Revisions (2)	(28.3)	(1.1)
Additions (3)	1.5	31.8
Divestments (5)	—	(1.3)
Closing balance	31.9	53.8

- (1) The opening balance include 9.0 million ounces of silver reserves in 2016 related to Batu Hijau. For further information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2)

Revisions are due to reclassification of reserves to mineralized material, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries. The revisions in 2018 were primarily related to the model update at Phoenix in North America. The silver price assumption remained at \$16 per ounce in 2018. The silver price assumption was decreased from \$17 to \$16 per ounce in 2017 and from \$19 to \$17 per ounce in 2016. The impact of the change in silver price assumption had no impact in 2017. The impact of the change in silver price assumption decreased reserves by 11 million ounces in 2016.

- (3) Additions are due to reserve conversions from mineralized material due to new drilling information and successful feasibility studies for first time declarations at Yanacocha.
- (4) Acquisitions include an increase in ownership at Yanacocha in December 2017. The increase in ownership at Yanacocha added 1.3 million ounces to proven and probable reserves in 2017.
- (5) Divestments are related to the sale of Yanacocha's 5% ownership interest to a subsidiary of Sumitomo, reducing Newmont's ownership to 51.35%, in June 2018, and the sale of the Batu Hijau mine in November 2016.
- (6) Amounts relate to depletion, revisions and additions activity at Batu Hijau, which was sold in November 2016 and classified as discontinued operations. For further information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our exploration efforts are directed to the discovery of new mineralized material and converting it into proven and probable reserves. We conduct brownfield exploration around our existing mines and greenfield exploration in other regions globally. Brownfield exploration can result in the discovery of additional deposits, which may receive the economic benefit of existing operating, processing and administrative infrastructures. In contrast, the discovery of mineralization through greenfield exploration

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efforts will require capital investment to build a stand-alone operation. Our Exploration expense was \$197, \$179 and \$148 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

For additional information, see Item 2, Properties, Proven and Probable Reserves.

Competition

The top 10 producers of gold comprise approximately thirty percent of total worldwide mined gold production. We currently rank in the top three among those producers with approximately five percent of estimated total worldwide mined gold production. Our competitive position is based on the size and grade of our ore bodies and our ability to manage costs compared with other producers. We have a diverse portfolio of mining operations with varying ore grades and cost structures. Our costs are driven by the location, grade and nature of our ore bodies, and the level of input costs, including energy, labor and equipment. The metals markets are cyclical, and our ability to maintain our competitive position over the long term is based on our ability to acquire and develop quality deposits, hire and retain a skilled workforce, and to manage our costs.

Licenses and Concessions

Other than operating licenses for our mining and processing facilities, there are no third party patents, licenses or franchises material to our business. In many countries, however, we conduct our mining and exploration activities pursuant to concessions granted by, or under contracts with, the host government. These countries include, among others, the United States, Australia, Ghana, Peru and Suriname. The concessions and contracts are subject to the political risks associated with the host country. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, below.

Condition of Physical Assets and Insurance

Our business is capital intensive and requires ongoing capital investment for the replacement, modernization or expansion of equipment and facilities. For more information, see Liquidity and Capital Resources in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations, below.

We maintain insurance policies against property loss and business interruption and insure against risks that are typical in the operation of our business, in amounts that we believe to be reasonable. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage, particularly with respect to environmental liability and political risk. There can be no assurance that claims would be paid under such insurance policies in connection with a particular event. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, below.

Environmental Matters

Our United States mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including the Clean Air Act; the Clean Water Act; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; the Endangered Species Act; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; the National Environmental Policy Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and related state laws. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. Our activities outside the United States are also subject to various levels of governmental regulations for the protection of the environment and, in some cases, those regulations can be as, or more, restrictive than those in the United States.

We conduct our operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believe our operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. Each operating mine has a reclamation plan in place that meets in all material respects applicable legal and regulatory requirements. At December 31, 2018, \$2,316 was accrued for reclamation costs relating to current or recently producing properties.

We are involved in several matters concerning environmental obligations associated with former, primarily historic, mining activities. Generally, these matters concern developing and implementing remediation plans at the various sites. Based upon our best estimate of our liability for these matters, \$279 was accrued at December 31, 2018 for such obligations associated with properties previously owned or operated by us or our subsidiaries. The amounts accrued for these matters are reviewed periodically based upon facts and circumstances available at the time.

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For a discussion of the most significant reclamation and remediation activities, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Note 5 and Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition to legal and regulatory compliance, we have developed complementary programs to guide our Company toward achieving transparent and sustainable environmental and socially responsible performance objectives. In support of our management's commitment towards these objectives, our corporate headquarters are located in an environmentally sustainable, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, gold-certified building. We are committed to managing climate change related risks and responsibly managing our greenhouse gas emissions. We have publicly reported our greenhouse gas emissions since 2004 to the Carbon Disclosure Project (now known only as "CDP"). Our greenhouse gas emissions are independently verified to satisfy all the requirements for emissions reporting under International Standard Organization ("ISO") 14064-3:2006. We actively participate in the International Council on Mining and Metals ("ICMM") and are committed to the ICMM's 10 Principles of Sustainable Development and its commitment to implement the UN Global Compact's 10 principles on human rights, bribery and corruption, labor and the environment. In 2018, Newmont Mining Corporation headquarters was certified for the first time as ISO 14001 compliant and all Newmont operated sites maintained their certification as ISO 14001 compliant except for Merian in Suriname which will be audited for the first time in October 2019. We transparently report on our sustainability performance using the GRI (formerly Global Reporting Initiative) sustainability reporting guidelines, in accordance with the GRI Standards Core option and the GRI Mining and Metals Sector Supplement. In 2018, for the fourth year in a row, Newmont was ranked by the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ("DJSI World") as the mining industry's overall leader in sustainability. Newmont's inclusion on the index also marked the 12th consecutive year the Company has been selected for the DJSI World. Newmont also received the highest score in the mining sector across a number of areas measured by the index including Corporate Governance, Policy Influence, Risk and Crisis Management; Climate Strategy; Labor Practice Indicators, Human Rights, Biodiversity, Water-related Risks; Asset Closure Management; and Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy. As of the end of 2018, all of our sites were certified through the International Cyanide Management Code ("ICMC") or in the process for re-certification by independent auditors.

Health and Safety

We design and conduct our business to protect the health and safety of our employees, contractors and visitors and believe that our operations are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects. In addition, the Company has an established Health & Safety Management System and Health & Safety Standards that in most cases exceed regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate. The quality of our Health & Safety Management System is audited regularly as part of our assurance and governance process.

The safety of our people and the communities in which we operate is a priority core value with the right to life and right to safe working conditions among our most salient human rights and key priorities. We strongly believe it is possible to effectively manage these risks so everyone returns home safely at the end of the day. To embed a culture of Zero Harm, Newmont has centered its health and safety activities on four key focus areas: health and safety leadership; fatality prevention; employee engagement; and occupational health and wellness.

On April 7, 2018, Newmont experienced a tragic event at our Ahafo Mill Expansion project in Ghana, resulting in multiple fatalities. A contractor crew of eight construction workers was inside the reclaim tunnel of the Ahafo Mill Expansion project when the roof of the structure collapsed during the pouring of concrete. Of these eight, two individuals escaped with minor injuries. Emergency response teams were immediately dispatched to the scene of the accident, but six people lost their lives. Newmont Ghana immediately notified authorities and operations at Ahafo and the Ahafo Mill Expansion project were temporarily suspended. Subsequent to the event, Newmont engaged and cooperated with the Ghana Mineral Commission on their investigation in addition to conducting a thorough internal

investigation. Post investigation we launched a process to integrate lessons learned from this tragic event. These lessons related to establishing and enforcing barriers and exclusion zones; designing and verifying effective temporary structures; and managing changes to work conditions and tasks through appropriate risk assessment and controls. We also shared those lessons learned with the broader mining community and others.

On November 11, 2018, an Underground Technician was killed at our Pete-Bajo Operation in Nevada, when the Load-Haul-Dump (LHD) machine he had been operating underground ran over him. The event is currently under investigation by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration. In addition, a Newmont team of subject matter experts are conducting an in-depth investigation into the root causes so we can apply what we learn across our operations and prevent this type of event from ever happening again.

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These tragic events highlight the need to re-double our efforts around integrating our Fatality Risk Management system across our business. Managing fatality and health risks remains a core component of our health and safety journey. In recent years, the primary focus of our safety strategy has been on eliminating fatalities in the workplace. Launched in 2016, our Fatality Risk Management system provides the rigor and discipline around understanding our top risks and effectively managing them through robust controls and systems. The Fatality Risk Management system is focused on the top 16 fatality risks that are common across our business along with the three to four critical controls that must be in place every time we undertake a task involving those risks to prevent or minimize the consequence of a fatality. To ensure the critical controls are in place and effective at the time the work activity is occurring, site managers perform frequent field-based observations called verifications. Any deficiencies found during the verifications must be addressed before resuming work. Also essential in preventing fatalities is conducting quality event investigations and ensuring lessons are genuinely learned and adopted, not just shared.

Engaging employees requires visible felt leadership and quality safety interactions. Creating a positive safety culture to support injury and fatality prevention requires visible leadership that demonstrates care and concern for people's safety.

We measure our health and safety performance by leading indicators, such as safety interactions and implementation of effective critical controls, and by tracking lagging indicators, such as injury rates. All significant events are investigated, and lessons learned are shared with workers. Investigations and corrective actions to prevent recurrence related to serious potential and actual events are reported to the executive leadership team and the Board of Directors.

We are committed to learning from and sharing best practices with others. We actively participate in programs to improve our performance as members of the ICMM and the Mining Safety Roundtable. We also participate in regional health and safety programs, such as the Western Australia Chamber of Minerals and Energy, the Ghana Chamber of Mines and the United States National Mining Association's CORESafety program.

Employees and Contractors

Approximately 12,400 people were employed by Newmont and Newmont subsidiaries at December 31, 2018. In addition, approximately 11,800 people were working as contractors in support of Newmont's operations at December 31, 2018.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this report (including information incorporated by reference herein) are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provided for under these sections. Words such as "expect(s)," "feel(s)," "believe(s)," "will," "may," "anticipate(s)," "estimate(s)," "should," "intend(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements may include, without limitation:

- estimates regarding future earnings and the sensitivity of earnings to gold, copper and other metal prices;
- estimates of future mineral production and sales;
- estimates of future production costs, other expenses and taxes for specific operations and on a consolidated basis;
- estimates of future cash flows and the sensitivity of cash flows to gold and other metal prices;
- estimates of future capital expenditures, construction, production or closure activities and other cash needs, for specific operations and on a consolidated basis, and expectations as to the funding or timing thereof;
- estimates as to the projected development of certain ore deposits, including the timing of such development, the costs of such development and other capital costs, financing plans for these deposits and expected production

commencement dates;

- estimates of reserves and statements regarding future exploration results and reserve replacement and the sensitivity of reserves to metal price changes;

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- statements regarding the availability of, and terms and costs related to, future borrowing or financing and expectations regarding future share repurchase transactions, debt repayments or debt tender transactions;
- estimates regarding future exploration expenditures, results and reserves and mineralized material;
- statements regarding fluctuations in financial and currency markets;
- estimates regarding potential cost savings, productivity, operating performance and ownership and cost structures;
- expectations regarding statements regarding future transactions, including, without limitation, statements related to future acquisitions and projected benefits, synergies and costs associated with acquisitions and related matters;
- expectations of future equity and enterprise value;
- expectations regarding the start-up time, design, mine life, production and costs applicable to sales and exploration potential of our projects;
- statements regarding future hedge and derivative positions or modifications thereto;
- statements regarding political, economic or governmental conditions and environments;
- statements regarding the impacts of changes in the legal and regulatory environment in which we operate, including, without limitation, relating to regional, national, domestic and foreign laws;
- statements regarding expected changes in the tax regimes in which we operate, including, without limitation, estimates of future tax rates and estimates of the impacts to income tax expense, valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and other financial impacts resulting from recent changes to U.S. tax laws;
 - estimates of income taxes and expectations relating to tax contingencies or tax audits;
- estimates of future costs, accruals for reclamation costs and other liabilities for certain environmental matters, including without limitation with respect to our Yanacocha operation;
- statements relating to potential impairments, revisions or write-offs, including without limitation, the result of fluctuation in metal prices, unexpected production or capital costs, or unrealized reserve potential;
- estimates of pension and other post-retirement costs;
- statements regarding estimates of timing of voluntary early adoption of recent accounting pronouncements and expectations regarding future impacts to the financial statements resulting from accounting pronouncements;
- statements relating to Newmont's planned acquisition of Goldcorp and the expected terms, timing and closing of the proposed transaction, including receipt of required approvals and satisfaction of other customary closing conditions;
- estimates of future cost reductions, synergies, savings and efficiencies in connection with the planned acquisition of Goldcorp; and
- expectations regarding future exploration and the development, growth and potential of operations, projects and investments.

Where we express an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, our forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors,

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which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by those forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to:

- the price of gold, copper and other metal prices and commodities;
- the cost of operations;
- currency fluctuations;
- geological and metallurgical assumptions;
- operating performance of equipment, processes and facilities;
- labor relations;
- timing of receipt of necessary governmental permits or approvals;
- domestic and foreign laws or regulations, particularly relating to the environment, mining and processing;
- changes in tax laws;
- domestic and international economic and political conditions;
- our ability to obtain or maintain necessary financing; and
- other risks and hazards associated with mining operations.

In addition, material risks that could cause actual results to differ from forward-looking statements relating to Newmont's planned acquisition of Goldcorp include: the inherent uncertainty associated with financial or other projections; the prompt and effective integration of Newmont's and Goldcorp's businesses and the ability to achieve the anticipated synergies and value-creation contemplated by the proposed transaction; the risk associated with Newmont's and Goldcorp's ability to obtain the approval of the proposed transaction by their shareholders required to consummate the proposed transaction and the timing of the closing of the proposed transaction, including the risk that the conditions to the proposed transaction are not satisfied on a timely basis or at all and the failure of the proposed transaction to close for any other reason; the risk that a consent or authorization that may be required for the proposed transaction is not obtained or is obtained subject to conditions that are not anticipated; the outcome of any legal proceedings that may be instituted against the parties and others related to the arrangement agreement; unanticipated difficulties or expenditures relating to the proposed transaction, the response of business partners and retention as a result of the announcement and pendency of the proposed transaction; potential volatility in the price of Newmont Common Stock due to the proposed transaction; the anticipated size of the markets and continued demand for Newmont's and Goldcorp's resources and the impact of competitive responses to the announcement of the proposed transaction; and the diversion of management time on transaction-related issues. In connection with the proposed transaction, the Company filed a proxy statement relating to a special meeting of its stockholders with the SEC and will file other relevant materials in connection with the proposed transaction with the SEC. Security holders of the Company are urged to read the proxy statement regarding the proposed transaction and any other relevant materials carefully in their entirety when they become available before making any voting or investment decision with respect to the proposed transaction because they will contain important information about the proposed transaction and the parties to the proposed transaction.

More detailed information regarding these factors is included in Item 1, Business; Item 1A, Risk Factors and elsewhere throughout this report. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to Newmont or to persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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Available Information

Newmont maintains a website at www.newmont.com and makes available, through the Investor Relations section of the website, its Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, Section 16 filings and all amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain other information, including Newmont’s Corporate Governance Guidelines, the charters of key committees of its Board of Directors and its Code of Conduct are also available on the website.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

Our business activities are subject to significant risks, including those described below. You should carefully consider these risks. If any of the described risks actually occurs, our business, financial position and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Such risks are not the only ones we face and additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business. This report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including the risks described below. See “Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Related to Our Business

A substantial or extended decline in gold or copper prices would have a material adverse effect on Newmont.

Our business is dependent on the prices of gold and copper, which fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond our control. Factors tending to influence prices include:

- Gold sales, purchases or leasing by governments and central banks;
- Speculative short positions taken by significant investors or traders in gold or copper;
- The relative strength of the U.S. dollar;
- The monetary policies employed by the world’s major Central Banks;
- The fiscal policies employed by the world’s major industrialized economies;
- Expectations of the future rate of inflation;
- Interest rates;
- Recession or reduced economic activity in the United States, China, India and other industrialized or developing countries;
- Decreased industrial, jewelry or investment demand;
- Increased import and export taxes;
- Increased supply from production, disinvestment and scrap;
- Forward sales by producers in hedging or similar transactions; and
- Availability of cheaper substitute materials.

Average gold prices for 2018 were \$1,268 per ounce (2017: \$1,257; 2016: \$1,251) and average copper prices for 2018 were \$2.96 per pound (2017: \$2.80; 2016: \$2.21). Any decline in our realized gold or copper price adversely impacts our revenues, net income and operating cash flows, particularly in light of our strategy of not engaging in hedging transactions with respect to gold or

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copper sales. We have recorded asset impairments in the past and may experience additional impairments as a result of lower gold or copper prices in the future.

In addition, sustained lower gold or copper prices can:

- Reduce revenues further through production declines due to cessation of the mining of deposits, or portions of deposits, that have become uneconomic at sustained lower gold or copper prices;
- Reduce or eliminate the profit that we currently expect from ore stockpiles and ore on leach pads and increase the likelihood and amount that the Company might be required to record as an impairment charge related to the carrying value of its stockpiles;
- Halt or delay the development of new projects;
- Reduce funds available for exploration and advanced projects with the result that depleted reserves may not be replaced; and
- Reduce existing reserves by removing ores from reserves that can no longer be economically processed at prevailing prices.

We may be unable to replace gold and copper reserves as they become depleted.

Gold and copper producers must continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term and provide a return on invested capital. Depleted reserves can be replaced in several ways, including expanding known ore bodies, by locating new deposits or acquiring interests in reserves from third parties. Exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and uncertainties and is frequently unsuccessful in discovering significant mineralization. Accordingly, our current or future exploration programs may not result in new mineral producing operations. Even if significant mineralization is discovered, it will likely take many years from the initial phases of exploration until commencement of production, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change.

We may consider, from time to time, the acquisition of ore reserves from others related to development properties and operating mines. Such acquisitions are typically based on an analysis of a variety of factors including historical operating results, estimates of and assumptions regarding the extent of ore reserves, the timing of production from such reserves and cash and other operating costs. Other factors that affect our decision to make any such acquisitions may also include our assumptions for future gold or copper prices or other mineral prices and the projected economic returns and evaluations of existing or potential liabilities associated with the property and its operations and projections of how these may change in the future. In addition, in connection with any acquisitions we may rely on data and reports prepared by third parties (including ability to permit and compliance with existing regulations) and which may contain information or data that we are unable to independently verify or confirm. Other than historical operating results, all of these factors are uncertain and may have an impact on our revenue, our cash flow and other operating issues, as well as contributing to the uncertainties related to the process used to estimate ore reserves. In addition, there may be intense competition for the acquisition of attractive mining properties.

As a result of these uncertainties, our exploration programs and any acquisitions which we may pursue may not result in the expansion or replacement of our current production with new ore reserves or operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial position.

Estimates of proven and probable reserves and mineralized material are uncertain and the volume and grade of ore actually recovered may vary from our estimates.

The reserves stated in this report represent the amount of gold and copper that we estimated, at December 31, 2018, could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Estimates of proven and probable reserves are subject to considerable uncertainty. Such estimates are, to a large extent, based on the prices

of gold and copper and interpretations of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other exploration techniques, which data may not necessarily be indicative of future results. Producers use feasibility studies for undeveloped orebodies to derive estimates of capital and operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the predicted configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of metals from the ore, the costs of comparable facilities, the costs of operating and processing equipment and other factors. Actual

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operating and capital cost and economic returns on projects may differ significantly from original estimates. Further, it may take many years from the initial phases of exploration until commencement of production, during which time, the economic feasibility of production may change.

Additionally, the term “mineralized material” does not indicate proven and probable reserves as defined by the SEC or the Company’s standards. Estimates of mineralized material are subject to further exploration and development, and are, therefore, subject to considerable uncertainty. Despite the Company’s history of converting a substantial portion of mineralized material to reserves through additional drilling and study work, the Company cannot be certain that any part or parts of the mineralized material deposit will ever be confirmed or converted into SEC Industry Guide 7 compliant reserves or that mineralized material can be economically or legally extracted.

In addition, if the price of gold or copper declines from recent levels, if production costs increase or recovery rates decrease or if applicable laws and regulations are adversely changed, we can offer no assurance that the indicated level of recovery will be realized or that mineral reserves or mineralized material can be mined or processed profitably. If we determine that certain of our ore reserves have become uneconomic, this may ultimately lead to a reduction in our aggregate reported reserves and mineralized material. Consequently, if our actual mineral reserves and mineralized material are less than current estimates, our business, prospects, results of operations and financial position may be materially impaired.

Increased operating and capital costs could affect our profitability.

Costs at any particular mining location are subject to variation due to a number of factors, such as variable ore grade, changing metallurgy and revisions to mine plans in response to the physical shape and location of the ore body, as well as the age and utilization rates for the mining and processing related facilities and equipment. In addition, costs are affected by the price and availability of input commodities, such as fuel, electricity, labor, chemical reagents, explosives, steel, concrete and mining and processing related equipment and facilities. Commodity costs are, at times, subject to volatile price movements, including increases that could make production at certain operations less profitable. Further, changes in laws and regulations can affect commodity prices, uses and transport. Reported costs may also be affected by changes in accounting standards. A material increase in costs at any significant location could have a significant effect on our profitability and operating cash flow.

We could have significant increases in capital and operating costs over the next several years in connection with the development of new projects in challenging jurisdictions and in the sustaining and/or expansion of existing mining and processing operations. Costs associated with capital expenditures may increase in the future as a result of factors beyond our control. Increased capital expenditures may have an adverse effect on the profitability of and cash flow generated from existing operations, as well as the economic returns anticipated from new projects.

Estimates relating to new development projects and mine plans of existing operations are uncertain and we may incur higher costs and lower economic returns than estimated.

Mine development projects typically require a number of years and significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible. Such projects could experience unexpected problems and delays during development, construction and mine start-up.

Our decision to develop a project is typically based on the results of feasibility studies, which estimate the anticipated economic returns of a project. The actual project profitability or economic feasibility may differ from such estimates as a result of any of the following factors, among others:

- Changes in tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of ore to be mined and processed;

- Changes in input commodity and labor costs;
 - The quality of the data on which engineering assumptions were made;
- Adverse geotechnical conditions;
- Availability of adequate and skilled labor force;

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- Availability, supply and cost of water and power;
- Fluctuations in inflation and currency exchange rates;
- Availability and terms of financing;
- Delays in obtaining environmental or other government permits or approvals or changes in the laws and regulations related to our operations or project development;
- Changes in tax laws, the laws and/or regulations around royalties and other taxes due to the regional and national governments and royalty agreements;
- Weather or severe climate impacts, including, without limitation, prolonged or unexpected precipitation, drought and/or sub-zero temperatures;
- Potential delays relating to social and community issues, including, without limitation, issues resulting in protests, road blockages or work stoppages; and
- Potential challenges to permits or other approvals or delays in development and construction of projects based on claims of disturbance of cultural resources.

New projects require, among other things, the successful completion of feasibility studies, attention to various fiscal, tax and royalty matters, obtainment of, and compliance with, required governmental permits and arrangements for necessary surface and other land rights. We may also have to identify adequate sources of water and power for new projects, ensure that appropriate community infrastructure (for example, reliable rail, ports, roads, and bridges) is developed to support the project and secure appropriate financing to fund a new project. These infrastructures and services are often provided by third parties whose operational activities are outside of our control. Establishing infrastructure for our development projects requires significant resources, identification of adequate sources of raw materials and supplies, and the cooperation of national and regional governments, none of which can be assured. In addition, new projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future financial and operating performance, including future cash flow. Thus, it is possible that actual costs may increase significantly and economic returns may differ materially from our estimates. Consequently, our future development activities may not result in the expansion or replacement of current production with new production, or one or more of these new production sites or facilities may be less profitable than currently anticipated or may not be profitable at all, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

For our existing operations, we base our mine plans on geological and metallurgical assumptions, financial projections and commodity price estimates. These estimates are periodically updated to reflect changes in our operations, including modifications to our proven and probable reserves and mineralized material, revisions to environmental obligations, changes in legislation and/or our political or economic environment, and other significant events associated with mining operations. For example, in December 2018, we revised our historical estimates of proven and probable reserves at Carlin Open Pits in Nevada and at Phoenix in Nevada, a portion of which was reclassified to mineralized material. Further, future positive revisions, if any, remain subject to improvements in costs, recovery, gold price or a combination of these and other factors. Additionally, we review our operations for events and circumstances that could indicate that the carrying value of our long-lived assets may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment are determined to exist at our mine operations, we review the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets by estimating the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. Management makes multiple assumptions in estimating future undiscounted cash flows, which include productions levels based on life of mine plans, future costs of production, estimates of future production levels based on value beyond proven and probable reserves at the operations, prices of metals, the historical experience of the operations and other factors. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating production levels of gold and copper and the costs to mine recoverable reserves, including many factors beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected financial and operating results or result in future impairment charges. We may be required to recognize impairments of long-lived assets in the future if actual results differ materially from management's estimates, which include metal prices, our ability to reduce or control production or capital costs through strategic mine optimization initiatives, increased costs or decreased production due to regulatory issues or if we do not realize the mineable ore reserves or exploration potential at our mining

properties. If an impairment charge is incurred, such charges are not reversible at a later date even when favorable modifications to our proven and probable reserves and mineralized material, favorable revisions to environmental obligations, favorable changes in legislation and/or our political or economic environment, and other favorable events occur.

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Our business is subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other extraterritorial and domestic anti-bribery laws, a breach or violation of which could lead to civil and criminal fines and penalties, loss of licenses or permits and other collateral consequences and reputational harm.

We operate in certain jurisdictions that have experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree, and, in certain circumstances, compliance with anti-bribery laws and heightened expectations of enforcement authorities may be in tension with certain local customs and practices. For example, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other laws with extraterritorial reach, including the U.K. Bribery Act, and anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions in which we operate generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or other commercial advantage. We have an ethics and compliance program which includes our Code of Conduct, Business Integrity Policy and other policies and standards, all of which mandate compliance with these anti-bribery laws by the Company and its subsidiaries and their personnel, and also by third parties when they are engaged on our behalf. Our program also includes a well-publicized hot line for raising issues and processes for investigating such issues and assurances of non-retaliation for persons who in good faith raise concerns. We report regularly to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors on such programs. There can be no assurance that Newmont's internal control policies and procedures will always protect it from misinterpretation of or noncompliance with applicable laws and internal policies, recklessness, fraudulent behavior, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts committed by the Company's affiliates, employees, agents or associated persons for which we might be claimed to be responsible. As such, our corporate policies and processes may not prevent or detect all potential breaches of law or other governance practices. We occasionally identify or are apprised of information or allegations that certain employees, affiliates, agents or associated persons may have engaged in unlawful conduct for which we might be held responsible. Our policy when receiving credible information or allegations is to conduct internal investigations and compliance reviews to evaluate that information, determine compliance with applicable anti-bribery laws and regulations and company policies and take such remedial steps as may be warranted. In appropriate circumstances, we communicate with authorities in the United States and elsewhere about those investigations and reviews. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could lead to substantial civil and criminal fines and penalties, litigation, loss of operating licenses or permits and other collateral consequences, and may damage the Company's reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations or cause the market value of our common shares to decline.

Mine closure, reclamation and remediation costs for environmental liabilities may exceed the provisions we have made.

Natural resource extractive companies are required to close their operations and rehabilitate the lands that they mine in accordance with a variety of environmental laws and regulations. Estimates of the total ultimate closure and rehabilitation costs for gold and copper mining operations are significant and based principally on current legal and regulatory requirements and mine closure plans that may change materially. For example, we have conducted extensive remediation work at two inactive sites in the United States. We are conducting remediation activities at a third site in the United States, an inactive uranium mine and mill site formerly operated by a subsidiary of Newmont. In addition, we may be held responsible for the costs of addressing contamination at the site of current or former activities or at third party sites or be held liable to third parties for exposure to hazardous substances.

The laws and regulations governing mine closure and remediation in a particular jurisdiction are subject to review at any time and may be amended to impose additional requirements and conditions which may cause our provisions for environmental liabilities to be underestimated and could materially affect our financial position or results of operations. For a more detailed description of potential environmental liabilities, see the discussion in Environmental Matters in Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, regulators are increasingly requesting security in the form of cash collateral, credit, trust arrangements or guarantees to secure the performance of environmental obligations, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position.

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA”) and its state law equivalents, current or former owners of properties may be held jointly and severally liable for the costs of site cleanup or required to undertake remedial actions in response to unpermitted releases of hazardous substances at such property, in addition to, among other potential consequences, liability to governmental entities for the cost of damages to natural resources, which may be significant. These subject properties are referred to as “superfund” sites. For example, the inactive uranium mine and mill at Midnite Mine is a superfund site subject to CERCLA. It is possible that certain of our other current or former operations in the U.S. could be designated as a superfund site in the future, exposing us to potential liability under CERCLA.

Any underestimated or unanticipated retirement and rehabilitation costs could materially affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Environmental liabilities are accrued when they become known, are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Whenever a previously unrecognized remediation liability becomes known, or a previously estimated reclamation cost is

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increased, the amount of that liability and additional cost will be recorded at that time and could materially reduce our consolidated net income attributable to Newmont stockholders and potentially result in impairments.

For example, the Company completed a comprehensive study of the Yanacocha long-term mining and closure plans in 2016 as part of the requirement to submit an updated closure plan to Peruvian regulators every five years. As a result, the Company recorded an increase to the reclamation obligation at Yanacocha for the fourth quarter of 2016 in connection with an update to the Yanacocha closure plan, resulting in an increase to the recorded asset retirement cost related to the producing areas of the mine and a non-cash charge to reclamation expense related to the areas of the mine no longer in production. The increase to the reclamation obligation was primarily due to higher estimated long-term water management costs, heap leach earthworks and related support activities. For additional information regarding our review of the Yanacocha closure plan, see Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our business depends on good relations with our employees.

Production at our mines is dependent upon the efforts of our employees and, consequently, our maintenance of good relationships with our employees. Due to union activities or other employee actions, we could experience labor disputes, work stops or other disruptions in production that could adversely affect us. At December 31, 2018, various unions represented approximately 34% of our employee workforce worldwide. Labor rates in Ghana are agreed through 2018, but negotiations relating to other terms and conditions remain ongoing. One of our labor agreements in Peru expires February 2019 and will be the subject of contract negotiations in 2019. The Company entered into a collective labor agreement in Nevada that will expire in January 2022. A failure to successfully enter into new contracts could result in future labor disputes, work stoppages or other disruptions in production that could adversely affect our operations and financial performance. We are just beginning preliminary discussions with a new union formed in March 2018 at Merian in Suriname. A failure to successfully enter into an initial contract could result in similar risks as described above. There can be no assurance that any future disputes at the Company's operations or projects will be resolved without disruptions.

If we are unable to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees, our business and future operations may be adversely affected.

We depend upon the services of a number of key executives and management personnel. Our success is also dependent on the contributions of our highly skilled and experienced workforce. There continues to be competition over highly skilled personnel in our industry. The loss of members of our highly-skilled and experienced management and workforce or our inability to attract and retain additional experienced management and skilled workers may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Damage to our reputation may result in decreased investor confidence, challenges in maintaining positive community relations and can pose additional obstacles to our ability to develop our projects, which may result in a material adverse impact on our business, financial position, results of operations and growth prospects.

Damage to our reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of a variety of events and circumstances, and could result in negative publicity (for example, with respect to our handling of environmental matters or our dealings with local community organizations). The growing use of social media to generate, publish and discuss community news and issues and to connect with others has made it significantly easier, among other things, for individuals and groups to share their opinions of us and our activities, whether true or not. We do not have direct control over how we are perceived by others and loss of reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Currency fluctuations may affect our costs.

Currency fluctuations may affect the costs that we incur at our operations. Gold and copper are sold throughout the world based principally on the U.S. dollar price, but a portion of our operating expenses are incurred in local currencies. The appreciation of those local currencies against the U.S. dollar increases our costs of production in U.S. dollar terms at mines located outside the United States.

The foreign currency that primarily impacts our results of operations is the Australian dollar. We estimate that every \$0.10 increase in the U.S. dollar/Australian dollar exchange rate increases annually the U.S. dollar Costs applicable to sales by approximately \$84 for each ounce of gold sold from operations in Australia before taking into account the impact of currency hedging. The annual average Australian dollar exchange rate depreciated by approximately 2% from December 31, 2017 to

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December 31, 2018. The annual average Australian dollar exchange rate appreciated by approximately 3% from December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2017.

Inflation may have a material adverse effect on results of operations.

Certain of our operations are located in countries that have in the past experienced high rates of inflation. It is possible that in the future, high inflation in the countries in which we operate may result in an increase in operational costs in local currencies (without a concurrent devaluation of the local currency of operations against the dollar or an increase in the dollar price of gold and copper). This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. Significantly higher and sustained rates of inflation, with subsequent increases in operational costs, could result in the deferral or closure of projects and mines in the event that operating costs become prohibitive.

Our business requires substantial capital investment and we may be unable to raise additional funding on favorable terms.

The construction and operation of potential future projects and various exploration projects will require significant funding. Our operating cash flow and other sources of funding may become insufficient to meet all of these requirements, depending on the timing and costs of development of these and other projects. As a result, new sources of capital may be needed to meet the funding requirements of these investments, fund our ongoing business activities and pay dividends. Our ability to raise and service significant new sources of capital will be a function of macroeconomic conditions, future gold and copper prices, our operational performance and our current cash flow and debt position, among other factors. In the event of lower gold and copper prices, unanticipated operating or financial challenges, or a further dislocation in the financial markets as experienced in recent years, our ability to pursue new business opportunities, invest in existing and new projects, fund our ongoing operations, retire or service all of our outstanding debt and pay dividends could be significantly constrained.

To the extent that we seek to expand our operations and increase our reserves through acquisitions, we may experience issues in executing acquisitions or integrating acquired operations.

From time to time, we examine opportunities to make selective acquisitions in order to provide increased returns to our shareholders and to expand our operations and reported reserves and, potentially, generate synergies. The success of any acquisition would depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- Identifying suitable candidates for acquisition and negotiating acceptable terms;
- Obtaining approval from regulatory authorities and potentially Newmont's shareholders;
- Maintaining our financial and strategic focus and avoiding distraction of management during the process of integrating the acquired business;
- Implementing our standards, controls, procedures and policies at the acquired business and addressing any pre-existing liabilities or claims involving the acquired business; and
- To the extent the acquired operations are in a country in which we have not operated historically, understanding the regulations and challenges of operating in that new jurisdiction.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to conclude any acquisitions successfully or that any acquisition will achieve the anticipated synergies or other positive results. Any material problems that we encounter in connection with such an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

Our operations may be adversely affected by rising energy prices or energy shortages.

Our mining operations and development projects require significant amounts of energy. Increasing global demand for energy, concerns about nuclear power and the limited growth of new energy sources are affecting the price and supply of energy. A variety of factors, including higher energy usage in emerging market economies, actual and proposed taxation of carbon emissions as well as concerns surrounding unrest and potential conflict in the Middle East, could result in increased demand or limited supply of energy and/or sharply escalating diesel fuel, gasoline, natural gas and other energy prices. Increased energy prices could negatively impact our operating costs and cash flow.

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Our principal energy sources are electricity, purchased petroleum products, natural gas and coal. Some of our operations are in remote locations requiring long distance transmission of power, and in some locations we compete with other companies for access to third party power generators or electrical supply networks. A disruption in the transmission of energy, inadequate energy transmission infrastructure or the termination of any of our energy supply contracts could interrupt our energy supply and adversely affect our operations.

Continuation of our mining production is dependent on the availability of sufficient water supplies to support our mining operations.

Our mining operations require significant quantities of water for mining, ore processing and related support facilities. Our operations in North and South America and Australia are in areas where water is scarce and competition among users for continuing access to water is significant. Continuous production at our mines is dependent on our ability to maintain our water rights, claims and contracts and to defeat claims adverse to our current water uses in legal proceedings. Although each of our operations currently has sufficient water rights, claims and contracts to cover its operational demands, we cannot predict the potential outcome of pending or future legal proceedings relating to our water rights, claims, contracts and uses. Water shortages may also result from weather or environmental and climate impacts out of the Company's control. For example, the continuation of the below average rainfall or the occurrence of drought in southwest Australia could impact our raw water supply at Boddington. While we incorporated systems to address the impact of the dry season as part of our operating plans, we can make no assurances that those systems will be sufficient to address all shortages in water supply, which could result in production and processing interruptions. The loss of some or all water rights for any of our mines, in whole or in part, or shortages of water to which we have rights could require us to curtail or shut down mining production and could prevent us from pursuing expansion opportunities. Laws and regulations may be introduced in some jurisdictions in which we operate which could limit our access to sufficient water resources in our operations, thus adversely affecting our operations.

We are dependent upon information technology systems, which are subject to disruption, damage, failure and risks associated with implementation, upgrade and integration.

We are dependent upon information technology systems in the conduct of our operations. Our information technology systems are subject to disruption, damage or failure from a variety of sources, including, without limitation, computer viruses, security breaches, cyber-attacks, natural disasters and defects in design. Cybersecurity incidents, in particular, are evolving and include, but are not limited to, malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and the corruption of data. We have experienced attempts by external parties to penetrate our networks and systems. Although such attempts to date have not resulted in any material breaches, disruptions, or loss of business-critical information, our systems and procedures for preparing and protecting against such attempts and mitigating such risks may prove to be insufficient in the future and attacks could have an adverse impact on our business and operations, including damage to our reputation and competitiveness, remediation costs, litigation or regulatory actions. Various measures have been implemented to manage our risks related to information technology systems and network disruptions. However, given the unpredictability of the timing, nature and scope of information technology disruptions, we could potentially be subject to production downtimes, operational delays, the compromising of confidential or otherwise protected information, destruction or corruption of data, security breaches, other manipulation or improper use of our systems and networks or financial losses from remedial actions. In addition, as technologies evolve and these cybersecurity attacks become more sophisticated, we may incur significant costs to upgrade or enhance our security measures to protect against such attacks and we may face difficulties in fully anticipating or implementing adequate preventive measures or mitigating potential harm, which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows, competitive position, financial condition or results of operations. For instance, we engage an independent third party to conduct penetration and vulnerability testing on an annual basis and review findings and recommendations from these tests, we then seek to address any remediation actions through our ongoing

cyber security program. Such efforts may incur significant costs and yet prove insufficient to deter future cybersecurity attacks or prevent all security breaches.

We could also be adversely affected by system or network disruptions if new or upgraded information technology systems are defective, not installed properly or not properly integrated into our operations. Various measures have been implemented to manage our risks related to the system implementation and modification, but system modification failures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations and could, if not successfully implemented, adversely impact the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting.

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The occurrence of events for which we are not insured may affect our cash flow and overall profitability.

We maintain insurance policies that mitigate against certain risks related to our operations. This insurance is maintained in amounts that we believe are reasonable depending upon the circumstances surrounding each identified risk. However, we may elect not to have insurance for certain risks because of the high premiums associated with insuring those risks or for various other reasons; in other cases, insurance may not be available for certain risks. Some concern always exists with respect to investments in parts of the world where civil unrest, war, nationalist movements, political violence or economic crises are possible. These countries may also pose heightened risks of expropriation of assets, business interruption, increased taxation or unilateral modification of concessions and contracts. We do not maintain insurance policies against political risk. Occurrence of events for which we are not insured may affect our results of operations and financial position.

We rely on contractors to conduct a significant portion of our operations and construction projects.

A significant portion of our operations and construction projects are currently conducted in whole or in part by contractors. As a result, our operations are subject to a number of risks, some of which are outside our control, including:

- Negotiating agreements with contractors on acceptable terms;
- The inability to replace a contractor and its operating equipment in the event that either party terminates the agreement;
 - Reduced control over those aspects of operations which are the responsibility of the contractor;
- Failure of a contractor to perform under its agreement;
- Interruption of operations or increased costs in the event that a contractor ceases its business due to insolvency or other unforeseen events;
- Failure of a contractor to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, to the extent it is responsible for such compliance; and
- Problems of a contractor with managing its workforce, labor unrest or other employment issues.

In addition, we may incur liability to third parties as a result of the actions of our contractors. The occurrence of one or more of these risks could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

To the extent we hold or acquire interests in any joint ventures or joint operations or enter into any joint ventures or joint operations in the future, our interest in these properties is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures or joint operations.

To the extent we hold or acquire interests in any joint ventures or joint operations or enter into any joint ventures or joint operations in the future, the existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on our profitability or the viability of our interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on our future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition:

- disagreements with partners on strategy for the most efficient development or operation of mines;
- inability to control certain strategic decisions made in respect of properties;
- inability of partners to meet their financial and other obligations to the joint venture, joint operation or third parties; and
- litigation between partners regarding management, funding or other decisions related to the joint venture or joint operation.

To the extent that we are not the operator of a joint venture or joint operation properties, we will be unable to control the activities of the operator and as a result the success of such operations will be beyond our control. In many cases we will be bound by

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the decisions made by the operator in the operation of such property, and will rely on the operator to manage the property and to provide accurate information related to such property. We can provide no assurance that all decisions of operators of properties we do not control will achieve the expected results.

We are subject to litigation and may be subject to additional litigation in the future.

We are currently, and may in the future become, subject to litigation, arbitration or other legal proceedings with other parties. If decided adversely to Newmont, these legal proceedings, or others that could be brought against us in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or prospects. Furthermore, to the extent we sell or reduce our interest in certain assets, we may give representations and warranties and indemnities customary for such transactions and we may agree to retain responsibility for certain liabilities related to the period prior to the sale. As a result, we may incur liabilities in the future associated with assets we no longer own or in which we have a reduced interest. For a more detailed discussion of pending litigation, see Note 29 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the event of a dispute arising at our foreign operations, we may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or arbitral panels, or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts or arbitral panels in the United States. Our inability to enforce our rights and the enforcement of rights on a prejudicial basis by foreign courts or arbitral panels could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Title to some of our properties may be defective or challenged.

Although we have conducted title reviews of our properties, title review does not preclude third parties from challenging our title or related property rights. While we believe that we have satisfactory title to our properties, some titles may be defective or subject to challenge by governments, indigenous or communal peoples, or private parties. For example, at our Conga project in Peru, we continue to seek resolution to a land dispute with local residents. In addition, certain of our Australian properties could be subject to native title or traditional landowner claims, and our ability to use these properties is dependent on agreements with traditional owners of the properties. A determination of defective title or risks in connection with a challenge to title rights could impact existing operations as well as exploration and development projects, and future acquisitions which could have an adverse effect on operations, our ability to develop new projects, and our financial position. For more information regarding native title or traditional landowner claims, see the discussion under the Australia Section of Item 2, Properties, in this report.

Civil disturbances, criminal activities, including illegal mining, and artisanal mining, occurs on or adjacent to certain of our properties, which can disrupt business and expose the Company to liability.

Civil disturbances and criminal activities such as trespass, illegal mining, sabotage, theft and vandalism may cause disruptions and could result in the suspension of operations and development at certain sites. Incidents of such activities have occasionally led to conflict with security personnel and/or police, which in some cases resulted in injuries including in Peru and Suriname. Although security measures have been implemented by the Company to protect employees, property and assets, such measures will not guarantee that such incidents will not continue to occur in the future, or result in harm to employees or trespassers, decrease operational efficiency or construction delays, increase community tensions or result in liabilities. The manner in which the Company's personnel, national police or other security forces respond to civil disturbances and criminal activities can give rise to additional risks where those responses are not conducted in a manner consistent with international and Newmont standards relating to the use of force and respect for human rights.

Newmont takes seriously our obligation to respect and promote human rights, is a signatory to and active participant in the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, and has adopted a Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement Policy and Human Rights Standard in-line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human

Rights due diligence processes. Nonetheless, although the Company has implemented a number of significant measures and safeguards which are intended to ensure that personnel understand and uphold these standards, the implementation of these measures will not guarantee that personnel, national police or other security forces will uphold these standards in every instance. The evolving expectations related to human rights, indigenous rights, and environmental protections may result in opposition to our current and future operations or the development of new projects and mines. Such opposition may take the form of legal or administrative proceedings or manifestations such as protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against our activities, and may have a negative impact on our reputation and operations. Opposition by community and activist groups to our operations may require modification of, or preclude the operation or development of, our projects and mines or may require us to enter into agreements with such groups or local governments with respect to our projects and mines, in some cases, causing increased costs and significant delays to the advancement of our projects. The failure to conduct

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operations in accordance with Company standards can result in harm to employees, community members or trespassers, increase community tensions, reputational harm to Newmont or result in criminal and/or civil liability and/or financial damages or penalties.

Artisanal and illegal miners have been active on, or adjacent to, some of Newmont's African and South American properties, including recently at Suriname. Illegal mining, which involves trespass into the development or operating area of the mine, is both a security and safety issue, which may present a security threat to property and human life. The illegal miners from time to time have clashed with security staff and law enforcement personnel who have attempted to move them away from the facilities. Although, under certain circumstances, artisanal mining may be a legally sanctioned activity, artisanal mining is also associated with a number of negative impacts, including environmental degradation, poor working practices, erosion of civil society, human rights abuse and funding of conflict. The environmental, social, safety and health impacts of artisanal and illegal mining are frequently attributed to formal mining activity, and it is often assumed that artisanally-mined gold is channeled through large-scale mining operators, even though artisanal and large-scale miners may have separate supply chains. These misconceptions impact negatively on the reputation of the industry. The activities of the illegal miners could cause damage to Newmont's properties for which Newmont could potentially be held responsible. The presence of illegal miners could lead to exploration and project delays and disputes regarding the development or operation of commercial gold deposits. Illegal mining and theft could also result in lost gold production and reserves, mine and development stoppages, and have a material adverse effect on financial condition or results of operations or project development.

Competition from other natural resource companies may harm our business.

We compete with other natural resource companies to attract and retain key executives, skilled labor, contractors and other employees. We also compete with other natural resource companies for specialized equipment, components and supplies, such as drill rigs, necessary for exploration and development, as well as for rights to mine properties containing gold, copper and other minerals. We may be unable to continue to attract and retain skilled and experienced employees, to obtain the services of skilled personnel and contractors or specialized equipment or supplies, or to acquire additional rights to mine properties, which could have an adverse effect on our competitive position or adversely impact our results of operations.

Our ability to recognize the benefits of deferred tax assets is dependent on future cash flows and taxable income.

We recognize the expected future tax benefit from deferred tax assets when the tax benefit is considered to be more likely than not of being realized, otherwise, a valuation allowance is applied against deferred tax assets. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, our ability to realize the deferred tax assets could be impacted. In the future, our estimates could change requiring a valuation allowance or impairment of our deferred tax assets. Additionally, future changes in tax laws could limit our ability to obtain the future tax benefits represented by our deferred tax assets. See Note 9 to the Financial Statements under the heading "Income and Mining Taxes - Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets" and Note 2 under the heading "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets" for additional information and factors that could impact the Company's ability to realize the deferred tax assets. At December 31, 2018, the Company's non-current deferred tax assets were \$401.

Returns for investments in pension plans are uncertain.

We maintain pension plans for certain employees which provide for specified payments after retirement. The ability of the pension plans to provide the specified benefits depends on our funding of the plans and returns on investments

made by the plans. Returns, if any, on investments are subject to fluctuations based on investment choices and market conditions. A sustained period of low returns or losses on investments could require us to fund the pension plans to a greater extent than anticipated. If future plan investment returns are not sufficient, we may be required to increase the amount of future cash contributions.

Any downgrade in the credit ratings assigned to our debt securities could increase our future borrowing costs and adversely affect the availability of new financing.

There can be no assurance that any rating currently assigned by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or Moody's Investors Service to Newmont will remain unchanged for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered if, in that rating agency's judgment, future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating so warrant. If we are unable to maintain our outstanding debt and financial ratios at levels acceptable to the credit rating agencies, or should our business prospects or financial results deteriorate, our ratings could be downgraded by the rating agencies. The Company's credit ratings have been subject to change over the years. We

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currently maintain a Standard & Poor's rating of "BBB" and a Moody's Investors Service rating of Baa2. We cannot make assurances regarding how long these ratings will remain unchanged or regarding the outcome of the rating agencies future reviews (including following any planned or future business combinations). A downgrade by the rating agencies could adversely affect the value of our outstanding securities, our existing debt and our ability to obtain new financing on favorable terms, if at all, and increase our borrowing costs, which in turn could impair our results of operations and financial position.

Future funding requirements may affect our business.

Potential future investments, including projects in the Company's project pipeline, acquisitions and other investments, will require significant funds for capital expenditures. Depending on gold and copper prices, our operating cash flow may not be sufficient to meet all of these expenditures, depending on the timing of development of these and other projects. As a result, new sources of capital may be needed to meet the funding requirements of these investments, fund our ongoing business activities and pay dividends. Our ability to raise and service significant new sources of capital will be a function of macroeconomic conditions, future gold and copper prices as well as our operational performance, current cash flow and debt position, among other factors. We may determine that it may be necessary or preferable to issue additional equity or other securities, defer projects or sell assets. Additional financing may not be available when needed or, if available, the terms of such financing may not be favorable to us and, if raised by offering equity securities, any additional financing may involve substantial dilution to existing shareholders. In the event of lower gold and copper prices, unanticipated operating or financial challenges, or new funding limitations, our ability to pursue new business opportunities, invest in existing and new projects, fund our ongoing business activities, retire or service all outstanding debt and pay dividends could be significantly constrained. In addition, our joint venture partners may not have sufficient funds or borrowing ability in order to make their capital commitments. In the case that our partners do not make their economic commitments, the Company may be prevented from pursuing certain development opportunities or may assume additional financial obligations, which may require new sources of capital.

Risks Related to Our Industry

We may experience increased costs or losses resulting from the hazards and uncertainties associated with mining.

The exploration for natural resources and the development and production of mining operations are activities that involve a high level of uncertainty. These can be difficult to predict and are often affected by risks and hazards outside of our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental hazards, including discharge of metals, concentrates, pollutants or hazardous chemicals;
- Industrial accidents, including in connection with the operation of mining equipment, milling equipment and/or conveyor systems and accidents associated with the preparation and ignition of large-scale blasting operations, milling and processing;
- Accidents in connection with transportation, including transportation of chemicals, explosions or other materials, transportation of large mining equipment and transportation of employees and business partners to and from sites;
- Social, community or labor force disputes or stoppages;
- Changes to legal and regulatory requirements;
- Security incidents, including activities of illegal or artisanal miners, gold bullion or concentrate theft, and corruption and fraud;
- Shortages in materials or equipment and energy and electrical power supply interruptions or rationing;
- Failure of unproven or evolving technologies or loss of information integrity or data;
- Surface or underground fires or floods;
- Unexpected geological formations or conditions (whether in mineral or gaseous form);

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- Metallurgical conditions and gold recovery, including unexpected decline of ore grade;
- Unanticipated changes in inventory levels at heap-leach operations;
- Ground and water conditions;
- Fall-of-ground accidents in underground operations;
- Failure of mining pit slopes and tailings dam walls;
- Seismic activity; and
- Other natural phenomena, such as lightning, cyclonic or tropical storms, floods or other inclement weather conditions, including those impacting operations or the ability to access and supply sites. For example, in 2017 rainfall and flooding in Northern Australia and Peru, temporarily impacted our ability to import fuel and other key deliveries to our Tanami and Yanacocha sites, respectively.

The occurrence of one or more of these events in connection with our exploration activities and development and production of mining operations may result in the death of, or personal injury to, our employees, other personnel or third parties, the loss of mining equipment, damage to or destruction of mineral properties or production facilities, monetary losses, deferral or unanticipated fluctuations in production, environmental damage and potential legal liabilities, all of which may adversely affect our reputation, business, prospects, results of operations and financial position.

Mining companies are increasingly required to consider and provide benefits to the communities and countries in which they operate, and are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations.

As a result of public concern about the real or perceived detrimental effects of economic globalization and global climate impacts, businesses generally and large multinational corporations in natural resources industries, such as Newmont, in particular, face increasing public scrutiny of their activities. These businesses are under pressure to demonstrate that, as they seek to generate satisfactory returns on investment to shareholders, other stakeholders, including employees, governments, communities surrounding operations and the countries in which they operate, benefit and will continue to benefit from their commercial activities. Such pressures tend to be particularly focused on companies whose activities are perceived to have a high impact on their social and physical environment. In Ghana, for instance, a number of community related demonstrations occurred during 2018 in response to the perceived impacts of our operations on the land and on fairness of compensation. Similarly, a number of community based groups continue pressuring the company for additional benefits related to jobs, training and benefit sharing. The company is seeking mechanisms for dialogue to understand concerns and address impacts and benefits in a transparent and participatory manner. The potential consequences of these pressures include reputational damage, legal suits, increasing social investment obligations to communities and pressure to increase taxes and royalties payable to governments.

Our exploration, development, mining and processing operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing worker health and safety and land use and the protection of the environment, which generally apply to air and water quality, protection of endangered, protected or other specified species, hazardous waste management and reclamation. For example, in recent years, plans to protect the greater sage grouse, a species whose natural habitat is found across much of the western United States, have been an area of significant focus. As a result, in 2016, Newmont, the State of Nevada and federal agencies agreed to a historic conservation agreement for 1.5 million acres of public and private lands managed by Newmont to protect and enhance the habitat of the greater sage grouse and other sagebrush ecosystem species. Following a programmatic review of federal greater sage grouse management plans, the US Department of Interior developed revised plans and analyzed their potential effects pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. The public review of the proposed revised resource management plans is ongoing and implementation decisions are pending. The extent to which sage grouse conservation plans will be further revised and whether land withdrawals limiting development activities occurring on federal lands may occur remains unclear. No assurances can be made that possible land use restrictions will not have an adverse impact on our growth plans or not result in delays in project development, constraints on exploration and constraints on operations in impacted

areas.

Some of the countries in which we operate have implemented, and are developing, laws and regulations related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. We have made, and expect to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with such

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laws and regulations. Compliance with these laws and regulations imposes substantial costs and burdens, and can cause delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain, government permits and approvals which may adversely impact our closure processes and operations.

Future changes in applicable laws, regulations, permits and approvals or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could substantially increase costs to achieve compliance, lead to the revocation of existing or future exploration or mining rights or otherwise have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position. For instance, the operation of our mines in the United States is subject to regulation by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”). MSHA inspects our mines on a regular basis and issues various citations and orders when it believes a violation has occurred under the Mine Act. Over the past several years MSHA has significantly increased the numbers of citations and orders charged against mining operations and increased the dollar penalties assessed for citations issued. If MSHA inspections result in an alleged violation, we may be subject to fines, penalties or sanctions and our mining operations could be subject to temporary or extended closures. MSHA issued fines, penalties or sanctions and mandated temporary or extended closures could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. See Exhibit 95 to this report for additional information regarding certain MSHA orders and citations issued during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Increased global attention or regulation on consumption of water by industrial activities, as well as water quality discharge, and on restricting or prohibiting the use of cyanide and other hazardous substances in processing activities could similarly have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position due to increased compliance and input costs.

We have implemented a management system designed to promote continuous improvement in health and safety, environmental performance and community relations. However, we nevertheless in 2018 experienced seven fatalities, six at our operations in Ghana and one at our operations in Nevada, which involved subsequent investigations by Ghana’s Mineral Commission and the MSHA, respectively. See Item 4 “Mine Safety Disclosures” for additional information on these incidents. Our ability to operate (including the effect of any impact on our workforce) and thus, our results of operations and our financial position (including because of potential related fines and sanctions), could be adversely affected by accidents or events detrimental (or perceived to be detrimental) to the health and safety of our employees, the environment or the communities in which we operate.

We may be unable to obtain or retain necessary permits, which could adversely affect our operations.

Our mining and processing operations and development and exploration activities are subject to extensive permitting requirements. The requirements to obtain and/or achieve or maintain full compliance with such permits can be costly and involve extended timelines. While we strive to obtain and comply with all permits required of us, there can be no assurance that we will obtain all such permits and/or achieve or maintain full compliance with such permits at all times. Previously obtained permits may be suspended or revoked for a number of reasons, including through government or court action. Failure to obtain and/or comply with required permits can have serious consequences, including damage to our reputation, cessation of the development of a project; increased costs of development or production and litigation or regulatory action, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our ability to obtain the required permits and approvals to explore for, develop and operate mines and to successfully operate near communities in the jurisdictions in which we operate depends in part on our ability to develop, operate and close mines in a manner that is consistent with the creation of social and economic benefits in the surrounding communities, which may or may not be required by law. Our ability to obtain permits and approvals and to operate near certain communities may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with our

activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, health and safety of communities in which we operate. Key permits and approvals may be revoked or suspended or may be adjusted in a manner that adversely affects our operations, including our ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations.

Regulations and pending legislation governing issues involving climate change could result in increased operating costs which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Producing gold is an energy-intensive business, resulting in a significant carbon footprint. Energy costs account for approximately twenty percent of our overall operating costs, with our principal energy sources being purchased electricity, diesel fuel, gasoline, natural gas and coal.

A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change that are viewed as the result of emissions from the combustion of carbon-based fuels. At the 21st

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Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (“UNFCCC”) held in Paris in 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted which was intended to govern emission reductions beyond 2020. The Paris Agreement went into effect in November 2016 when countries that produce at least 55% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions ratified the agreement. While there are no immediate impacts to business from the Paris Agreement, the goal of limiting global warming to “well below 2o C” will be taken up at national levels. Industrialized nations (e.g., Australia) are likely to implement national emission reduction targets that require an investment shift towards low carbon technologies and systems, shifting away from coal and diesel power generation. The temperature change goal implies a move to net zero greenhouse gas emissions from energy use and industrial activities by 2050 to 2060. The relevant details of the shift towards low carbon technologies are defined in the national plans, which will need further definition in new rules from each country by 2020. The Trump Administration has announced the intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, which begins a lengthy process that will not be completed until November 2020.

Some of the countries in which we operate have implemented, and are developing, laws and regulations related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. In December 2009, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) issued an endangerment finding under the U.S. Clean Air Act that current and projected concentrations of certain mixed greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare. Additionally, the United States and China signed a bilateral agreement in November 2014 that committed the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an additional 26% to 28% below 2005 levels by the year 2025. The EPA in August 2015 issued final rules for the Clean Power Plan under Section 111 (d) of the Clean Air Act designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at electric utilities in line with reductions planned for the compliance with the Paris Agreement. On October 16, 2017, the EPA as part of a regulatory review directed by the Energy Independence Executive Order has proposed a repeal of the Clean Power Plan. In Australia the Emissions Reduction Fund legislation, Safeguard Mechanism Rule 2015 came into effect on July 1, 2016. Facilities that exceed the baseline mandated by the law in future years are required to purchase Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs).

Legislation and increased regulation and requirements regarding climate change could impose increased costs on us, our venture partners and our suppliers, including increased energy, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting and other costs to comply with such regulations. In August 2015, the EPA issued the final rules for the Clean Power Plan under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. Under the Clean Power Plan Newmont's TS Power Plant would be subject to greenhouse gas emission reductions as part of the Nevada compliance plan. The EPA has subsequently issued the Affordable Clean Energy Rule in August 2018, which would eliminate the emission reduction standards proposed in the Clean Power Plan. The Clean Power Plan is currently in litigation in the Washington DC Circuit preventing the implementation of either rule.

The potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain, and would be particular to the geographic circumstances in areas in which we operate. These may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and changing temperatures. Operations that rely on national hydro-electric grid power can be adversely affected by drought resulting in power load-shedding and lost production. These impacts may adversely impact the cost, production and financial performance of our operations.

Our Company and the mining industry are facing continued geotechnical challenges, which could adversely impact our production and profitability.

Newmont and the mining industry are facing continued geotechnical challenges due to the older age of certain of our mines and a trend toward mining deeper pits and more complex deposits. This leads to higher pit walls, more complex underground environments and increased exposure to geotechnical instability and hydrological impacts. As our operations are maturing, the open pits at many of our sites are getting deeper and we have experienced certain geotechnical failures at some of our mines, including, without limitation, at our operations in Australia, Nevada, Ghana, Peru and Colorado. For example, pit failures at the Silverstar pit and Gold Quarry pit of the Carlin operation in

2018 and in the eastern wall of the open pit of the KCGM operation in 2018 resulted in temporary shutdowns and have impacted production. See also the risk factor under the heading “Mining companies are increasingly required to consider and provide benefits to the communities and countries in which they operate, and are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations” earlier in this section.

No assurances can be given that unanticipated adverse geotechnical and hydrological conditions, such as landslides and pit wall failures, will not occur in the future or that such events will be detected in advance. Geotechnical instabilities can be difficult to predict and are often affected by risks and hazards outside of our control, such as severe weather and considerable rainfall, which may lead to periodic floods, mudslides, wall instability and seismic activity, which may result in slippage of material.

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In addition, Newmont has numerous operational and closed tailings impoundments in a variety of climatic and topographic settings. Annually, the Company manages and places more than 100 million tonnes of tailings. Recognizing the importance of careful design, management and monitoring, Newmont conducts extensive siting, engineering, environmental and social studies to support the specific selection and design of each facility. Newmont's engineering, construction and operating standards and technical guidance explicitly cover tailings management and establish requirements throughout their operating and post-mine closure life. The design, construction and operation of all tailings impoundment facilities are scrutinized through our investment system process, supported by inspections and audits, critical controls and strict application of annual inspections by independent qualified geotechnical engineers. Newmont's environmental standards also cover the long-term management of tailings impoundment facilities. The failure of tailings dam and storage facilities and other impoundments at our mining sites could cause severe, and in some cases catastrophic, property and environmental damage and loss of life. For example, in early 2019, the extractive industry experienced a large scale tailings dam failure at an unaffiliated mine, which resulted in numerous fatalities and caused extensive property and environmental damage. Recognizing this risk, Newmont continues to review and enhance our existing practices. However, no assurance can be given that these events will not occur in the future. See also the risk factor under the heading "We may experience increased costs or losses resulting from the hazards and uncertainties associated with mining" earlier in this section.

Geotechnical or tailings storage facility failures could result in limited or restricted access to mine sites, suspension of operations, government investigations, increased monitoring costs, remediation costs and other impacts, which could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Shortages of critical parts and equipment may adversely affect our operations and development projects.

The mining industry has been impacted, from time to time, by increased demand for critical resources such as input commodities, drilling equipment, trucks, shovels and tires. These shortages have, at times, impacted the efficiency of our operations, and resulted in cost increases and delays in construction of projects; thereby impacting operating costs, capital expenditures and production and construction schedules.

Risks Related to the Jurisdictions in Which We Operate

Our operations are subject to risks of doing business in multiple jurisdictions.

Exploration, development, production and mine closure activities are subject to regional, political, economic, community and other risks of doing business in multiple jurisdictions, including:

- Potential instability of foreign governments and changes in government policies, including relating to or in response to changes of U.S. laws or foreign policies;
- Expropriation or nationalization of property;
- Restrictions on the ability to pay dividends offshore or to otherwise repatriate funds;
- Restrictions on the ability of local operating companies to sell gold offshore for U.S. dollars, or on the ability of such companies to hold U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies in offshore bank accounts;
- Import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold and/or copper;
- Disadvantages relating to submission to the jurisdiction of foreign courts or arbitration panels or enforcement or appeals of judgments at foreign courts or arbitration panels against a sovereign nation within its own territory;
- Royalty and tax increases or claims, including retroactive increases and claims and requests to renegotiate terms of existing investment agreements, contracts of work, leases, royalties and taxes, by governmental entities, including such increases, claims and/or requests by the governments of Australia, Ghana, Peru, Suriname, the State of Colorado and the State of Nevada in the U.S.;

- Changes in laws or regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate, including in changes resulting from changes in political administrations;

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- Risk of loss due to inability to access our properties or operations;
- Other risks arising out of foreign sovereignty over the areas in which our operations are conducted, including risks inherent in contracts with government owned entities such as unilateral cancellation or renegotiation of contracts, licenses or other mining rights;
- Delays in obtaining or renewing, or the inability to obtain, maintain or renew, necessary governmental permits, mining or operating leases and other agreements and/or approvals;
- Risk of loss due to civil strife, acts of war, guerrilla activities, insurrection and terrorism;
 - Claims for increased mineral royalties or ownership interests by local or indigenous communities;
- Risk of loss due to criminal activities such as trespass, local artisanal or illegal mining, theft and vandalism;
- Delays in obtaining or renewing collective bargaining or certain labor agreements;
- Disadvantages of competing against companies from countries that are not subject to the rigorous laws and regulations of the U.S. or other jurisdictions, including without limitation, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act and the Dodd-Frank Act;
- Increases in training and other costs and challenges relating to requirements by governmental entities to employ the nationals of the country in which a particular operation is located;
- Increased financing costs;
- Currency fluctuations, particularly in countries with high inflation;
- Foreign exchange controls;
- Increases in costs relating to, or restrictions or prohibitions on, the use of ports for concentrate storage and shipping, such as in relation to our Boddington operation where use of alternative ports is not currently economical, or in relation to our ability to procure economically feasible ports for developing projects;
- Risk of disruption, damage or failure of information technology systems, and risk of loss and operational delays due to impacts to operational technology systems, such as due to cyber-attacks, malicious software computer viruses, security breaches, design failures and natural disasters;
- Risk of loss due to disease, such as malaria or the Zika virus, and other potential endemic health issues, such as Ebola; and
- Disadvantage and risk of loss due to the limitations of certain local health systems and infrastructure to contain diseases and potential endemic health issues.

Consequently, our exploration, development and production activities may be affected by these and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, some of which could materially adversely affect our financial position or results of operations.

Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political and social attitudes in the jurisdictions in which we operate may adversely affect our operations or profitability.

Our operations may be affected in a number of ways by laws and regulations related, but not limited to: restrictions on production; price controls; export controls; import restrictions, such as restrictions applicable to, among other things, equipment, services and supplies, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of mineral claims, environmental legislation, land use, surface land access, land claims of local communities, water use, and mine safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure could result in

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loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as partners with carried or other interests, any of which may adversely affect our operations or profitability.

In addition, as governments continue to struggle with deficits and concerns over the potential and actual effects of depressed economic conditions, many of them have targeted the mining and metals sector in order to raise revenue. Governments are continually assessing the fiscal terms of the economic rent for a mining company to exploit resources in their countries. Numerous countries have implemented changes to their mining regimes that reflect increased government control over or participation in the mining sector, including, but not limited to, changes of law affecting foreign ownership and takeovers, mandatory government participation in mining enterprises, taxation and royalties, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange controls, exploration licensing, export duties, repatriation of income or return of capital, environmental protection, as well as requirements intended to boost the local economy, including usage of local goods and employment of local and community staff or contractors, among other benefits to be provided to local residents. The effects of the various requirements and uncertainties related to the economic risks of operating in foreign jurisdictions cannot be accurately predicted and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Our operations at Yanacocha and the development of our Conga project in Peru are subject to political and social unrest risks.

During the last several years, Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. (“Yanacocha”), in which we own a 51.35% interest, and whose properties include the mining operations at Yanacocha and the Conga project in Peru, has been the target of local political and community protests, some of which blocked the road between the Yanacocha mine and Conga project complexes and the City of Cajamarca in Peru and resulted in vandalism and equipment damage. We cannot predict whether similar or more significant incidents will occur in the future. The recurrence of significant political or community opposition or protests could continue to adversely affect the Conga Project’s development and the continued operation of Yanacocha.

Construction activities on our Conga project were suspended on November 30, 2011, at the request of Peru’s central government following increasing protests in Cajamarca by anti-mining activists led by the regional president. At the request of the Peruvian central government, the environmental impact assessment prepared in connection with the project, which was previously approved by the central government in October 2010, was reviewed by independent experts in an effort to resolve allegations around the environmental viability of Conga. This review concluded that the environmental impact assessment complied with international standards and provided some recommendations to improve water management. Yanacocha focused on the construction of water reservoirs prior to the development of other project facilities. However, development of Conga is contingent upon generating acceptable project returns and getting local community and government support. Under the current social and political environment, the Company does not anticipate being able to develop Conga for at least the next five years. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the project’s development, the Company has allocated its exploration and development capital to other projects in recent years, and the Conga project is currently in care and maintenance. Should the Company be unable to develop the Conga project, the Company may have to consider other alternatives for the project, which may result in a future impairment charge.

The Central Government of Peru continued to support responsible mining as a vehicle for the growth and future development of Peru in 2018. However, we are unable to predict whether the Central government will continue to take similar positions in the future. The regional government of Cajamarca and other political parties actively opposed the Conga project in the past. We are unable to predict the positions that will be taken in the future and whether such positions or changes in law will affect Yanacocha or Conga. Such changes may include increased labor regulations, environmental and other regulatory requirements, and additional taxes and royalties, as well as future protests, community demands and road blockages. We cannot predict future positions of either the Central or regional

government on foreign investment, mining concessions, land tenure or other regulation. Any change in government positions or laws on these issues could adversely affect the assets and operations of Yanacocha or Conga, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. Additionally, the inability to develop Conga or operate at Yanacocha could have an adverse impact on our growth and production in the region.

In addition, in early 2015, the Peruvian government agency responsible for certain environmental regulations, the Ministry of the Environment (“MINAM”), issued proposed water quality criteria for designated beneficial uses which apply to mining companies, including Yanacocha. These criteria would modify the in-stream water quality criteria pursuant to which Yanacocha has been designing water treatment processes and infrastructure. In December 2015, MINAM issued the final regulation that modified the water quality standards. In response in February 2017, Yanacocha submitted its proposed modification to the previously approved Environmental Impact Assessment to the Mining Ministry (“MINEM”), which is still under review. After approval, MINEM may allow up to three years to develop and implement the modifications to the water management system. In the event Yanacocha is unsuccessful in implementing the modifications in compliance with the new regulations and deadlines, it could result in fines and

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penalties relating to potential intermittent non-compliant exceedances. In addition, if accepted the treatment options will result in increased costs. These impacts may adversely impact the future cost and financial performance of our operations in Peru.

Our Merian operation in Suriname is subject to political and economic risks.

We hold a 75% interest in the Merian gold mine in the mid-eastern part of Suriname. The president of Suriname and others, including a number of members of the current administration, have been named defendants in a trial in connection with the deaths of certain political opponents in 1982. Those proceedings were previously halted based upon an executive order. However, in January 2017, a court in Suriname directed that the trial be recommenced and such trial proceeding ended on November 30, 2018. The trial entered the final stage of rendering a verdict by the court. The exact date for the judgement by the court is not yet known, but judgement is expected in the first half of 2019. The prosecutor in the trial has recommended that the current president be sentenced to 20 years prison for murder. Such a sentencing could result in civil and political instability, and heighten the risk of abrupt changes in the government and national policy impacting foreign investment and operators.

Operations in Suriname are governed by a mineral agreement with the Republic of Suriname that establishes the terms and conditions under which Merian operations and development are conducted. The mineral agreement was approved by parliament and requires approval by parliament to change. No assurances can be made that the government will not request changes to the agreement in the future. While the government is generally considered by the Company to be mining friendly, it is possible that the current or future government may adopt substantially different policies, make changes in taxation treatment or regulations, take arbitrary action which might halt operations, increase costs, or otherwise impact mining and exploration rights and/or permits, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and/or financial condition.

The government of Suriname previously exercised its option to participate in a fully-funded 25 percent equity ownership stake in Merian. Suriname manages its participation through Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. ("Staatsolie"), a Surinamese corporation that is wholly owned by the government. The Company can make no assurances that Staatsolie will have sufficient funds or borrowing ability in order to make their capital commitments in accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement. See the risk factor under the heading "Future funding requirements may affect our business" later in this section.

Artisanal and illegal miners have been active on, or adjacent to, the Merian mine in recent years. See the risk factor under the heading "Civil disturbances, criminal activities, including illegal mining, and artisanal mining, occurs on or adjacent to certain of our properties, which can disrupt business and expose the Company to liability" earlier in this "Risk Factors" section for additional information.

Risks Related To Our Common Stock

The Proposed Transaction could negatively affect the price of our common stock as a response to the Proposed Transaction, significant delays in consummation of the arrangement, or the termination of the Arrangement Agreement.

The market price of our common stock may vary significantly from the price on the date of the Arrangement Agreement (as defined below). Negative market response to the Proposed Transaction, or any significant delays in the consummation of the arrangement could negatively affect our stock price. In addition, there can be no assurance that the conditions to the consummation of the Proposed Transaction will be satisfied in a timely manner or at all. If the arrangement is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of our common stock may decline significantly, particularly to the extent the market price reflects a market assumption that the arrangement will be consummated or

will be consummated in a particular timeframe.

Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors that are beyond our control, including:

- market reaction to the announcement of the Proposed Transaction and market assessment of the likelihood of the Proposed Transaction being consummated;
- changes in the respective businesses, operations or prospects of Newmont or Goldcorp, including their respective ability to meet earnings estimates;
- governmental or litigation developments or regulatory considerations affecting Newmont or Goldcorp or the mining industry;

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- general business, market, industry or economic conditions;
- the worldwide supply/demand balance for gold and copper and the prevailing commodity price environment; and
- other factors beyond our control, including those described elsewhere in, or incorporated by reference into, this “Risk Factors” section.

The price of our common stock may be volatile, which may make it difficult for you to resell the common stock when you want or at prices you find attractive.

The market price and volume of our common stock may be subject to significant fluctuations due not only to general stock market conditions but also to a change in sentiment in the market regarding our operations, business prospects or liquidity. Among the factors that could affect the price of our common stock are:

- changes in gold, and to a lesser extent, copper prices;
- operating and financial performance that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors or our financial outlook;
- developments in our business or in the mining sector generally;
- regulatory changes affecting our industry generally or our business and operations;
- the operating and stock price performance of companies that investors consider to be comparable to us;
- announcements of strategic developments, acquisitions and other material events by us or our competitors;
- our ability to integrate and operate the companies and the businesses that we acquire;
- response to activism; and
- changes in global financial markets and global economies and general market conditions, such as interest or foreign exchange rates, stock, commodity, credit or asset valuations or volatility.

The stock markets in general have experienced extreme volatility that has at times been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Holders of our common stock may not receive dividends.

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive only such dividends as our Board of Directors may declare out of funds legally available for such payments. We are incorporated in Delaware and governed by the Delaware General Corporation Law. Delaware law allows a corporation to pay dividends only out of surplus, as determined under Delaware law or, if there is no surplus, out of net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend was declared and for the preceding fiscal year. Under Delaware law, however, we cannot pay dividends out of net profits if, after we pay the dividend, our capital would be less than the capital represented by the outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets. Our ability to pay dividends will be subject to our future earnings, capital requirements and financial condition, as well as our compliance with covenants and financial ratios related to existing or future indebtedness. Although we have historically declared cash dividends on our common stock, we are not required to declare cash dividends on our common stock and our Board of Directors may modify the dividend policy or reduce, defer or eliminate our common stock dividend in the future.

Risks Relating to the Proposed Transaction

As disclosed in this Form 10-K, including in Part II, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview,” on January 14, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement (the “Arrangement

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Agreement”) to acquire all outstanding common shares of Goldcorp in a primarily stock transaction. The Proposed Transaction could subject us to significant risks, including those described below.

The Proposed Transaction is subject to satisfaction or waiver of several conditions.

The Proposed Transaction is conditional upon, among other things, approval of the issuance of Newmont common stock to Goldcorp shareholders in exchange for their Goldcorp common shares pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement and authorization to amend and restate Newmont’s certificate of incorporation to increase Newmont’s authorized shares of common stock by Newmont’s stockholders, approval of the Proposed Transaction by Goldcorp shareholders, and Newmont and Goldcorp having obtained all government or regulatory approvals required by law, policy or practice, including, without limitation, approval of competition or antitrust and/or foreign investment authorities in Canada, Mexico and Korea. There can be no assurance that any or all such approvals will be obtained.

The Arrangement Agreement may be terminated in certain circumstances.

Each of Newmont and Goldcorp has the right to terminate the Arrangement Agreement in certain circumstances. For instance, either party may terminate the Arrangement Agreement if the transaction has not been completed by July 31, 2019 and the parties do not mutually agree to extend the Arrangement Agreement. Failure to complete the Proposed Transaction could negatively impact the trading price of our common stock or otherwise adversely affect Newmont’s business.

If the Proposed Transaction is not completed as a result of, among other reasons, a change in recommendation by us or a breach of a representation or warranty made by us in the Arrangement Agreement and prior to termination there is an acquisition proposal for us announced and within 12 months we enter into an agreement or consummate an acquisition proposal, we will be required to pay a termination fee of \$650 to Goldcorp in connection with the termination of the Arrangement Agreement. If the termination fee is ultimately required to be paid to Goldcorp, the payment of such fee will have an adverse impact on our financial results.

The issuance of a significant number of shares of our common stock and a resulting “market overhang” could adversely affect the market price of shares of our common stock after completion of the Proposed Transaction.

On completion of the Proposed Transaction, a significant number of additional shares of our common stock will be issued and available for trading in the public market. The increase in the number of shares of our common stock may lead to sales of such shares or the perception that such sales may occur (commonly referred to as “market overhang”), either of which may adversely affect the market for, and the market price of, shares of our common stock.

We do not currently control Goldcorp and its subsidiaries.

We will not control Goldcorp and its subsidiaries until completion of the Proposed Transaction and the business and results of operations of Goldcorp may be adversely affected by events that are outside of our control during the intervening period. The performance of Goldcorp may be influenced by, among other factors, economic downturns, changes in commodity prices, political instability in the countries in which Goldcorp operates, changes in applicable laws, expropriation, increased environmental regulation, volatility in the financial markets, unfavorable regulatory decisions, litigation, rising costs, civic and labor unrest, disagreements with joint venture partners, delays in ongoing exploration and development projects and other factors beyond our control. As a result of any one or more of these factors, among others, the operations and financial performance of Goldcorp may be negatively affected, which may adversely affect the future financial results of the combined company.

Goldcorp and Newmont may be the targets of legal claims, securities class actions, derivative lawsuits and other claims and negative publicity related to the Proposed Transaction.

Goldcorp and Newmont may be the target of securities class actions and derivative lawsuits which could result in substantial costs and may delay or prevent the Proposed Transaction. Securities class action lawsuits and derivative lawsuits are often brought against companies that have entered into an agreement to acquire a public company or to be acquired. Third parties may also attempt to bring claims against Newmont or Goldcorp seeking to restrain the Proposed Transaction or seeking monetary compensation or other remedies. Even if the lawsuits are without merit, defending against these claims can result in substantial costs and divert management time and resources. Additionally, if a plaintiff is successful in obtaining an injunction prohibiting consummation of the Proposed Transaction, then that injunction may delay or prevent the Proposed Transaction.

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In addition, political and public attitudes towards the Proposed Transaction could result in negative press coverage and other adverse public statements affecting Newmont and Goldcorp. Adverse press coverage and other adverse statements could lead to investigations by regulators, legislators and law enforcement officials or in legal claims or otherwise negatively impact the ability of the combined company to take advantage of various business and market opportunities. The direct and indirect effects of negative publicity, and the demands of responding to and addressing it, may have a material adverse effect on the combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits of the Proposed Arrangement and the integration of Goldcorp may not occur as planned.

The Proposed Transaction has been agreed with the expectation that its completion will result in an increase in sustained profitability, cost savings and enhanced growth opportunities for the combined company. These anticipated benefits will depend in part on whether Goldcorp's and Newmont's operations can be integrated in an efficient and effective manner. A significant number of operational and strategic decisions and certain staffing decisions with respect to integration of the two companies have not yet been made. These decisions and the integration of the two companies will present challenges to management, including the integration of systems and personnel of the two companies which may be geographically separated, anticipated and unanticipated liabilities, unanticipated costs (including substantial capital expenditures required by the integration) and the loss of key employees.

The performance of the combined company's operations after completion of the Proposed Transaction could be adversely affected if, among other things, the combined company is not able to achieve the anticipated savings and synergies expected to be realized in entering the Proposed Transaction, or retain key employees to assist in the integration and operation of Goldcorp and Newmont. The consummation of the Proposed Transaction may pose special risks, including one-time write-offs, restructuring charges and unanticipated costs. In addition, the integration process could result in diversion of the attention of management and disruption of existing relationships with suppliers, employees, customers and other constituencies of each company. Although Newmont and its advisors have conducted due diligence on the operations of Goldcorp, there can be no guarantee that Newmont is aware of any and all liabilities of Goldcorp. As a result of these factors, it is possible that certain benefits expected from the combination of Goldcorp and Newmont may not be realized.

Goldcorp's public filings are subject to Canadian disclosure standards, which differ from SEC disclosure requirements.

Our reserve estimates have been prepared in accordance with Industry Guide 7 published by the SEC. We have not been involved in the preparation of Goldcorp's mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates. Goldcorp's mineral reserves and mineral resource estimates were prepared in accordance with the disclosure standards of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Classification system under Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States securities laws.

Industry Guide 7 and NI 43-101 have similar goals in terms of conveying an appropriate level of confidence in the disclosures being reported, but embody different approaches and definitions. For example, the terms "Mineral Reserve," "Proven Mineral Reserve" and "Probable Mineral Reserve" are Canadian mining terms as defined in NI 43-101, and these definitions differ from the definitions in Industry Guide 7. The terms "mineral resource," "measured mineral resource," "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are defined in and required to be disclosed in accordance with NI 43-101, but these terms are not defined terms under Industry Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. "Inferred mineral resources" under NI 43-101 have a great amount of uncertainty as to the existence of such resources and their economic and legal feasibility. A significant amount of exploration must be completed in order to determine whether an inferred mineral resource may

be upgraded to a higher category. By contrast, under Industry Guide 7 standards, a “final or “bankable” feasibility study is typically required to report reserves or cash flow analysis to designate reserves. Further, under Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made.

Expectations regarding the combined mineral reserves and mineral resources of Newmont and Goldcorp following the closing of the Proposed Transaction will remain subject to adjustment, pending continuing review of Goldcorp’s mineral resources in accordance with SEC Industry Guide 7 standards. Future adjustment may occur due to differing standards, required study levels, price assumptions, future divestments and acquisitions and other factors.

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The combined company will face political risks in new jurisdictions.

Goldcorp's principal operations, development and exploration activities and significant investments are held in Canada, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic, some of which may be considered to have an increased degree of political and sovereign risk. Any material adverse changes in government policies or legislation of such countries or any other country that Goldcorp has economic interests in may affect the viability and profitability of the combined company following the Proposed Transaction.

While the governments in Canada, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and other countries in which Goldcorp has mining operations or development or exploration projects have historically supported the development of natural resources by foreign companies, there is no assurance that such governments will not in the future adopt different regulations policies or interpretations with respect to, but not limited to, foreign ownership of mineral resources, royalty rates, taxation, rates of exchange, environmental protection, labor relations, repatriation of income or return of capital, restrictions on production or processing, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, or the obligations of Goldcorp under its respective mining codes and stability conventions. The possibility that such governments may adopt substantially different policies or interpretations, which might extend to the expropriation of assets, may have a material adverse effect on the combined company following the Proposed Transaction. Political risk also includes the possibility of terrorism, civil or labor disturbances and political instability. No assurance can be given that applicable governments will not revoke or significantly alter the conditions of the applicable exploration and mining authorizations nor can assurance be given that such exploration and mining authorizations will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. The effect of any of these factors may have a material adverse effect on the combined company's results of operations and financial condition.

Increased exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations and capital controls may adversely affect the combined company's earnings and the value of some of the combined company's assets.

Our reporting currency is the US dollar and the majority of our earnings and cash flows are denominated in US dollars. The operations of Goldcorp are also conducted in US dollars, but Goldcorp conducts some of its business in currencies other than the US dollar and, as a result, following the Proposed Transaction, the combined company's consolidated earnings and cash flows may be impacted by movements in the exchange rates to a greater extent than prior to the Proposed Transaction. In particular, any change in the value of the currencies of the Canadian Dollar, the Mexican Peso, the Dominican Peso, the Argentine Peso, or the Chilean Peso versus the US dollar following the Proposed Transaction could negatively impact the combined company's earnings, and could negatively impact the combined company's ability to realize all of the anticipated benefits of the Proposed Transaction.

In addition, from time to time, emerging market countries such as those in which the combined company will operate adopt measures to restrict the availability of the local currency or the repatriation of capital across borders. These measures are imposed by governments or central banks, in some cases during times of economic instability, to prevent the removal of capital or the sudden devaluation of local currencies or to maintain in-country foreign currency reserves. In addition, many emerging markets countries require consents or reporting processes before local currency earnings can be converted into U.S. dollars or other currencies and/or such earnings can be repatriated or otherwise transferred outside of the operating jurisdiction. These measures may have a number of negative effects on the combined company, reduction of the immediately available capital that the combined company could otherwise deploy for investment opportunities or the payment of expenses. In addition, measures that restrict the availability of the local currency or impose a requirement to operate in the local currency may create other practical difficulties for the company.

New legislation and tax risks in certain Goldcorp operating jurisdictions.

Goldcorp has operations and conducts business in a number of jurisdictions in which we do not currently operate or conduct business, which may increase our susceptibility to sudden tax changes. Taxation laws of these jurisdictions are complex, subject to varying interpretations and applications by the relevant tax authorities and subject to changes and revisions in the ordinary course. Any unexpected taxes imposed on the combined company could have a material and adverse impact on the combined company.

Failure by Goldcorp to comply with applicable laws prior to the Proposed Transaction could subject the combined company to adverse consequences following the Proposed Transaction.

Goldcorp is subject to anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (Canada). The foregoing laws prohibit companies from making improper payments to

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officials, require the maintenance of records and require adequate internal controls. Following the Proposed Transaction, the combined company may be liable for any violation of the foregoing laws attributable to Goldcorp prior to the Proposed Transaction.

Goldcorp is also subject to a wide variety of laws relating to the environment, health and safety, taxes, employment, labor standards, money laundering, terrorist financing and other matters.

Failure by Goldcorp to comply with any of the foregoing legislation prior to the Proposed Transaction could result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and may subject the combined company to other liabilities, including fines, prosecution and reputational damage, all of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, consolidated results of operations and consolidated financial condition of the combined company. The compliance mechanisms and monitoring programs adopted and implemented by Goldcorp prior to the Proposed Transaction may not adequately prevent or detect possible violations of such applicable laws. Investigations by governmental authorities related to any actual or perceived violation of the foregoing laws could also have a material adverse effect on the business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition of the combined company.

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ITEM 2.PROPERTIES (dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

Production and Development Properties

Newmont's significant production and development properties are described below. Operating statistics for each region are presented in a table in the Operating Statistics section. In addition, Newmont holds investment interests in Canada, Colombia, Mexico and various other locations.

North America

The North America region maintains its headquarters in Elko, Nevada and operates five sites, Carlin, Phoenix, Twin Creeks, Long Canyon and Cripple Creek & Victor.

In Colorado and Nevada, various mining specific taxes are paid to state and local governments. These taxes are generally assessed on gross income from mining in Colorado at a rate of 2.25% or net proceeds from mining in Nevada at a rate of 5%.

Carlin, Nevada, USA. (100% owned) Carlin is located 25 miles west of Elko, Nevada off of Interstate 80 and can be accessed by paved highway. Newmont has been mining gold at Carlin since 1965 and either owns the private fee land and unpatented mining claims, which are renewed annually, or controls the land through long-term mining leases associated with the minerals and surface area within the boundaries of the present operations. Properties held under long-term mining leases expire at varying dates over the next 40 years. With respect to a portion of the Gold Quarry pit, we pay a royalty equivalent to 16.2% of the mineral production. With respect to various other Carlin deposits, we pay third-party royalties that vary from 1% to 8% of production.

The Carlin complex consists of four open pits and four underground mines. The open pits include the Emigrant and the Gold Quarry pits in the South end of the Carlin Trend and the Silverstar and Goldstar pits in the North end of the Carlin Trend. The Emigrant open pit ceased mining operations in December 2018 while residual leaching of gold continues. The underground mines include Leeville, which is a shaft mine, along with Chukar, Pete Bajo and Exodus, which are portal mines. The majority of the underground ore as well as higher-grade surface refractory ores are processed through the roaster at Mill 6, which consists of a grinding circuit, roasting circuit and a conventional carbon-in leach circuit. Mill 6 processed approximately 3.3 million tons of ore in

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2018. Higher-grade surface oxide ores are processed by conventional milling and cyanide leaching at Mill 5. Additionally, Mill 5 operates as a flotation mill treating lower grade, non-carbonaceous, sulfidic refractory ore to produce a gold/pyrite concentrate. Mill 5 processed approximately 4.9 million tons of ore in 2018. Lower-grade surface material with suitable cyanide solubility is treated on one of four heap leach pads. Carlin is a sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposit with an available mining fleet consisting of six shovels and 47 haul trucks, which range from 150 to 250 tons.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Power is supplied by Wells Rural Electric Company (“WREC”) in the southern section of the property and in the northern section of the property power is partially supplied by a power plant Newmont built and placed in operations in 2008. Power generated is sold to NV Energy and then repurchased by the operations.

Carlin’s gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$4,331. Carlin produced 927,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 12.5 million ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Phoenix, Nevada, USA. (100% owned) Phoenix is comprised of the Phoenix operations and the Lone Tree operations. The Phoenix and Lone Tree properties are owned through fee property and unpatented mining claims, which are renewed annually.

Phoenix is an open pit operation, located approximately 10 miles south of Battle Mountain, Nevada and can be accessed by paved highway to a Newmont maintained dirt road. Phoenix was acquired through the Battle Mountain Gold merger and began operations in 2006.

Phoenix is a skarn-hosted polymetallic massive sulfide replacement deposit. The Phoenix mill produces a gravity gold concentrate and a copper/gold flotation concentrate and recovers additional gold from cyanide leaching of the flotation tails. The Phoenix surface mine’s available mining fleet consists of three shovels and twenty 240-ton haul trucks. Process facilities include a flotation mill, which processed approximately 12.2 million tons of ore in 2018, a carbon-in-leach plant, a copper leach pad and a solvent extraction electrowinning (“SX/EW”) plant. The copper leach and SX/EW plant allows for the production of copper cathode.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Lone Tree is an open pit operation, located approximately 20 miles northwest of Battle Mountain, Nevada and can be accessed by paved highway. Lone Tree was acquired through the Santa Fe merger and began operations in 1991.

Mining was completed in 2007, with residual leaching and ongoing reclamation activities. Lone Tree’s available mining fleet consists of two haul trucks, which range from 150 tons to 190 tons, to handle leach material for residual leaching operations. The site also has an autoclave and flotation mill, which are currently on care and maintenance.

Power is partially supplied by a power plant built by Newmont and placed in operations in 2008. Power generated is sold to NV Energy and then repurchased by the operations.

The Phoenix operations’ gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$1,308. The Phoenix operations produced 241,000 ounces of gold and 32 million pounds of copper in 2018. At December 31, 2018, the Phoenix operations reported 2.9 million ounces of gold reserves and 890 million pounds of copper reserves.

Twin Creeks, Nevada, USA. The Twin Creeks property is comprised of the Twin Creeks mine (100% owned) and the Turquoise Ridge joint venture (25% owned).

Twin Creeks is comprised of an open pit and an underground operation. The Twin Creeks open pit is located approximately 15 miles north of Golconda, Nevada and can be accessed by paved highway to a dirt road maintained by Newmont. The Twin Creeks open pit mine began operations in 1987 and was acquired through the Santa Fe merger in 1997. The Twin Creeks underground mine is located below and north of the Vista Pit within the Twin Creeks open pit footprint. First production for the underground mine began in August 2017 and commercial production began in July 2018. The property is owned through fee property and unpatented mining claims, which are renewed annually.

Twin Creeks is a sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposit. Higher-grade oxide ores are processed by conventional milling and cyanide leaching at the Juniper mill. Higher-grade refractory ores are processed in the Sage autoclave and lower-grade material

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with suitable cyanide solubility is treated on heap leach pads. Twin Creeks' available mining fleet consists of two shovels and fourteen 240-ton haul trucks. The process facilities include an autoclave, which processed approximately 4.1 million tons of ore in 2018, an oxide mill, which processed 926,000 tons of ore in 2018, and three leach pads.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Power is partially supplied by a power plant Newmont built and placed in operations in 2008. Power generated is sold to NV Energy and then repurchased by the operations.

Turquoise Ridge is an underground gold mine located in Golconda, Nevada and can be accessed by a paved highway to a dirt road maintained by Newmont. Turquoise Ridge is a joint venture with a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick"), where Barrick is the operator. We have a 25% interest in Turquoise Ridge and we report our interest on a pro rata basis. The operation includes a refractory ore deposit, which utilizes the Twin Creeks autoclave for processing. Additionally, we have a toll milling agreement with Barrick for processing capacity at Twin Creeks. The agreement has a term of seven years and provides milling capacity to Turquoise Ridge of 850,000 tons per year in 2018 and 2019 and 1.2 million tons per year from 2020 through 2024.

The Twin Creeks operations' gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$1,308. The Twin Creeks operation produced 359,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 5.5 million ounces of attributable gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Long Canyon, Nevada, USA. (100% owned) Long Canyon is an open pit operation located approximately 75 miles east of Elko, Nevada off of Interstate 80 and can be accessed by paved highway. Long Canyon was acquired in 2011 through the purchase of Fronteer Gold Inc. The property is owned through fee property and unpatented mining claims, which are renewed annually. Commercial production at Long Canyon was achieved in November 2016.

Long Canyon is a sediment-hosted disseminated gold deposit. Oxide ore with suitable cyanide solubility is treated on a heap leach pad. The Long Canyon available mining fleet consists of two shovels and twelve 240-ton haul trucks. Gold recovered from the leach pad is transferred as gold-bearing carbon to Carlin for refining and shipment.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Power is supplied by WREC.

Long Canyon's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$1,155. The Long Canyon operation produced 170,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 1.0 million ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Cripple Creek & Victor, Colorado, USA. (100% owned) Cripple Creek & Victor ("CC&V") is an open pit operation, located next to the town of Victor, Colorado and can be accessed by paved highway. Newmont acquired CC&V through a purchase from AngloGold Ashanti Limited in 2015. The vast majority of the property is controlled through fee patented mining claims as well as long-term mining leases. Properties held under long-term mining leases expire at varying dates over the next 20 years. Royalties on various sections of the deposit vary up to 5% of production.

CC&V is an epithermal alkalic deposit with heap leaching and milling processing facilities located on site. Heap leaching is used to process lower-grade ore, while the mill is used to process higher-grade ore. CC&V's available mining fleet consists of two shovels and twenty-two 240-ton haul trucks. The process facilities include a mill, which processed 1.7 million tons of ore in 2018, and two valley leach facilities. Beginning in February 2018, gold concentrate inventory from CC&V is shipped and processed in Carlin, Nevada.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Power is supplied by Black Hills Energy.

CC&V's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$830. CC&V produced 360,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 3.5 million ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

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South America

The South America region maintains its headquarters in Miami, Florida and operates two sites, Yanacocha and Merian.

Yanacocha, Peru. (51.35% owned) Yanacocha is owned by Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. (“Yanacocha” or “MYSRL”), which is 51.35% owned by Newmont. The remaining interest in MYSRL is held by Compañía Minera Condesa S.A, which is 100% owned by Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A. (“Buenaventura”) (43.65%) and Summit Global Management II VB (5%), a subsidiary of Sumitomo. For further information about ownership transactions during 2017 and 2018, see Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

MYSRL and S.M.R.L. Chaupiloma Dos de Cajamarca (“Chaupiloma”) (a related third party) have mining concessions granted by Peru’s Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Institute. Mining concessions grant MYSRL an exclusive and irrevocable right to carry out exploration and exploitation activities within a specified area. In order to maintain these concessions, MYSRL must (i) obtain the appropriate permits and rights over the surface lands, (ii) pay annual license fees and (iii) comply with a minimum annual production obligation. For mining concessions granted prior to 2008, concessions will expire if the production obligations are not met by the end of 2028. For mining concessions granted in 2008 or thereafter, concessions will expire if minimum production is not attained by the 20th year from the date of grant.

In Peru, a revised royalty and special mining tax was introduced in October 2011. This tax is dependent on whether or not a stabilization agreement is in effect and is based on a sliding scale, between 1% and 12%. A stabilization agreement was in effect through December 2018 for operations in the La Quinua Complex.

Yanacocha is located approximately 375 miles (604 kilometers) north of Lima and 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of the city of Cajamarca and is primarily accessible by paved roads. The Yanacocha property began production in 1993 and consists of the following open pit mines: the La Quinua Complex, the Yanacocha Complex, the Carachugo Complex and Maqui Maqui. In addition, Yanacocha has four leach pads (La Quinua, Yanacocha, Carachugo and Maqui Maqui), three gold processing plants (Pampa Larga, Yanacocha Norte and La Quinua), one limestone processing facility (China Linda) and one mill (Yanacocha Gold Mill).

Yanacocha’s mining activities encompass 301,000 acres (121,810 hectares) that are covered by 185 mining concessions. MYSRL holds the mining rights related to 96,338 acres (38,987 hectares), covered by 73 concessions. Chaupiloma holds the mining rights to the remaining acres and concessions and has assigned these mining concessions to Yanacocha. Each concession has an initial term of 17 to 30 years, which are renewable at Yanacocha’s request for an additional 17 to 20 year term.

The La Quinua Complex is currently mining material from the La Quinua Sur and the Tapado Oeste Layback and is scheduled to finish mining operations in 2019.

The Yanacocha Complex mines material from the Yanacocha Layback and Yanacocha Pinos, which are scheduled to finish mining operations in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The Yanacocha Complex began operations in 1997 and has had limited mining operations in recent years.

The Carachugo Complex and Maqui Maqui mined material from multiple mines that are no longer in operation and de minimis residual leaching of gold continues. In addition, the Carachugo Complex processes material from the Quecher Main project, which is a new open pit within the existing footprint of Yanacocha. This project will add oxide

production at Yanacocha and will extend the life of the Yanacocha operation to 2027.

Yanacocha has three processing concessions from Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines for its processing facilities: Cerro Yanacocha (La Quinua and Yanacocha leach pads, La Quinua and Yanacocha Norte gold recovery plants and Yanacocha Gold Mill), Yanacocha (Carachugo and Maqui Maqui leach pads and Pampa Larga gold recovery plant) and China Linda (non-metallic processing concessions). Yanacocha's gold processing plants are located adjacent to the solution storage ponds and are used to process gold-bearing solutions from Yanacocha's leach pads through a network of solution-pumping facilities. The Yanacocha Gold Mill processes high-grade gold ore to produce a gold-bearing solution for treatment at the La Quinua processing plant. The Yanacocha Gold Mill processes between 5.5 and 6.0 million tonnes per year.

Yanacocha is an epithermal type deposit of high sulfidation hosted in volcanic rock formations. Gold is associated with iron-oxides and pyrite. Material is evaluated for gold grade and cyanide solubility and then placed on leach pads or in stockpiles for

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processing through the Yanacocha Gold Mill accordingly. Yanacocha's available mining fleet consists of two shovels, four excavators, two loaders and thirty-one 240-tonne haul trucks.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing, including the development of the Quecher Main project within the existing footprint of Yanacocha. In addition, we continue to evaluate the potential for mining sulfide gold and copper mineralization.

Power is supplied to the operation by Engie Energia Peru SA.

Yanacocha's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$4,490. Yanacocha produced 515,000 ounces of gold (271,000 attributable ounces of gold) in 2018 and reported 3.8 million attributable ounces of gold reserves and 740 million pounds of copper reserves at December 31, 2018.

MYSRL also owns the Conga project, which is located approximately 16 miles (25 kilometers) northeast of Yanacocha and is currently in care and maintenance. Due to uncertainty surrounding the project and political risks related to the project's development, the Company has allocated its exploration and development capital to other projects in recent years. Should the Company be unable to develop the Conga project, the Company may have to consider other alternatives for the project, which may result in a future impairment charge for the project. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, above for further information.

Merian, Suriname. (75% owned) The Merian gold mine ("Merian") is owned 75% by Newmont Suriname, LLC ("Newmont Suriname") (formerly known as Suriname Gold Company LLC and 100% indirectly owned by Newmont Mining Corporation) and 25% by Staatsolie (a company wholly owned by the Republic of Suriname).

Merian is located in Suriname, approximately 40 miles (66 kilometers) south of the town of Moengo and 19 miles (30 kilometers) north of the Nassau Mountains, close to the French Guiana border. The site is accessible by paved road from Paramaribo to Moengo and a dirt road maintained mainly by the Company.

Newmont's interest in the Merian mine was acquired through a Right of Exploitation as defined in a Mineral Agreement. The Right of Exploitation was registered in November 2014, spans a period of 25 years and covers an area of 41,484 acres (16,788 hectares). Newmont Suriname is subject to a 6% net smelter return royalty to the Republic of Suriname payable in gold bullion or cash distributions at the election of the government.

Merian reached commercial production in October 2016 and the operation currently includes the Merian 2 open pit and the Maraba open pit. The Maraba pit was added in January 2018 and a third pit is expected to be added in 2021. All of the gold mineralization at Merian is closely associated with quartz veining within siltstone and sandstone formations. Merian's available mining fleet consists of two shovels, four mining excavators and thirty-five 150-tonne haul trucks.

Merian includes processing facilities that utilize a conventional gold mill, primary crusher and processing plant, consisting of a comminution plant, including gravity and cyanide leach processes, with recovery by carbon-in-leach, elution, electrowinning and induction furnace smelting to produce a gold doré product. It has a nameplate capacity of 12 million tonnes per year, reducing later to 10 million tonnes per year when the mill feed will be predominantly from fresh rock. Maintenance facilities, camp facilities with a capacity of 1,650 workers and various offices complete the site.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Power for the property is self-generated using on-site heavy fuel oil driven generators.

Merian's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$1,046. Merian produced 534,000 ounces of gold (400,000 attributable ounces of gold) in 2018 and reported 3.7 million attributable ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Australia

The Australia region maintains its headquarters in Perth, Australia and operates three sites, Boddington, Tanami and Kalgoorlie.

Aboriginal land rights in Australia, which recognize the traditional rights and customs of Aboriginal people, are governed by the Commonwealth Native Title Act and certain other Acts specific to individual states and territories. The Commonwealth Native Title

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Act was enacted in 1993 following a decision in the High Court of Australia, which held that Aboriginal people, who have maintained a continuing connection with their land according to their traditional laws and customs, may hold certain rights which should be recognized under Australian common law. In the Northern Territory, where the Tanami operation is located, the Aboriginal Land Rights Act ("ALRA") was introduced in 1976, which established an Aboriginal Land rights regime. Under the ALRA, approximately 50% of the land in the Northern Territory is Aboriginal freehold land.

All of Newmont's operations in Australia take place on land that falls under the custodianship of Aboriginal people. Newmont does not consider that native title claims or determined areas where rights have been established are an impediment to the operation of existing mines. Newmont has existing agreements with the traditional owners of the land utilized by our Tanami and Boddington operations. A number of overlapping native title claims have been registered in the Goldfields region of Western Australia, which is where our Kalgoorlie operations are located. Any future agreements would depend on a determination of native title, which is likely to take many years. If successful, a native title determination could give rights to compensation claims in the future. Throughout Australia, new exploratory and mining tenements may require native title agreements to be entered into and will be subject to a negotiation process, which often gives rise to compensation payments and heritage survey protocols.

In Australia, various ad valorem royalties and taxes are paid to state and territorial governments, typically based on a percentage of gross revenues or earnings. Aboriginal groups have negotiated compensation/royalty payments as a condition to granting access to areas where native title rights are determined or where they own the land.

Boddington, Australia. (100% owned) Boddington is located 81 miles (130 kilometers) southeast of Perth in Western Australia and is accessible primarily by paved road. Boddington has been wholly owned since June 2009 when Newmont acquired the final 33.33% interest from AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited.

The Boddington project area comprises 46,697 acres (18,898 hectares) of mining tenure leased from the State of Western Australia, of which 21,018 acres (8,506 hectares) is subleased from the South 32 Worsley Joint Venturers. The total project area is comprised of multiple leases that expire between 2020 and 2039. Royalties are paid to the state government at 2.5% for gold and 5% for copper based on revenue. Shipping and treatment and refining costs are allowable deductions from revenue for royalty calculations for copper. The additional profit based royalty payable to AngloGold Ashanti was capped at \$100 and was paid in full. Newmont owns 74,474 acres (30,139 hectares) of rural freehold property, some of which overlaps existing mining tenure.

Boddington consists of greenstone diorite hosted mineralization and activities continue to develop the known reserve. The mine operates two pits (North and South Pits), utilizing three electric rope shovels as its prime ex-pit material movers with a fleet of 39 production haul trucks and a fleet of ancillary equipment as required. Boddington has a current capacity to mine approximately 235,000 tonnes of material per day. The milling plant includes a three-stage crushing facility (two primary crushers, six secondary crushers and four high-pressure grinding rolls), four ball mills, a flotation circuit and a carbon-in-leach circuit. The flotation circuit process recovers gold-copper concentrate before the material is then processed by a traditional carbon-in-leach circuit where the remaining gold is recovered to produce doré.

Mining operations consist of two open pit operations located adjacent to each other. The processing plant has a nominal capacity to process approximately 40 million tonnes of ore per year with optimization projects underway to further increase this capacity.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing.

Power for the operation is sourced through the local power grid under a long-term power purchase agreement with Bluewaters Power.

Boddington's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$4,168. Boddington produced 709,000 ounces of gold and 77 million pounds of copper in 2018. At December 31, 2018, Boddington reported 12.4 million ounces of gold reserves and 1,250 million pounds of copper reserves.

Tanami, Australia. (100% owned) Tanami is located in the Northern Territory approximately 342 miles (550 kilometers) northwest of Alice Springs. The underground mining infrastructure and operation is located at Dead Bullock Soak ("DBS"). The processing infrastructure is located 25 miles (40 kilometers) to the east of the mining operations at the Granites. Ore is transported by road train from DBS underground to the processing facility at the Granites. Supply of materials for the operations is done primarily by road, while the workforce for Tanami utilizes a fly-in/fly-out program. Gold was first discovered and mined in the area around 1900. Newmont's landholdings at Tanami consist of mineral leases and exploration licenses. Additionally, Newmont operates through

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agreements with the Central Land Council who represent the Warlpiri people. Newmont acquired its ownership in the mine in 2002, as a result of the merger with Normandy Mining Limited (“Normandy”).

The Newmont Tanami Operations has an area of 1,010,167 acres (408,800 hectares) of exploration licenses and 12,837 acres (5,195 hectares) of mineral leases granted pursuant to the Northern Territory Mineral Titles Act. The total project area is comprised of multiple leases and licenses that expire between 2019 and 2036. The operation has been granted authorization via the Northern Territory Mining Management Act to undertake mining activities on these mineral leases. For the exploration licenses, Tanami is required to make an annual administration payment to the Central Land Council for each of the Deeds for Exploration, equivalent to 5% of the audited exploration costs incurred in the relevant year minus a minimum payment made in the first quarter of each year.

In accordance with the Northern Territory Mineral Royalties Act, Newmont is obligated to pay a profit based royalty of 20% to the Northern Territory government. The operation is located on Aboriginal Freehold Land granted under the Northern Territory Aboriginal Land Rights Act which requires Newmont to hold a mining agreement with the traditional owners on which the operation is located. The Mining Agreement is managed by the Central Land Council as per the statutory requirements of the Aboriginal Land Rights Act. This agreement also provides for compensation payments to the traditional owners.

Mining operations are predominantly focused on the Callie and Auron ore bodies in the underground mine at DBS. Tanami consists of sediment hosted sheeted quartz vein mineralization.

Tanami, as an underground mining operation, has a fleet of 10 underground loaders and 20 haul trucks, each with a 60-tonne payload. The processing plant was originally commissioned in 1986. The processing plant facilities were expanded and upgraded during the third quarter of 2017 and currently consist of a crushing plant, a grinding circuit, gravity carbon in pulp tanks and a conventional tailings disposal facility.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing with the main focus being underground ore definition drilling of the Auron ore body and drilling of the Federation ore body.

Power for the operations is exclusively sourced from diesel generators which are owned and operated by Pacific Energy Pty (KPS) Ltd. In December 2017, the Board of Directors approved the full funding of the Tanami Power project. Beginning in the first half of 2019, the Tanami Power project will lower power costs, mitigate fuel supply risk and reduce carbon emissions through the construction of a 280 mile (450 kilometer) natural gas pipeline connecting the Tanami site to the Amadeus Gas Pipeline, and construction and operation of two on-site power stations. The gas supply, gas transmission and power purchase agreements are for a ten year term with options to extend.

Tanami’s gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$1,651. Tanami produced 496,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 4.7 million ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. (50% owned) Kalgoorlie is located 373 miles (600 kilometers) east of Perth in Western Australia and is accessible primarily by paved road. Kalgoorlie is a joint venture with Barrick and Newmont is the operator. We report our interest in Kalgoorlie on a pro rata basis.

Kalgoorlie comprises the Fimiston open pit (commonly referred to as the Super Pit) and the Mt Charlotte underground mine. The processing plant includes the Fimiston processing plant, adjacent to the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and the Gidji processing plant, located approximately 12 miles (20 kilometers) north of the Fimiston processing plant in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The Fimiston processing plant is licensed to process approximately 14.5 million tonnes of ore per year. Gold was first discovered in the area in 1893. In 1989, Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mine Pty Ltd (“KCGM”) was formed to manage the assets and operations of the joint venture partners. Newmont acquired its

ownership in the mine in 2002 as part of the merger with Normandy.

Kalgoorlie consists of greenstone dolerite hosted mineralization. The Kalgoorlie operation encompasses approximately 82,026 acres (33,195 hectares), comprising 63,726 acres (25,789 hectares) of mining leases and other general purpose leases, 17,693 acres (7,160 hectares) of exploration and prospecting licenses and 5,995 acres (2,426 hectares) of miscellaneous licenses held for easements and rights-of-way. The Kalgoorlie operation is obligated to pay a 2.5% royalty on production to the Western Australia state government. Mining and processing operations and facilities are located on properties held under leases which expire at varying dates over the next 21 years. All core mining leases contain options to renew.

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The Fimiston plant processes ore from the Super Pit and Mt Charlotte mine. Both ores are processed via two milling circuits which consist of two semi-autogenous grinding (“SAG”) mills and associated ball mills which are capable of treating up to 44,000 tonnes per day. After crushing and during milling, gold is extracted via gravity processes. The remaining material is processed via bulk sulfide flotation to produce a gold-bearing sulfide concentrate, which is subsequently leached after ultra-fine grinding at Fimiston, or is filtered and moved to the Gidji ultra-fine grinding processing plant. The flotation tailings are also leached at Fimiston by two carbon in pulp leaching circuits. Loaded carbon from both Fimiston and Gidji is treated at the centralized Fimiston elution and electrowinning facility. The gold-bearing deposits from the electrowinning circuits are removed periodically from the cathodes and smelted to produce doré gold bars. Excess concentrate, which is unable to be treated on site, is sold to overseas smelters for processing. Concentrate is treated at Gidji through 35-tonne-per-hour (tph) and 10 tph ultra-fine grinding mills and at Fimiston through a 13 tph ultra-fine grinding mill. The open pit operations utilize a fleet of three shovels, one loader, 40 haul trucks, as well as other ancillary equipment. The Mt Charlotte underground mine utilizes underground loaders, a combination of 50 and 60 tonne trucks and drills to enable ore extraction.

Brownfield exploration and development for new reserves is ongoing at both the Mt Charlotte underground operation and the Fimiston open pit operation.

Power for the operations is supplied through Newmont Power Pty Ltd (a wholly-owned Newmont entity). Newmont Power Pty Ltd sources the power through a combination of purchase from the gas fired power plant in which Newmont holds a 50% interest and through purchase from the local power grid.

Kalgoorlie’s gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$473. Kalgoorlie produced 318,000 attributable ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 3.7 million attributable ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Africa

The Africa region maintains its headquarters in Accra, Ghana and operates two sites, Ahafo and Akyem.

In December 2003, Ghana’s Parliament unanimously ratified an Investment Agreement (“IA”) between Newmont and the government of Ghana. The IA established a fixed fiscal and legal regime, including fixed royalty and tax rates, for the life of any Newmont project in Ghana. In December 2015, Ghana’s Parliament ratified the Revised Investment Agreements (“Ghana Investment Agreements” or “Revised IAs”). Currently, the maximum corporate income tax remains at 32.5% and royalties are paid on a sliding scale system that is based on average monthly gold prices. The rates range from 3% to 5% of revenues (plus an additional 0.6% for any production from forest reserve areas). The government of Ghana is also entitled to receive 10% of a project’s net cash flow after reaching specific production milestones by receiving 1/9th of the total amount paid as dividends to Newmont shareholders. When the average quoted gold price exceeds \$1,300 per ounce within a calendar year, an advance payment on these amounts of 0.6% of total revenues is required. The Ghana Investment Agreements also contain commitments with respect to job training for local Ghanaians, community development, purchasing of local goods and services and environmental protection.

The Ghana Investment Agreements also include a change in tax stabilization from life of mine to 15 years from commercial production for each mine. In October 2017, the government of Ghana approved Newmont’s request to extend the stability period of the Revised IAs at the Ahafo operations for five years to December 31, 2025. The extension was approved based on Newmont’s commitment to invest at least \$300 for the Subika Underground and Ahafo Mill Expansion projects. This commitment was completed during the fourth quarter of 2018.

See Item 1A, Risk Factors for a description of risks inherent in contracts with governments.

The Ahafo and Akyem mines operate using electrical power generated by the Volta River Authority along with supplemental power generation capacity built by Newmont.

Ahafo, Ghana. (100% owned) Ahafo is located near Kenyasi in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana, approximately 180 miles (290 kilometers) northwest of the national capital city of Accra, and is accessible by paved roads. In 2002, Newmont acquired 50% of Ahafo as a result of the merger with Normandy. In 2003, Newmont purchased the remaining interest from Moydow Mines International Inc. ("Moydow"), thereby making it a wholly owned subsidiary. The Ahafo mine commenced commercial production in 2006 and currently operates a mill, two pits and an underground operation.

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The Ahafo operations cover an area of approximately 137,000 acres (55,000 hectares) for the mining lease concession with current mine take area of approximately 18,700 acres (7,600 hectares) that has been fully compensated and approximately 6,500 acres (2,600 hectares) of mining area that has not been fully compensated (i.e. payment would be necessary to move people from their land). The Ahafo mine operates on three mining leases between the Government of Ghana and Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd. The leases grant the exclusive rights to work, develop and produce gold in the lease area, including the processing, storing and transportation of ore and materials. The leases require Ahafo to respect or perform certain financial and statutory reporting obligations and expire in approximately 13 years and are renewable subject to certain conditions. Ahafo pays a royalty of 2% on net smelter returns to Franco-Nevada for all gold ounces recovered from areas previously owned by Moydow and a sliding scale royalty based on the average monthly gold price up to 5% on gold production to the government of Ghana.

The Ahafo mine is composed of three orogenic gold deposits that have oxide and primary mineralization. Gold occurs primarily in pyrite and secondarily as native gold in quartz veins. Ahafo has two active open pits, Subika and Awonsu. Subika added an underground operation, which reached commercial production in November 2018, and Awonsu is progressing towards future laybacks. The available mining fleet for surface mining consists of three shovels and thirty-eight 141-tonne haul trucks. The available mining fleet for underground mining consists of five underground loaders and eight haul trucks, each with a 60-tonne payload. The daily production rate is approximately 95,000 tonnes. The processing plant was commissioned in 2006 to process 7.5 million tonnes of primary and oxide ore per year. With the depletion of oxide ore, the current plant throughput has decreased to 6.5 million tonnes per year. The processing plant consists of a crushing plant, a grinding circuit, carbon in leach tanks, elution circuit, counter current decantation circuit and a tailings disposal facility.

The Ahafo Mill Expansion, an ongoing development project, will expand the existing plant by approximately 3.5 million tonnes per year through the installation of a new crusher, a single stage SAG mill and two leach tanks.

Ahafo's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$2,218. Ahafo produced 436,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 9.7 million ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

Akyem, Ghana. (100% owned) Akyem is located in Birim North District of the Eastern Region of Ghana, approximately 80 miles (125 kilometers) northwest of the national capital city of Accra, and is accessible by paved roads. In 2002, Newmont acquired 85% of Akyem as a result of the merger with Normandy. In 2006, Newmont acquired the remaining 15% from Kenbert Mines Ltd. The Akyem operations are comprised of one mill and one open pit mine, and commenced commercial production in October 2013.

The Akyem operations have an area of approximately 15,500 acres (6,000 hectares) for the mining lease concession. The Akyem mine operates on two mining leases between the Government of Ghana and Newmont Golden Ridge Limited. The leases grant the exclusive rights to work, develop and produce gold, including processing, storing and transportation of ore and materials. The leases require Akyem to respect or perform certain financial and statutory reporting obligations and expire in approximately 6 years and are renewable subject to certain conditions. Akyem pays a sliding scale royalty to the government based on the average monthly gold price up to 5% on gold production. The Company also pays an additional 0.6% for mining in a forest reserve area.

The Akyem mine is an orogenic gold deposit that has oxide and primary mineralization. The deposit is localized in the Akyem fault zone and gold mineralization is controlled by a series of brittle fracture zones located within the fault zone. The Akyem mine is an open pit mine consisting of a large main pit and a smaller east pit, connected near the surface. The planned pit covers an area of approximately 345 acres (139 hectares). The available mining fleet consists of two shovels, two excavators and nineteen 136-tonne haul trucks. The daily production rate is approximately 88,000 tonnes. The Akyem processing plant was commissioned in 2013 to treat an average of 8.5 million tonnes of ore annually. With the depletion of oxide ore, the current plant throughput has decreased to 7.7 million tonnes per year.

The processing plant consists of a crushing plant, a SAG and ball milling circuit, carbon-in-leach, elution and bullion smelting facilities and a tailings storage facility.

Exploration efforts at Akyem are focused on defining the extension of the known mineralization below the planned pit shell as well as investigating the underground potential of the deposit.

Akyem's gross property, plant and mine development at December 31, 2018 was \$1,410. Akyem produced 414,000 ounces of gold in 2018 and reported 2.2 million ounces of gold reserves at December 31, 2018.

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Operating Statistics

The following tables detail operating statistics related to gold production, ounces sold and production costs per ounce of our continuing operations:

Years Ended December 31, Tons mined (000 dry short tons):	North America			South America		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Open pit	230,558	252,086	218,411	99,793	104,763	104,713
Underground	3,024	2,979	2,864	—	—	—
Tons processed (000 dry short tons):						
Mill	25,879	25,406	25,941	21,666	20,690	9,006
Leach	46,034	55,289	45,109	25,405	24,082	30,639
Average ore grade (oz/ton):						
Mill	0.075	0.077	0.074	0.042	0.043	0.063
Leach	0.017	0.020	0.019	0.013	0.013	0.012
Average mill recovery rate	76.7	%	76.9	%	78.5	%
Ounces produced (000):						
Mill	1,453	1,485	1,501	802	752	434
Leach	604	726	523	247	296	325
Consolidated	2,057	2,211	2,024	1,049	1,048	759
Attributable	2,057	2,211	2,024	671	660	414
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	2,052	2,204	1,990	1,060	1,046	736
Production costs per ounce sold: (1)						
Direct mining and production costs	\$ 753	\$ 706	\$ 729	\$ 593	\$ 639	\$ 737
By-product credits	(8)	(9)	(11)	(19)	(17)	(11)
Royalties and production taxes	12	10	15	53	54	38
Write-downs and inventory change	2	5	(34)	33	33	(5)
Costs applicable to sales	759	712	699	660	709	759
Depreciation and amortization	238	244	207	201	229	404
Reclamation accretion	6	6	6	24	45	36
Total production costs	\$ 1,003	\$ 962	\$ 912	\$ 885	\$ 983	\$ 1,199

All-in sustaining
costs per ounce sold
(2)

\$ 928 \$ 876 \$ 854 \$ 804 \$ 870 \$ 932

	Australia			Africa			
Years Ended December 31,	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	
Tons mined (000 dry short tons):							
Open pit	103,192	114,371	126,619	71,970	74,580	75,048	
Underground	3,202	3,144	3,279	1,339	279	—	
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	54,337	52,802	51,606	15,585	16,884	17,289	
Average ore grade (oz/ton)	0.032	0.035	0.037	0.058	0.053	0.052	
Average mill recovery rate	87.4	%	86.1	%	86.4	%	92.6
Ounces produced (000):							
Mill	1,523	1,573	1,641	850	822	819	
Consolidated	1,523	1,573	1,641	850	822	819	
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	1,553	1,558	1,624	851	824	822	
Production costs per ounce sold: (1)							
Direct mining and production costs	\$ 681	\$ 673	\$ 605	\$ 592	\$ 573	\$ 553	
By-product credits	(7)	(8)	(7)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Royalties and production taxes	32	32	32	55	51	50	
Write-downs and inventory change	3	(25)	—	—	33	65	
Costs applicable to sales	709	672	630	645	655	666	
Depreciation and amortization	133	134	135	301	277	271	
Reclamation accretion	8	7	7	9	9	7	
Total production costs	\$ 850	\$ 813	\$ 772	\$ 955	\$ 941	\$ 944	
All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold (2)	\$ 845	\$ 806	\$ 777	\$ 794	\$ 785	\$ 795	

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Years Ended December 31,	Total Gold					
	2018		2017		2016	
Tons mined (000 dry short tons):						
Open pit	505,513		545,800		524,791	
Underground	7,565		6,402		6,143	
Tons processed (000 dry short tons):						
Mill	117,467		115,782		103,842	
Leach	71,439		79,371		75,748	
Average ore grade (oz/ton):						
Mill	0.047		0.048		0.051	
Leach	0.016		0.018		0.016	
Average mill recovery rate	84.6	%	84.0	%	83.6	%
Ounces produced (000):						
Mill	4,628		4,632		4,395	
Leach	851		1,022		848	
Consolidated	5,479		5,654		5,243	
Attributable	5,101		5,266		4,898	
Consolidated ounces sold (000)	5,516		5,632		5,172	
Production costs per ounce sold: (1)						
Direct mining and production costs	\$ 677		\$ 665		\$ 664	
By-product credits	(9)		(9)		(8)	
Royalties and production taxes	32		30		29	
Write-downs and inventory change	8		6		(4)	
Costs applicable to sales	708		692		681	
Depreciation and amortization	213		217		225	
Reclamation accretion	10		14		11	
Total production costs	\$ 931		\$ 923		\$ 917	
All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold (2)	\$ 909		\$ 890		\$ 880	

The following table details operating statistics related to copper production, pounds sold and production costs per pound.

Years Ended December 31,	North America			Australia		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	12,163	11,692	12,057	44,354	42,994	41,813
Average milled grade	0.09 %	0.10 %	0.13 %	0.12 %	0.13 %	0.13 %
Average mill recovery rate	70.5 %	70.9 %	70.5 %	79.7 %	78.9 %	79.4 %
Tons leached (000 dry short tons)	7,348	5,728	7,725	—	—	—
Average leached grade	0.27 %	0.26 %	0.21 %	—	—	—
Consolidated pounds produced (millions)	32	33	42	77	80	77

Consolidated tonnes produced (thousands)	14	15	19	35	36	35
Consolidated pounds sold (millions)	30	32	40	80	79	76
Production costs per pound sold: (1)						
Costs applicable to sales	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.73	\$ 2.23	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.67
Depreciation and amortization	0.49	0.46	0.66	0.30	0.27	0.32
Reclamation accretion	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total production costs	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.93	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.66	\$ 2.01
All-in sustaining costs per pound sold (2)	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.69	\$ 2.00

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Years Ended December 31,	Total Copper					
	2018		2017		2016	
Tons milled (000 dry short tons)	56,517		54,686		53,870	
Average milled grade	0.11	%	0.12	%	0.13	%
Average mill recovery rate	78.2	%	77.5	%	77.4	%
Tons leached (000 dry short tons)	7,348		5,728		7,725	
Average leached grade	0.27	%	0.26	%	0.21	%
Consolidated pounds produced (millions)	109		113		119	
Consolidated tonnes produced (thousands)	49		51		54	
Consolidated pounds sold (millions)	110		111		116	
Production costs per pound sold: (1)						
Costs applicable to sales	\$ 1.69		\$ 1.47		\$ 1.85	
Depreciation and amortization	0.35		0.33		0.44	
Reclamation accretion	0.03		0.02		0.03	
Total production costs	\$ 2.07		\$ 1.82		\$ 2.32	
All-in sustaining costs per pound sold (2)	\$ 2.02		\$ 1.80		\$ 2.21	

(1) Production costs do not include items that are included in sustaining costs such as General and administrative; Exploration; Advanced projects, research and development; Other expense, net and Sustaining capital.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

Proven and Probable Reserves

We had attributable proven and probable gold reserves of 65.4 million ounces at December 31, 2018. For 2018 and 2017, reserves were calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,200 or A\$1,600 per ounce. Our 2018 reserves would increase by 7% (5 million ounces), or decline by 13% (8 million ounces), if calculated at a \$1,300 and \$1,100 per ounce gold price, respectively, with all other assumptions remaining constant.

At December 31, 2018, our attributable proven and probable gold reserves in North America were 25.2 million ounces. Outside of North America, year-end attributable proven and probable gold reserves were 40.2 million ounces, including 7.5 million ounces in South America, 20.7 million ounces in Australia and 12.0 million ounces in Africa.

Our attributable proven and probable copper reserves at December 31, 2018 were 2,880 million pounds. For 2018 and 2017, reserves were calculated at a copper price assumption of \$2.50 or A\$3.35 per pound.

Our attributable proven and probable silver reserves at December 31, 2018 were 85.7 million ounces. For 2018 and 2017, reserves were calculated at a silver price assumption of \$16 per ounce. Silver reserves are generally a by-product of gold and/or copper reserves, with significant enough levels to be estimated and included in calculations for mine planning and operations.

Under our current mining plans, all of our reserves are located on fee property or mining claims or will be depleted during the terms of existing mining licenses or concessions, or where applicable, any assured renewal or extension periods for such licenses or concessions.

Proven and probable reserves are based on extensive drilling, sampling, mine modeling and metallurgical testing from which we determined economic feasibility. Metal price assumptions, adjusted for our exchange rate assumption, follow SEC guidance not to exceed a three year trailing average. The price sensitivity of reserves depends upon several factors including grade, metallurgical recovery, operating cost, waste-to-ore ratio and ore type. Metallurgical recovery rates vary depending on the metallurgical properties of each deposit and the production process used. The reserve tables below list the average metallurgical recovery rate for each deposit, which takes into account the relevant processing methods. The cut-off grade, or lowest grade of mineralization considered economic to process, varies with material type, price, metallurgical recoveries, operating costs and co- or by-product credits.

The proven and probable reserve figures presented herein are estimates based on information available at the time of calculation. No assurance can be given that the indicated levels of recovery of gold and copper will be realized. Ounces of gold or pounds of copper included in the proven and probable reserves are those contained prior to losses during metallurgical treatment. Reserve estimates may require revision based on actual production. Market fluctuations in the price of gold and copper, as well as increased

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production costs or reduced metallurgical recovery rates, could render certain proven and probable reserves containing higher cost reserves uneconomic to exploit and might result in a reduction of reserves.

We publish reserves annually, and will recalculate reserves at December 31, 2019, taking into account metal prices, changes, if any, to future production and capital costs, divestments and depletion as well as any acquisitions and additions during 2019.

The following tables detail gold proven and probable reserves reflecting only those reserves attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Reserves At December 31, 2018 (1)

S/Districts	Newmont Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery
		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	
America											
Open Pits	100%	1,700	0.088	140	118,200	0.047	5,550	119,900	0.048	5,690	73%
Leach Pad	100%	—		—	73,500	0.009	650	73,500	0.009	650	51%
Stockpiles	100%	18,700	0.067	1,250	—		—	18,700	0.067	1,250	84%
Ground (7)	100%	8,400	0.305	2,580	7,900	0.293	2,290	16,300	0.300	4,870	83%
Marlin,		28,800	0.138	3,970	199,600	0.043	8,490	228,400	0.055	12,460	77%
(8)	100%	13,200	0.022	290	133,200	0.019	2,530	146,400	0.019	2,820	70%
Free	100%	3,900	0.008	30	—		—	3,900	0.008	30	32%
Phoenix,		17,100	0.019	320	133,200	0.019	2,530	150,300	0.019	2,850	70%
Base Ridge	25%	3,300	0.397	1,310	2,700	0.355	960	6,000	0.378	2,270	92%
Creeks (10)	100%	1,400	0.086	110	26,000	0.047	1,220	27,400	0.049	1,330	77%
Creeks											
Isles (6)	100%	—		—	31,300	0.061	1,910	31,300	0.061	1,910	71%
Swain											
Nevada		4,700	0.302	1,420	60,000	0.068	4,090	64,700	0.085	5,510	81%
Canyon,											
(11)	100%	700	0.064	50	23,900	0.038	920	24,600	0.039	970	76%
(12)	100%	123,000	0.016	1,940	30,900	0.013	400	153,900	0.015	2,340	59%
Leach											
(1)	100%	—		—	41,900	0.025	1,050	41,900	0.025	1,050	57%
Stockpiles	100%	900	0.070	60	—		—	900	0.070	60	82%
C&V,											
do		123,900	0.016	2,000	72,800	0.020	1,450	196,700	0.018	3,450	59%
		175,200	0.044	7,760	489,500	0.036	17,480	664,700	0.038	25,240	78%
America											

cha Open)	51.35%	7,500	0.020	150	111,500	0.019	2,060	119,000	0.019	2,210	64%
cha Leach)	51.35%	7,200	0.022	160	—		—	7,200	0.022	160	70%
cha les (6)	51.35%	2,300	0.035	80	1,600	0.056	90	3,900	0.044	170	80%
cha round (14)	51.35%	—		—	6,200	0.204	1,270	6,200	0.204	1,270	97%
anacochoa, Suriname		17,000	0.023	390	119,300	0.029	3,420	136,300	0.028	3,810	76%
	75%	39,200	0.044	1,720	63,400	0.032	2,010	102,600	0.036	3,730	93%
		56,200	0.038	2,110	182,700	0.030	5,430	238,900	0.032	7,540	82%
ia gton Open	100%	264,900	0.021	5,520	265,000	0.021	5,470	529,900	0.021	10,990	83%
gton les (6)	100%	7,600	0.020	150	94,800	0.013	1,210	102,400	0.013	1,360	77%
oddington, n Australia		272,500	0.021	5,670	359,800	0.019	6,680	632,300	0.020	12,350	83%
, Northern y (17)	100%	11,200	0.159	1,780	18,000	0.162	2,910	29,200	0.161	4,690	97%
lie Open											
round (18)	50%	4,600	0.059	270	27,500	0.063	1,720	32,100	0.062	1,990	83%
lie les (6)	50%	18,400	0.030	560	55,800	0.020	1,100	74,200	0.022	1,660	74%
algoorlie, n Australia		23,000	0.036	830	83,300	0.034	2,820	106,300	0.034	3,650	79%
		306,700	0.027	8,280	461,100	0.027	12,410	767,800	0.027	20,690	84%
South Open)	100%	17,600	0.070	1,230	53,600	0.054	2,870	71,200	0.058	4,100	91%
round (20) Stockpiles	100%	—		—	8,300	0.138	1,150	8,300	0.138	1,150	94%
	100%	41,700	0.027	1,130	—		—	41,700	0.027	1,130	87%
hafo Ghana		59,300	0.040	2,360	61,900	0.065	4,020	121,200	0.053	6,380	91%
North, (21)	100%	—		—	48,000	0.070	3,350	48,000	0.070	3,350	91%
Open Pit	100%	9,100	0.049	450	28,600	0.049	1,410	37,700	0.049	1,860	90%
Stockpiles	100%	14,300	0.026	380	—		—	14,300	0.026	380	89%
kyem, old		23,400	0.035	830	28,600	0.049	1,410	52,000	0.043	2,240	89%
		82,700	0.038	3,190	138,500	0.063	8,780	221,200	0.054	11,970	91%
		620,800	0.034	21,340	1,271,800	0.035	44,100	1,892,600	0.035	65,440	83%

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Reserves At December 31, 2017 (1)

	Newmont Share	Proven Reserves		Ounces (3) (000)	Probable Reserves		Ounces (3) (000)	Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgy Recovery
		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	
ts/Districts America											
Open Pits	100%	2,900	0.107	310	187,700	0.040	7,450	190,600	0.041	7,760	59%
Leach Pad		—		—	67,400	0.009	580	67,400	0.009	580	58%
Stockpiles											
	100%	18,900	0.062	1,180	—		—	18,900	0.062	1,180	84%
Ground Carlin,	100%	12,000	0.297	3,550	6,400	0.278	1,760	18,400	0.291	5,310	84%
a		33,800	0.149	5,040	261,500	0.037	9,790	295,300	0.050	14,830	70%
x	100%	6,200	0.023	140	243,700	0.016	3,890	249,900	0.016	4,030	74%
ree	100%	3,700	0.007	20	—		—	3,700	0.007	20	39%
Phoenix,		9,900	0.016	160	243,700	0.016	3,890	253,600	0.016	4,050	74%
a											
ise Ridge	25%	2,600	0.455	1,200	1,800	0.452	780	4,400	0.454	1,980	92%
Creeks	100%	4,200	0.033	140	27,700	0.045	1,260	31,900	0.044	1,400	75%
Creeks											
iles (6)	100%	31,900	0.063	2,010	—		—	31,900	0.063	2,010	72%
win											
Nevada		38,700	0.087	3,350	29,500	0.069	2,040	68,200	0.079	5,390	80%
Canyon,											
a	100%	900	0.066	60	20,700	0.048	1,010	21,600	0.049	1,070	76%
	100%	102,000	0.017	1,770	23,500	0.014	320	125,500	0.017	2,090	62%
Leach											
)	100%	—		—	45,800	0.025	1,140	45,800	0.025	1,140	56%
Stockpiles											
	100%	2,900	0.084	250	—		—	2,900	0.084	250	85%
C&V,											
do		104,900	0.019	2,020	69,300	0.021	1,460	174,200	0.020	3,480	62%
		188,200	0.057	10,630	624,700	0.029	18,190	812,900	0.035	28,820	75%
America											
ocha Open	54.05%	12,500	0.022	270	80,500	0.018	1,450	93,000	0.018	1,720	70%
ocha Leach											
)	54.05%	6,300	0.022	130	—		—	6,300	0.022	130	73%
ocha											
iles (6)	54.05%	5,100	0.042	220	—		—	5,100	0.042	220	56%
Yanacocha,											
		23,900	0.026	620	80,500	0.018	1,450	104,400	0.020	2,070	69%
, Suriname	75%	39,600	0.043	1,720	72,000	0.031	2,250	111,600	0.036	3,970	93%
		63,500	0.037	2,340	152,500	0.024	3,700	216,000	0.028	6,040	83%

ia gton Open	100%	268,800	0.021	5,570	277,700	0.020	5,680	546,500	0.021	11,250	83%
gton iles (6)	100%	15,400	0.017	260	89,100	0.013	1,140	104,500	0.013	1,400	77%
oddington, n Australia		284,200	0.020	5,830	366,800	0.019	6,820	651,000	0.019	12,650	83%
i, Northern			0.172								
ry rle Open	100%	10,000		1,740	16,400	0.162	2,670	26,400	0.166	4,410	98%
ground rle	50%	7,400	0.059	440	26,400	0.064	1,700	33,800	0.063	2,140	83%
iles (6)	50%	75,400	0.023	1,730	—		—	75,400	0.023	1,730	74%
algoorlie, n Australia		82,800	0.026	2,170	26,400	0.064	1,700	109,200	0.035	3,870	79%
		377,000	0.026	9,740	409,600	0.027	11,190	786,600	0.027	20,930	84%
South Open	100%	17,100	0.062	1,060	54,200	0.050	2,700	71,300	0.053	3,760	90%
ground Stockpiles	100%	—		—	11,600	0.136	1,590	11,600	0.136	1,590	93%
	100%	41,300	0.028	1,160	—		—	41,300	0.028	1,160	87%
hafo Ghana North,		58,400	0.038	2,220	65,800	0.065	4,290	124,200	0.052	6,510	90%
	100%	—		—	48,000	0.070	3,350	48,000	0.070	3,350	91%
Open Pit Stockpiles	100%	13,200	0.050	660	38,400	0.048	1,840	51,600	0.048	2,500	90%
	100%	11,200	0.028	320	—		—	11,200	0.028	320	90%
kyem,		24,400	0.040	980	38,400	0.048	1,840	62,800	0.045	2,820	90%
		82,800	0.038	3,200	152,200	0.062	9,480	235,000	0.054	12,680	90%
Gold		711,500	0.036	25,910	1,339,000	0.032	42,560	2,050,500	0.033	68,470	81%

(1) The term “reserve” means that part of a mineral deposit that can be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

The term “economically,” as used in the definition of reserve, means that profitable extraction or production has been established or analytically demonstrated in a feasibility study to be viable and justifiable under reasonable investment and market assumptions.

The term “legally,” as used in the definition of reserve, does not imply that all permits needed for mining and processing have been obtained or that other legal issues have been completely resolved. However, for a reserve to exist, Newmont must have a justifiable expectation, based on applicable laws and regulations, that issuance of permits or resolution of legal issues necessary for mining and processing at a particular deposit will be accomplished in the ordinary course and in a timeframe consistent with Newmont’s current mine plans.

The term “proven reserves” means reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; (b) grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and (c) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurements

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are spaced so closely and the geologic character is sufficiently defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well established.

The term “probable reserves” means reserves for which quantity and grade are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for sampling are farther apart or are otherwise less closely spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation. Newmont classifies all reserves as Probable on its development projects until a year of production has confirmed all assumptions made in the reserve estimates.

Proven and probable reserves include gold, copper or silver attributable to Newmont’s ownership or economic interest.

Proven and probable reserves were calculated using different cut-off grades. The term “cut-off grade” means the lowest grade of mineralized material considered economic to process. Cut-off grades vary between deposits depending upon prevailing economic conditions, mineability of the deposit, by-products, amenability of the ore to gold, copper or silver extraction and type of milling or leaching facilities available.

2018 and 2017 reserves were calculated at a gold price of \$1,200, or A\$1,600 per ounce unless otherwise noted.

- (2) Tonnages include allowances for losses resulting from mining methods. Tonnages are rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- (3) Ounces are estimates of metal contained in ore tonnages and do not include allowances for processing losses. Metallurgical recovery rates represent the estimated amount of metal to be recovered through metallurgical extraction processes. Ounces may not recalculate as they are rounded to the nearest 10,000.
- (4) Cut-off grades utilized in 2018 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.006 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.030 ounce per ton; flotation material not less than 0.016 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.041 ounce per ton.
- (5) Leach pad material is the material on leach pads at the end of the year from which gold remains to be recovered. In-process reserves are reported separately where ounces exceed 100,000 and are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves.
- (6) Stockpiles are comprised primarily of material that has been set aside to allow processing of higher grade material in the mills. Stockpiles increase or decrease depending on current mine plans. Stockpile reserves are reported separately where ounces exceed 100,000 and are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves.
- (7) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.048 ounce per ton.
- (8) Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper and silver credits.
- (9) Reserve estimates provided by Barrick, the operator of the Turquoise Ridge joint venture, as of February 13, 2019.
- (10) Cut-off grades utilized in 2018 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.008 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.016 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.046 ounce per ton.
- (11) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.007 ounce per ton.
- (12) Cut-off grades utilized in 2018 reserves were as follows: oxide mill material not less than 0.040 ounce per ton and leach material not less than 0.007 ounce per ton.
- (13) Gold cut-off grades utilized in 2018 reserves were as follows: oxide leach material not less than 0.004 ounce per ton; oxide mill material not less than 0.013 ounce per ton; and refractory mill material not less than 0.040 ounce per ton.
- (14) Gold cut-off grades utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.054 ounce per ton.
- (15) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.010 ounce per ton.
- (16) Gold cut-off grade varies with level of copper credits.
- (17) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.047 ounce per ton.
- (18) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 in situ reserves not less than 0.026 ounce per ton.

- (19) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.019 ounce per ton.
- (20) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.064 ounce per ton.
- (21) Includes undeveloped reserves at six pits in the Ahafo trend totaling 3.4 million ounces. Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.014 ounce per ton.
- (22) Cut-off grade utilized in 2018 reserves not less than 0.016 ounce per ton.

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The following tables detail copper proven and probable reserves reflecting only those reserves attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Reserves At December 31, 2018(1)

	Newmont Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			
		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Pounds (3) (millions)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Pounds (3) (millions)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Pounds (3) (millions)	Metal Recovery
Districts America Nevada	100%	53,200	0.21%	230	189,900	0.17%	660	243,100	0.18%	890	64%
		53,200	0.21%	230	189,900	0.17%	660	243,100	0.18%	890	64%
Districts America La Open And, Peru	51.35%	—		—	59,000	0.63%	740	59,000	0.63%	740	83%
		—		—	59,000	0.63%	740	59,000	0.63%	740	83%
Districts America La Open (6)	100%	264,900	0.09%	500	265,000	0.11%	580	529,900	0.10%	1,080	79%
Districts Australia	100%	7,600	0.08%	10	94,800	0.08%	160	102,400	0.08%	170	73%
		272,500	0.09%	510	359,800	0.10%	740	632,300	0.10%	1,250	78%
		325,700	0.11%	740	608,700	0.18%	2,140	934,400	0.15%	2,880	77%

Reserves At December 31, 2017 (1)

	Newmont Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			
		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Pounds (3) (millions)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Pounds (3) (millions)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Pounds (3) (millions)	Metal Recovery
Districts America Nevada	100%	56,300	0.21%	240	338,400	0.16%	1,090	394,700	0.17%	1,330	60%
		56,300	0.21%	240	338,400	0.16%	1,090	394,700	0.17%	1,330	60%
Districts America La Open (6)	100%	268,800	0.10%	520	277,700	0.11%	640	546,500	0.11%	1,160	79%
Districts Australia	100%	15,400	0.09%	30	89,100	0.08%	150	104,500	0.09%	180	73%
		284,200	0.10%	550	366,800	0.11%	790	651,000	0.10%	1,340	78%

340,500	0.12%	790	705,200	0.13%	1,880	1,045,700	0.13%	2,670	69%
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- (1) See footnote (1) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Copper reserves for 2018 and 2017 were calculated at a copper price of \$2.50 or A\$3.35 per pound.
- (2) See footnote (2) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Tonnages are rounded to nearest 100,000.
- (3) See footnote (3) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Pounds may not recalculate as they are rounded to the nearest 10 million.
- (4) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold and silver credits.
- (5) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold and silver credits.
- (6) Copper cut-off grade varies with level of gold credits.
- (7) Stockpiles are comprised primarily of material that has been set aside to allow processing of higher grade material in the mills. Stockpiles increase or decrease depending on current mine plans. Stockpiles are reported separately where pounds exceed 100 million and are greater than 5% of the total site reported reserves.

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The following tables detail silver proven and probable reserves reflecting only those reserves attributable to Newmont's ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Reserves At December 31, 2018 (1)

Locations/Districts	Newmont Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery
		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	
North America											
Yuma, Nevada	100%	13,200	0.25	3,360	133,200	0.21	28,550	146,400	0.22	31,910	38%
		13,200	0.25	3,360	133,200	0.21	28,550	146,400	0.22	31,910	38%
South America											
Chuquibambilla Open Pit											
Chuquibambilla, Peru	51.35%	7,500	0.23	1,710	65,900	0.52	34,110	73,400	0.49	35,820	46%
Chuquibambilla											
Chuquibambilla, Peru (4)	51.35%	2,400	1.09	2,490	1,600	1.22	2,020	4,000	1.14	4,510	48%
Chuquibambilla Leach											
Chuquibambilla, Peru (5)	51.35%	—		—	54,600	0.25	13,460	54,600	0.25	13,460	6%
		9,900	0.43	4,200	122,100	0.41	49,590	132,000	0.41	53,790	36%
Silver		23,100	0.33	7,560	255,300	0.31	78,140	278,400	0.31	85,700	36%

Reserves At December 31, 2017 (1)

Locations/Districts	Newmont Share	Proven Reserves			Probable Reserves			Proven and Probable Reserves			Metallurgical Recovery
		Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	Tonnage (2) (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Ounces (3) (000)	
North America											
Yuma, Nevada	100%	6,200	0.32	1,960	243,700	0.24	58,920	249,900	0.24	60,880	38%
		6,200	0.32	1,960	243,700	0.24	58,920	249,900	0.24	60,880	38%
South America											
Chuquibambilla Open Pit											
Chuquibambilla, Peru	54.05%	12,500	0.23	2,860	24,100	0.20	4,730	36,600	0.21	7,590	12%
Chuquibambilla											
Chuquibambilla, Peru (4)	54.05%	5,100	1.13	5,840	—		—	5,100	1.13	5,840	6%
Chuquibambilla Leach											
Chuquibambilla, Peru (5)	54.05%	—		—	55,000	0.25	13,570	55,000	0.25	13,570	6%
		17,600	0.49	8,700	79,100	0.23	18,300	96,700	0.28	27,000	8%
Silver		23,800	0.45	10,660	322,800	0.24	77,220	346,600	0.25	87,880	24%

(1) See footnote (1) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Silver reserves for 2018 and 2017 were calculated at a silver price of \$16.

(2) See footnote (2) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above. Tonnages are rounded to nearest 100,000.

(3) See footnote (3) to the Gold Proven and Probable Reserves tables above.

- (4) Stockpiles are comprised primarily of material that has been set aside to allow processing of higher grade material in the mills. Stockpiles increase or decrease depending on current mine plans. Stockpile reserves are reported separately where ounces exceed 100,000 and are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves.
- (5) Leach Pad material is the material on leach pads at the end of the year from which silver remains to be recovered. In-process material reserves are reported separately where tonnage or ounces are greater than 5% of the total site-reported reserves and ounces are greater than 100,000.

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The following table reconciles 2018 and 2017 gold, copper and silver proven and probable reserves:

	Gold Ounces (in millions)	Copper Pounds	Silver Ounces
December 31, 2017	68.5	2,670	87.9
Depletion	(6.1)	(160)	(4.8)
Revisions (1)	(3.6)	(400)	(29.4)
Additions (2)	6.7	770	33.3
Divestments (3)	(0.1)	—	(1.3)
December 31, 2018	65.4	2,880	85.7

- (1) Revisions are due to reclassification of reserves to mineralized material, optimizations, model updates, metal price changes and updated operating costs and recoveries. The 3.6 million ounces of negative gold revisions were largely at the Carlin (1.6 million ounces) and Phoenix (1.1 million ounces) open pit mines in North America. The Carlin revisions were due to the removal of a layback at the Gold Quarry mine which was driven by an updated pit design and geotechnical assumptions. Other revisions at Carlin were due to increased costs, lower recovery and other model changes. The Phoenix revisions were due to an updated resource model that was based on recent drilling and reduced mill recovery assumptions based on actual plant performance. A portion of the Carlin revisions and the Phoenix revisions have been reclassified as mineralized material. Future positive revisions, if any, remain subject to improvements in costs, recovery, gold price or a combination of these and other factors. The copper and silver revisions in 2018 were primarily related to the model update at Phoenix in North America.
- (2) Additions are due to reserve conversions from mineralized material due to new drilling information and successful feasibility studies for first time declarations. The copper and silver additions were for first time declarations at Yanacocha.
- (3) Divestments relate to the Yanacocha 5% ownership interest sale to a subsidiary of Sumitomo, reducing Newmont's ownership to 51.35%.

Mineralized Material

All of our mineralized material is located on fee property or mining claims. Mineralized material is a mineralized ore body which has been intersected by a sufficient number of closely spaced drill holes and/or underground sampling to support sufficient tonnage and average grade of metal(s) to warrant further exploration development work. The deposit does not qualify as a commercially minable ore body until it can be legally and economically extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Metal price assumptions are based on approximately a twenty to thirty percent premium over reserve prices.

We had attributable gold mineralized material of 1,956 million tons at an average grade of 0.020 ounces per ton at December 31, 2018. For 2018 and 2017, attributable gold mineralized material was calculated at a gold price assumption of \$1,400 or A\$1,750 per ounce.

At December 31, 2018, our gold mineralized material included 995 million tons in North America, 475 million tons in South America, 428 million tons in Australia and 58 million tons in Africa.

We had attributable copper mineralized material of 1,584 million tons at a grade of 0.29% at December 31, 2018. For 2018 and 2017, attributable copper mineralized material was calculated at a copper price assumption of \$3.25 or A\$4.00 per pound.

We had attributable silver mineralized material of 1,135 million tons at a grade of 0.11 ounces per ton at December 31, 2018. For 2018 and 2017, attributable silver mineralized material was calculated at a silver price

assumption of \$20 per ounce. Silver mineralized material is generally a by-product of gold and/or copper mineralized material estimates, with significant enough levels to be estimated and included in future calculations of potential economic extraction.

The mineralized material figures presented herein do not include that part of our mineralized material that has been converted to Proven and Probable Reserves as shown above, as they are reported exclusive of reserves, and have been estimated based on information available at the time of calculation. Market fluctuations in the price of gold, copper and silver, as well as increased production costs or reduced metallurgical recovery rates, could render certain mineralized material containing lower grades of mineralization uneconomic to exploit and might result in a reduction of mineralized material.

We will publish mineralized materials annually, and will recalculate them at December 31, 2019, taking into account metal prices, changes, if any, in future production and capital costs, divestments and conversion to reserves, as well as any acquisitions and additions during 2019.

Mineralized material is reported exclusive of reserves. Mineralized material as used in this annual report, although permitted by the SEC, does not indicate “reserves” as defined in the SEC’s Industry Guide 7. Newmont cannot be certain that any part of the

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reported mineralized material will ever be confirmed or converted into SEC Industry Guide 7 compliant “reserves.” Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineralized material will ever be confirmed or converted into reserves or that mineralized material can be economically or legally extracted.

The following tables detail mineralized material reflecting only those that are attributable to Newmont’s ownership or economic interest at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

Mineralized Material At December 31, 2018 (1)(2)

Deposits/Districts	Newmont Share	Gold Tonnage (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Copper Tonnage (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Silver Tonnage (000)	Grade (oz/ton)
North America							
Carlin Trend Open Pit	100%	111,500	0.038	—		—	
Carlin Trend Underground	100%	3,600	0.176	—		—	
Total Carlin, Nevada		115,100	0.042	—		—	
Phoenix	100%	113,700	0.014	196,200	0.14%	113,700	0.19
Buffalo Valley	70%	15,500	0.019	—		—	
Total Phoenix, Nevada		129,200	0.015	196,200	0.14%	113,700	0.19
Twin Creeks	100%	36,500	0.063	—		—	
Twin Creeks Stockpiles (3)	100%	9,000	0.059	—		—	
Sandman	100%	1,300	0.036	—		1,300	0.20
Turquoise Ridge (4)	25%	2,000	0.231	—		—	
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		48,800	0.068	—		1,300	0.20
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	16,000	0.103	—		—	
CC&V, Colorado	100%	77,800	0.015	—		—	
Galore Creek, Canada (5)	50%	608,300	0.008	608,300	0.47%	608,300	0.12
		995,200	0.018	804,500	0.39%	723,300	0.13
South America							
Conga, Peru	51.35%	392,700	0.019	392,700	0.26%	392,700	0.06
Yanacocha Open Pits and Stockpiles	51.35%	42,700	0.012	2,200	0.12%	16,600	0.28
Yanacocha Underground	51.35%	2,500	0.161	—		2,200	1.48
Total Yanacocha, Peru		45,200	0.020	2,200	0.12%	18,800	0.42
Merian, Suriname	75%	37,400	0.033	—		—	
		475,300	0.020	394,900	0.26%	411,500	0.08
Australia							
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	384,600	0.016	384,600	0.12%	—	
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	9,300	0.099	—		—	
	50%	33,800	0.044	—		—	

Kalgoorlie, Western
Australia

		427,700	0.020	384,600	0.12%	—	
Africa							
Ahafo South	100%	29,700	0.034	—		—	
Ahafo Underground	100%	11,000	0.140	—		—	
Total Ahafo South, Ghana		40,700	0.063	—		—	
Ahafo North Open Pits, Ghana	100%	10,800	0.048	—		—	
Akyem Open Pits	100%	2,300	0.016	—		—	
Akyem Underground	100%	4,100	0.134	—		—	
Akyem, Ghana		6,400	0.089	—		—	
		57,900	0.063	—		—	
Total		1,956,100	0.020	1,584,000	0.29%	1,134,800	0.11

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Mineralized Material At December 31, 2017 (1)(2)

Deposits/Districts	Newmont Share	Gold Tonnage (000)	Grade (oz/ton)	Copper Tonnage (000)	Grade (Cu %)	Silver Tonnage (000)	Grade (oz/ton)
North America							
Carlin Trend Open Pit	100%	91,400	0.041	—		—	
Carlin Trend Underground	100%	2,600	0.214	—		—	
Total Carlin, Nevada		94,000	0.046	—		—	
Phoenix	100%	213,100	0.013	289,200	0.13%	213,100	0.21
Buffalo Valley	70%	15,500	0.019	—		—	
Total Phoenix, Nevada		228,600	0.013	289,200	0.13%	213,100	0.21
Twin Creeks	100%	35,600	0.059	—		—	
Twin Creeks Stockpiles (3)	100%	8,500	0.059	—		—	
Sandman	100%	1,300	0.036	—		1,300	0.20
Turquoise Ridge (4)	25%	1,900	0.268	—		—	
Total Twin Creeks, Nevada		47,300	0.066	—		1,300	0.20
Long Canyon, Nevada	100%	16,000	0.103	—		—	
CC&V, Colorado	100%	69,200	0.014	—		—	
		455,100	0.029	289,200	0.13%	214,400	0.21
South America							
Conga, Peru	54.05%	413,300	0.019	413,300	0.26%	413,300	0.06
Yanacocha, Peru	54.05%	80,200	0.032	61,300	0.64%	77,100	0.52
Merian, Suriname	75%	26,700	0.044	—		—	
		520,200	0.022	474,600	0.31%	490,400	0.13
Australia							
Boddington, Western Australia	100%	301,600	0.016	301,600	0.11%	—	
Tanami, Northern Territory	100%	4,800	0.148	—		—	
Kalgoorlie, Western Australia	50%	16,800	0.034	—		—	
		323,200	0.019	301,600	0.11%	—	
Africa							
Ahafo South	100%	35,300	0.033	—		—	
Ahafo Underground	100%	11,400	0.132	—		—	
Total Ahafo South, Ghana		46,700	0.057	—		—	
Ahafo North Open Pits, Ghana	100%	10,700	0.048	—		—	
Akyem Open Pits	100%	3,100	0.015	—		—	
Akyem Underground	100%	1,300	0.137	—		—	
Akyem, Ghana		4,400	0.052	—		—	
		61,800	0.055	—		—	
Total		1,360,300	0.025	1,065,400	0.20%	704,800	0.15

- (1) Mineralized material is reported exclusive of reserves. “Mineralized material” as used in this annual report, although permitted by the SEC, does not indicate “reserves” as defined in the SEC’s Industry Guide 7. Newmont cannot be certain that any part of the reported mineralized material will ever be confirmed or converted into SEC Industry Guide 7 compliant “reserves.” Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineralized material will ever be confirmed or converted into reserves or that mineralized material can be economically or legally extracted.
- (2) Mineralized material for 2018 and 2017 was calculated at a gold price of \$1,400 or A\$1,750 per ounce. Mineralized material for 2018 and 2017 was calculated at a copper price of \$3.25 or A\$4.00 per pound. Mineralized material for 2018 and 2017 was calculated at a silver price of \$20 per ounce. Tonnage amounts have been rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- (3) Stockpiles are comprised primarily of Mineralized material that has been set aside during mining activities. Stockpiles can increase or decrease depending on changes in metal prices and other mining and processing cost and recovery factors. Stockpile Mineralized material are reported separately where tonnage exceeds 100,000 and is greater than 5% of the total site-reported mineralized material.
- (4) Mineralized material estimates were provided by Barrick, the operator of the Turquoise Ridge Joint Venture.
- (5) Mineralized material estimates were provided by Teck Resources, the operator of Galore Creek.

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ITEM 3.LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 4.MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

At Newmont, safety is a core value, and we strive for superior performance. However, two tragic events occurred in 2018 which resulted in death. We deeply grieve these losses along with families, friends, colleagues and the entire Newmont family.

In April 2018, six contractors who were working on the construction of a structure at the Ahafo Mill Expansion project in Ghana were killed in a tragic accident. Newmont Ghana has fully cooperated with the Government of Ghana's Minerals Commission to support their investigation of the accident. We remain committed to honoring our obligations and continuing to work closely with the Minerals Commission in accordance with their investigation report's findings.

In November 2018, an Underground Technician was killed at our Pete-Bajo Operation in Nevada, when the Load-Haul-Dump (LHD) machine he had been operating underground ran over him. The event is currently under investigation by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration. In addition, a Newmont team of subject matter experts are conducting an in-depth investigation into the root causes.

These tragic accidents stand as a sobering reminder that we must forever remain vigilant in continually improving our safety culture. It is with great humility and resolve that we renew our commitment to making sure our people go home safe every day. We are committed to applying what we learn from investigations of these incidents across our operations to prevent this type of event from ever happening again.

Our health and safety management system, which includes detailed standards and procedures for safe production, addresses topics such as employee training, risk management, workplace inspection, emergency response, accident investigation and program auditing. In addition to strong leadership and involvement from all levels of the organization, these programs and procedures form the cornerstone of safety at Newmont, ensuring that employees are provided a safe and healthy environment and are intended to reduce workplace accidents, incidents and losses, comply with all mining-related regulations and provide support for both regulators and the industry to improve mine safety.

In addition, we have established our "Rapid Response" process to mitigate and prevent the escalation of adverse consequences if existing risk management controls fail, particularly if an incident may have the potential to seriously impact the safety of employees, the community or the environment. This process provides appropriate support to an affected site to complement their technical response to an incident, so as to reduce the impact by considering the environmental, strategic, legal, financial and public image aspects of the incident, to ensure communications are being carried out in accordance with legal and ethical requirements and to identify actions in addition to those addressing the immediate hazards.

The operation of our U.S. based mines is subject to regulation by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the "Mine Act"). MSHA inspects our mines on a regular basis and issues various citations and orders when it believes a violation has occurred under the Mine Act. Following passage of The Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006, MSHA significantly increased the numbers of citations and orders charged against mining operations. The dollar penalties assessed for citations issued has also increased in recent years.

Newmont is required to report certain mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K, and that required information is included in Exhibit 95 and is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report. The fatalities in Ghana are not represented in Exhibit 95 due to the fact that our operations in Ghana are not regulated by MSHA.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is listed and principally traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NEM." On February 14, 2019, there were 532,669,445 shares of Newmont's common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 7,000 stockholders of record.

During the period from October 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, 82,437 shares of Newmont's equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchanges Act of 1934, as amended, were purchased by the Company, or an affiliated purchaser.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Total		Total Number of	Maximum
	Number	Average	Shares Purchased	Number (or
	of Shares	Price Paid	as Part of	Approximate
			Publicly Announced	Dollar Value)
Period	Purchased(1)	Per Share(1)	Plans or Programs(2)	of Shares that
October 1, 2018 through October 31, 2018	1,019	\$ 31.19	—	may yet be
November 1, 2018 through November 30, 2018	27,297	\$ 31.65	—	Purchased
December 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018	54,121	\$ 34.11	53,965	under the
				Plans or
				Programs(2)
				\$ 18,520,502
				\$ 18,520,502
				\$ 16,679,416

- (1) The total number of shares purchased (and the average price paid per share) reflects: (i) shares purchased pursuant to the repurchase program described in (2) below; and (ii) represents shares delivered to the Company from stock awards held by employees upon vesting for the purpose of covering the recipients' tax withholding obligations, totaling 1,019 shares, 27,297 shares and 156 shares for the fiscal months of October, November and December 2018, respectively.
- (2) On February 20, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program, under which the Company was authorized to repurchase shares of outstanding common stock to offset the dilutive impact of employee stock award vesting in the current year, provided that the aggregate value of shares of common stock repurchased does not exceed \$90 million, and no shares of common stock may be repurchased under the program after December 31, 2018. The Company repurchased 53,965 shares in the fourth quarter under the repurchase program, representing an aggregate value of \$2 million, and such shares were then retired. The Board of Directors has also authorized the Company to engage in a similar program in 2019 to repurchase shares of outstanding common stock to offset the dilutive impact of employee stock award vesting in 2019, provided that the aggregate value of shares of common stock repurchased does not exceed \$100 million, and no shares of common stock may be repurchased under the program after December 31, 2019. The extent to which the Company repurchases its shares, and the timing of such repurchases, will depend upon a variety of factors, including trading volume, market conditions, legal requirements, business conditions and other factors. The repurchase program may be discontinued

at any time, and the program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares of its common stock.

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ITEM 6.SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (dollars in millions, except per share)

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Sales	\$ 7,253	\$ 7,379	\$ 6,680	\$ 6,085	\$ 6,819
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 319	\$ (71)	\$ (812)	\$ (161)	\$ 603
Net income (loss)	\$ 380	\$ (109)	\$ (943)	\$ 280	\$ 318
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders (1)	\$ 341	\$ (114)	\$ (629)	\$ 206	\$ 500
Income (loss) per common share:					
Basic:					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.43)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 1.28
Discontinued operations	0.11	(0.07)	(0.76)	0.42	(0.28)
	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.19)	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.00
Diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.02)	\$ 1.28
Discontinued operations	0.11	(0.07)	(0.76)	0.42	(0.28)
	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.18)	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.00
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.125	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.225
	At December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total assets	\$ 20,715	\$ 20,646	\$ 21,071	\$ 25,224	\$ 24,954
Debt, including current portion	\$ 4,044	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,599	\$ 5,842	\$ 6,033
Lease and other financing obligations, including current portion	\$ 217	\$ 25	\$ 16	\$ 21	\$ 7
Newmont stockholders' equity	\$ 10,502	\$ 10,535	\$ 10,663	\$ 11,294	\$ 10,232

(1) Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders includes discontinued operations of \$61, \$(38), \$(403), \$219 and \$(142) net of tax in 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Newmont Mining Corporation and its affiliates and subsidiaries (collectively, “Newmont,” the “Company,” “our” and “we”). We use certain non-GAAP financial measures in our MD&A. For a detailed description of each of the non-GAAP measures used in this MD&A, please see the discussion under Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80. References to “A\$” refer to Australian currency. This item should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in this annual report.

Overview

Newmont is one of the world’s largest gold producers and is the only gold company included in the S&P 500 Index and Fortune 500. We have been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index-World for 12 consecutive years and have adopted the World Gold Council’s Conflict-Free Gold Policy. We are also engaged in the exploration for and acquisition of gold and copper properties. We have significant operations and/or assets in the United States (“U.S.”), Australia, Peru, Ghana and Suriname.

On January 14, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement (as amended by the first amendment to the arrangement agreement, dated as of February 19, 2019, the “Arrangement Agreement”) to acquire all outstanding common shares of Goldcorp, Inc. (“Goldcorp”) in a primarily stock transaction (the “Proposed Transaction”). Under the terms of the agreement, Goldcorp shareholders will receive 0.3280 shares of Newmont’s common stock and \$0.02 in cash for each Goldcorp common share they own, for a total transaction value of approximately \$10 billion as of the announcement date on January 14, 2019. The transaction, which is subject to approval by both Newmont and Goldcorp shareholders, and other customary conditions and regulatory approvals, is expected to close in the second quarter of 2019. Upon closing, the combined company will be known as Newmont Goldcorp.

On November 2, 2016, Newmont completed the sale of its 48.5% economic interest in PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara (“PTNNT”), which operated the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine (“Batu Hijau”) in Indonesia (the “Batu Hijau Transaction”). As a result, Newmont presents Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. In the following discussion and analysis, the operating statistics, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition that we present and discuss are those of our continuing operations unless otherwise indicated. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the discussion in our Results of Consolidated Operations below.

We continue to focus on delivering superior operational execution to generate the financial flexibility we need to fund our best projects, make strategic partnerships focused on profitable growth, reduce debt and return cash to shareholders.

Consolidated Financial Results

The details of our Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders are set forth below:

Increase

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	(decrease)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 280	\$ (76)	\$ 356
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders per common share, diluted	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.67

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase (decrease)
	2017	2016	
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ (76)	\$ (226)	\$ 150
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Newmont stockholders per common share, diluted	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.42)	\$ 0.28

Results in 2018 compared to 2017 were impacted by lower income tax expense, as higher taxes in the prior year from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“the Act”) enacted in December 2017 and a tax benefit recorded in the current year for the settlement of an

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Uncertain Tax Position in Canada were partially offset by increased valuation allowances recorded on deferred tax assets in the United States during the fourth quarter of 2018, and a gain from the sale of our royalty portfolio in June 2018, partially offset by increased impairments of the Company's long-lived assets related to certain exploration properties and the Emigrant operation in North America and lower production at various sites, including CC&V, Boddington, Akyem, Kalgoorlie and Carlin, as further described within the Results of Consolidated Operations section below.

Results in 2017 compared to 2016 were impacted by a \$1,003 impairment charge (\$529 attributable to Newmont) in 2016, a full year of production at Merian and Long Canyon, an increase in gold production from the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016, and higher realized prices, partially offset by higher taxes from the Act enacted in December 2017, a 2016 gain from the sale of the Company's investment in Regis Resources Ltd ("Regis") and adverse weather conditions impacting production at Tanami and Yanacocha during the first quarter of 2017.

The details of our Sales are set forth below. See Note 4 to our Consolidated Financial Statement for additional information.

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase (decrease)	Percent Change	
	2018	2017			
Gold	\$ 6,950	\$ 7,064	\$ (114)	(2)	%
Copper	303	315	(12)	(4)	
	\$ 7,253	\$ 7,379	\$ (126)	(2)	%

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase (decrease)	Percent Change	
	2017	2016			
Gold	\$ 7,064	\$ 6,430	\$ 634	10	%
Copper	315	250	65	26	
	\$ 7,379	\$ 6,680	\$ 699	10	%

The following analysis summarizes consolidated gold sales:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Consolidated gold sales:			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$ 6,982	\$ 7,086	\$ 6,454
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(2)	10	13
Gross after provisional pricing	6,980	7,096	6,467
Treatment and refining charges	(30)	(32)	(37)
Net	\$ 6,950	\$ 7,064	\$ 6,430
Consolidated gold ounces sold (thousands)	5,516	5,632	5,172

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Average realized gold price (per ounce)(1):

Gross before provisional pricing	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,247
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	—	2	3
Gross after provisional pricing	1,266	1,261	1,250
Treatment and refining charges	(6)	(6)	(7)
Net	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,243

(1) Per ounce measures may not recalculate due to rounding.

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The change in consolidated gold sales is due to:

	Years Ended December 31, 2018 vs. 2017 vs. 2016	
Change in consolidated ounces sold	\$ (146)	\$ 574
Change in average realized gold price	30	55
Change in treatment and refining charges	2	5
	\$ (114)	\$ 634

Gold sales decreased 2% in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to lower production at various sites, including CC&V, Boddington, Akyem, Kalgoorlie and Carlin, partially offset by higher average realized gold prices. Gold sales increased 10% in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to higher sales volumes from a full year of production and sales at Merian and Long Canyon and the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016 as well as higher average realized prices, partially offset by adverse weather conditions impacting production at Tanami and Yanacocha during the first quarter of 2017. For a complete discussion regarding variations in gold volumes, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

The following analysis summarizes consolidated copper sales:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Consolidated copper sales:			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$ 323	\$ 314	\$ 261
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(7)	14	5
Gross after provisional pricing	316	328	266
Treatment and refining charges	(13)	(13)	(16)
Net	\$ 303	\$ 315	\$ 250
Consolidated copper pounds sold (millions)	110	111	116
Average realized copper price (per pound)(1):			
Gross before provisional pricing	\$ 2.94	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.25
Provisional pricing mark-to-market	(0.07)	0.12	0.04
Gross after provisional pricing	2.87	2.95	2.29
Treatment and refining charges	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Net	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.15

(1) Per pound measures may not recalculate due to rounding.

The change in consolidated copper sales is due to:

Years Ended
December 31,

	2018 vs. 2017	2017 vs. 2016
Change in consolidated pounds sold	\$ (3)	\$ (11)
Change in average realized copper price	(9)	73
Change in treatment and refining charges	—	3
	\$ (12)	\$ 65

Copper sales decreased 4% in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to lower average net realized prices. Copper sales increased 26% in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to higher average net realized prices, partially offset by lower sales volumes. For a complete discussion regarding variations in copper volumes, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

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The details of our Costs applicable to sales are set forth below. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase	Percent	
	2018	2017	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	\$ 3,906	\$ 3,899	\$ 7	0	%
Copper	187	163	24	15	
	\$ 4,093	\$ 4,062	\$ 31	1	%

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase	Percent	
	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,523	\$ 376	11	%
Copper	163	215	(52)	(24)	
	\$ 4,062	\$ 3,738	\$ 324	9	%

Costs applicable to sales remained fairly consistent in 2018 compared to 2017 as higher direct operating costs and higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments were mostly offset by lower production at various sites. Costs applicable to sales increased in 2017 compared to 2016, primarily due to a full year of commercial production at Merian and Long Canyon, the CC&V expansion completed in the first quarter of 2016, and higher direct operating costs, partially offset by lower leach pad inventory adjustments.

For discussion regarding variations in operations, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

The details of our Depreciation and amortization are set forth below. See Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

	Years Ended December 31,		Increase	Percent	
	2018	2017	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,191	\$ (49)	(4)	%
Copper	39	37	2	5	
Other	34	33	1	3	
	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,261	\$ (46)	(4)	%

	Years Ended December 31,	Increase	Percent
--	-----------------------------	----------	---------

	2017	2016	(decrease)	Change	
Gold	\$ 1,191	\$ 1,127	\$ 64	6	%
Copper	37	51	(14)	(27)	
Other	33	35	(2)	(6)	
	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,213	\$ 48	4	%

Depreciation and amortization decreased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to lower production at various sites, partially offset by higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization expense increased in 2017, compared to 2016, primarily due to a full year of production at Merian and Long Canyon, partially offset by a lower asset balance resulting from an impairment recorded at Yanacocha in December 2016.

For discussion regarding variations in operations, see Results of Consolidated Operations below.

Reclamation and remediation expense was \$163, \$192, and \$169 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Reclamation and remediation expense decreased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to reclamation adjustments recorded in 2017 for revisions in the closure plan for the Rain mine, which is a non-operating site that is part of the Carlin mine complex along with decreased remediation costs at the Midnite Mine and Dawn mill sites. Reclamation and remediation expense increased in 2017, compared to 2016, primarily due to higher accretion expense at Yanacocha. Higher reclamation costs related to Yanacocha during 2016 were largely offset by increased costs at the Rain, Midnite, Resurrection and San Luis remediation and closure sites during 2017.

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Exploration expense was \$197, \$179, and \$148 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Exploration expense increased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to increased expenditures at various projects in North America and Australia as we continue to focus on developing future reserves. Exploration expense increased in 2017, compared to 2016, primarily due to higher expenditures for near-mine exploration at Tanami, CC&V, Kalgoorlie and Yanacocha, in addition to greenfield exploration in the Guiana Shield and other locations as we continue to focus on developing future reserves.

For additional information about proven and probable reserves, including additions and reductions, see the discussion in Gold, Copper and Silver Reserves in Item 1, Business, and Proven and Probable Reserves in Item 2, Properties.

Advanced projects, research and development expense includes development project management costs, feasibility studies and other project expenses that do not qualify for capitalization. Advanced projects, research and development expense was \$153, \$143, and \$134 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Advanced projects, research and development expense increased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to on-going study costs associated with the Yanacocha Sulfides and Chaquicocha Oxides projects in South America and the Long Canyon Phase 2 project in North America. Advanced projects, research and development expense increased in 2017, compared to 2016, primarily due to costs associated with full potential opportunities in North America and advanced studies on the Yanacocha Sulfides project, partially offset by prior-year Merian pre-production expenses.

General and administrative expense was \$244, \$237, and \$233 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. General and administrative expense increased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to higher IT project and services costs as well as higher labor costs. General and administrative expense in 2017 was in line with 2016. General and administrative expense as a percentage of Sales increased in 2018 to 3.4%, compared to 3.2% and 3.5% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Impairment of long-lived assets totaled \$369, \$14 and \$1,003 for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The 2018 impairments primarily related to the impairment of long-lived assets at certain exploration properties and the Emigrant operation in North America, due to the Company's decision to focus on advancing other projects and a change in mine plan resulting in a significant decrease in mine life at Emigrant, respectively. The 2017 impairments related to equipment and long lived assets in South America, Australia and Corporate. The 2016 impairments were primarily related to the impairment of long-lived assets at Yanacocha in South America as a result of the updated long-term mining and closure plans. For additional information, see Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other expense, net was \$29, \$32, and \$58 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Other expense, net decreased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to prior-year net adjustments to the contingent consideration and related liabilities associated with the acquisition of the final 33.33% interest in Boddington in June 2009 and decreases in other expenses, partially offset by increased severance, legal and other settlements in 2018. Other expense, net decreased in 2017, compared to 2016, primarily due to lower severance and outsourcing costs, primarily at Corporate, and lower adjustments to the contingent consideration and related liabilities associated with the acquisition of the final 33.33% interest in Boddington in June 2009.

Other income, net was \$155, \$54, and \$69 for 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Other income, net increased in 2018, compared to 2017, primarily due to a gain from the exchange of certain royalty interests for cash consideration and an equity ownership and warrants in Maverix Metals Inc. ("Maverix") in June 2018, decreases in Australian dollar-denominated liabilities from a weaker Australian dollar, an increase in interest income, and an increase in business interruption insurance proceeds. These increases were partially offset by unrealized holding losses on marketable equity securities related primarily to Continental Gold Inc. and investment impairments for other-than-temporary declines in value of an equity method investment and a cost method investment in December 2018. Other income, net decreased in 2017, compared to 2016, primarily due to a gain of \$103 from the sale of the

Company's investment in Regis in March 2016 and unfavorable fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, partially offset by a loss of \$55 associated with debt repayments in March 2016 and November 2016.

Interest expense, net was \$207, \$241 and \$273 for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Capitalized interest totaled \$37, \$22 and \$33 in each year, respectively. Interest expense, net decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to reduced debt balances as a result of the repayment of the 2017 Convertible Senior Notes in 2017 and higher capitalized interest in 2018 compared to 2017 related to increased spend on the Subika Underground project and Ahafo Mill Expansion. Interest expense, net decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to reduced debt balances as a result of the repayment of the 2017 Convertible Senior Notes in 2017 and partial early extinguishment of the 2019, 2022 and 2039 Senior Notes in 2016, partially offset by lower capitalized interest in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to the completion of the Long Canyon and Merian projects in 2016, partially offset by additional interest capitalized for the Subika Underground project and Ahafo Mill Expansion.

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Income and mining tax expense was \$386, \$1,127 and \$579 for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The effective tax rate is driven by a number of factors as illustrated in the table below. The comparability of our income tax expense for the reported periods has been primarily affected by (i) variations in our income before income taxes; (ii) geographic distribution of that income; (iii) impacts of enactment of tax reform; (iv) the non-recognition of tax assets; (v) percentage depletion; (vi) and the impact of specific transactions and assessments. As a result, the effective tax rate will fluctuate, sometimes significantly, year to year. This trend is expected to continue in future periods.

	Year Ended December 31, 2018 (1)					
	Income (Loss)(2)	Effective Tax Rate		Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	Federal and State Cash Tax/(Refund)	Mining Cash Tax/(Refund)
Nevada	\$ (72)	49 %		\$ (35) (3)	\$ 27	\$ —
CC&V	88	19		17 (4)	—	—
Corporate & Other	(296)	(36)		107 (5)	(21)	—
Total US	(280)	(32)		89	6	—
Australia	647	29		188 (6)	255	42
Ghana	183	33		60	89	—
Suriname	238	26		62	12	—
Peru	(40)	(73)		29 (7)	18	7
Other Foreign	(10)	420		(42) (8)	—	—
Consolidated	\$ 738	52 %		\$ 386	\$ 380	\$ 49

- (1) The December 31, 2017 information has not been presented as such comparison would not be meaningful as a result of tax restructuring implemented by the Company at December, 31, 2017. Due to changes the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act made to certain international tax provisions, it was prudent for the Company to restructure the holding of its non-U.S. operations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This was accomplished by executing and filing various “check the box” elections with respect to certain non-U.S. subsidiaries of the Company. The elections resulted in the conversions of these subsidiaries from branches and/or foreign partnerships to regarded foreign corporations.
- (2) Represents income (loss) from continuing operations by geographic location before income taxes and equity in affiliates. These amounts will not reconcile to the segment information for the reasons stated in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Includes deduction for percentage depletion of \$(39) and mining taxes of \$18.
- (4) Includes deduction for percentage depletion of \$(10) and valuation allowance of \$9.
- (5) Includes valuation allowance of \$150 and SAB 118 adjustments of \$(48).
- (6) Includes mining taxes of \$36 and valuation allowance of \$(45). A valuation allowance release of \$(46) related to certain Australian deferred tax assets is being presented as a SAB 118 adjustment on the rate reconciliation in Note 9 as it relates to balances impacted by the tax restructuring completed at December 31, 2017.
- (7) Includes mining taxes of \$9 and valuation allowance of \$20.
- (8) Includes settlement of uncertain tax position of \$(34) and valuation allowance of \$(7).

On December 22, 2017, the US enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“the Act”), significantly changing U.S. income tax law. Key provisions of the Act that impact Newmont include: (i) reduction of the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, (ii) repeal of the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax (“AMT”) system (iii) replacement of the worldwide taxation system with a territorial tax system which exempts certain foreign operations from U.S. taxation, and (iv) further limitation on the deductibility of certain executive compensation. As a result, Newmont recorded a net provisional charge of \$706 million which was included in the 2017 tax expense (benefit) in the Consolidated

Statement of Income (Loss), and consisted of two components: (i) a \$312 million charge relating to re-measurement of net deferred tax assets and (ii) a \$394 million charge related to the restructuring decisions implemented as a result of the Act.

On December 22, 2017, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”) was issued to address the application of US GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Act. In accordance with SAB 118, the Company has finalized the impact of the Act and recorded a total net benefit of \$48; \$14 due to a reduction in the expense associated with the re-measurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities and a benefit of \$34 due to a reduction in the expense related to restructuring decisions implemented because of the Act.

In January 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board released guidance on the accounting for tax on the global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) provisions of the Act. The GILTI provisions impose a tax on foreign income in excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of foreign corporations. The guidance indicates that either accounting for deferred taxes related to GILTI inclusions or treating any taxes on GILTI inclusions as period cost are both acceptable methods subject to an accounting policy election. Effective the first quarter of 2018, the Company elected to treat any potential GILTI inclusions as a period cost as it is not

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projecting any material impact from GILTI inclusions and any deferred taxes related to any inclusion would be immaterial. As of December 31, 2018, the Company does not have any GILTI inclusion.

For additional information regarding our income and mining taxes, including details of our deferred tax assets, see Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Equity income (loss) of affiliates was \$(33), \$(16), and \$(13) in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The increased loss in 2018 from 2017 is mainly due to a \$10 and \$5 increase in losses recognized at TMAC Resources Inc. and Minera La Zanja S.R.L. ("La Zanja"), respectively. The equity loss from affiliates increased in 2017 from 2016 primarily due to a \$5 increase in losses recognized at La Zanja as a result of an impairment of its long-lived assets.

Net income (loss) from discontinued operations was \$61, \$(38) and \$(131) in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Net income (loss) from discontinued operations increased in 2018 from 2017, primarily due to the impacts on the Holt royalty obligation from an increase in discount rate, a decrease in gold price and an expected decrease in production from prior periods. The loss decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to the net impacts of the Batu Hijau Transaction in 2016.

For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. For discussion regarding Batu Hijau's operating results, see the Discontinued operations section in Results of Consolidated Operations below.

Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax from continuing operations was \$(39), \$(5), and \$586 in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The income from noncontrolling interests increased in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to decreased losses at Yanacocha. The income from noncontrolling interests increased in 2017 compared to 2016 due to decreased losses at Yanacocha, primarily related to the 2016 impairment of long-lived assets, and increased earnings at Merian due to a full year of production in 2017.

Other comprehensive income (loss) was \$(11), \$42, and \$- in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. The decrease in 2018 from 2017 was primarily due to the change in fair value of pension and other post-retirement benefits, foreign currency translation adjustments and a reduced impact from cash flow hedge instruments. The increase in 2017 from 2016 was primarily due to the change in fair value of marketable securities and pension and other post-retirement benefits, partially offset by a reduced impact from cash flow hedge instruments.

Results of Consolidated Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales (1)			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustain Costs (2)	
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017
	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)	
GOLD											
North America	2,057	2,211	2,024	\$ 759	\$ 712	\$ 699	\$ 238	\$ 244	\$ 207	\$ 928	\$ 845
South America	1,049	1,048	759	660	709	759	201	229	404	804	845
Australia	1,523	1,573	1,641	709	672	630	133	134	135	845	845
Africa	850	822	819	645	655	666	301	277	271	794	794
Total /	5,479	5,654	5,243	\$ 708	\$ 692	\$ 681	\$ 213	\$ 217	\$ 225	\$ 909	\$ 845
Weighted Average for											

continuing
operations
Attributable
to
Newmont

5,101 5,266 4,898

COPPER	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound sold)			(\$ per pound sold)			(\$ per pound sold)	
North America	32	33	42	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.73	\$ 2.23	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.66	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.24
Australia	77	80	77	1.64	1.37	1.67	0.30	0.27	0.32	1.94	1.94
Total / Weighted Average for continuing operations	109	113	119	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.44	\$ 2.02	\$ 2.02

COPPER	(tonnes in thousands)		
North America	14	15	19
Australia	35	36	35
Total / Weighted Average for continuing operations	49	51	54

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

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2018 compared to 2017

Consolidated gold ounces produced decreased 3% due to:

- lower production from North America due to lower ore grade mined at CC&V, Long Canyon and Twin Creeks, as well as lower leach tons placed at Carlin, Phoenix and CC&V, partially offset by higher ore grade milled at Phoenix;
- consistent production from South America as a draw down of in-circuit inventory and higher mill throughput at Merian were offset by lower leach production at Yanacocha;
- lower production from Australia due to lower ore grade milled at Boddington and Kalgoorlie, partially offset by higher ore grade milled and recovery at Tanami. The lower ore grade milled at Kalgoorlie was a result of reduced ore tons mined from the pit due to a failure in the East wall of the pit, leading to the processing of lower-grade stockpiles; and
 - higher production from Africa due to higher ore grade milled and recovery, as well as a draw down of in-circuit inventory at Ahafo, partially offset by lower mill throughput, ore grade and recovery at Akyem.

Consolidated copper production decreased 4% primarily due to lower ore grade milled at Phoenix in North America and Boddington in Australia.

Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce increased 2% primarily due to lower ounces sold, higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments and higher oil prices, partially offset by a lower co-product allocation of costs to gold. Costs applicable to sales per consolidated copper pound increased 15% primarily due to a higher co-product allocation of costs to copper.

Depreciation and amortization per gold ounce decreased 2% primarily due to lower amortization rates, partially offset by lower ounces sold and higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per consolidated copper pound increased 6% primarily due to a higher co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to copper.

All-in sustaining costs per consolidated gold ounce increased 2% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce. All-in sustaining costs per copper pound increased 12% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per pound.

2017 compared to 2016

Consolidated gold ounces produced increased 8% due to:

- higher production from North America due to a full year's production at Long Canyon, higher ore placement and recoveries at Valley Leach Fill 2 at CC&V and higher ore grade milled at Carlin and Phoenix, partially offset by lower ore grades and throughput at Twin Creeks and geotechnical issues at the Silverstar mine at Carlin;
- higher production from South America primarily due to a full year's production at Merian partially offset by lower mill grade and lower leach tons placed at Yanacocha;
- lower production from Australia due to lower ore grade milled at Boddington, Tanami and Kalgoorlie partially offset by higher mill throughput at Boddington and Tanami. The higher throughput at Tanami was partially offset by the mill being placed into care and maintenance for 21 days in early 2017 following record high rainfall that blocked transport routes, limiting access to fuel and other resources; and
- consistent production from Africa at both Ahafo and Akyem.

Consolidated copper production decreased 5% primarily due to lower heap leach placement and lower mill grade and throughput at Phoenix and partially offset by higher production at Boddington from higher mill grade and throughput at Boddington.

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Costs applicable to sales per consolidated gold ounce increased 2% due to higher direct operating costs, partially offset by higher gold ounces sold and lower leach pad inventory adjustments. Costs applicable to sales per consolidated copper pound decreased 21% primarily due to a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper.

Depreciation and amortization per consolidated gold ounce decreased 4% due to higher ounces sold, a lower asset balance at Yanacocha resulting from an impairment recorded in December 2016, and lower leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per consolidated copper pound decreased 25% due to a lower co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to copper.

All-in sustaining costs per consolidated gold ounce increased 1% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce. All-in sustaining costs per consolidated copper pound sold decreased 19% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound.

North America Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales (1)			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs (2)		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)		
D	927	972	944	\$ 843	\$ 830	\$ 836	\$ 237	\$ 229	\$ 213	\$ 1,027	\$ 1,035	\$ 1,0
n	241	239	209	854	854	799	201	227	251	1,043	1,035	94
ix												
es	359	375	453	668	606	517	170	170	112	820	741	61
on												
	170	174	22	423	338	186	447	426	223	505	364	22
V	360	451	396	727	622	552	232	272	275	840	725	62
/												
hted												
ge	2,057	2,211	2,024	\$ 759	\$ 712	\$ 699	\$ 238	\$ 244	\$ 207	\$ 928	\$ 876	\$ 85
PER	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound sold)			(\$ per pound sold)			(\$ per pound sold)		
ix	32	33	42	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.73	\$ 2.23	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.66	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.6
PER	(tonnes in thousands)											
ix	14	15	19									

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

(3) Long Canyon achieved commercial production in November 2016.

(4) All-In Sustaining Costs include expenses related to other regional projects that are designed to sustain current production and exploration, and Depreciation and amortization include expenses for other regional projects. 2018 compared to 2017

Carlin, USA. Gold production decreased 5% primarily due to lower leach tons placed and lower leach recoveries. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 2% primarily due to higher stockpile and leach pad inventory

adjustments and lower ounces sold. Total stockpile and leach pad adjustments at Carlin include \$22 related to a write-down at Emigrant from a change in mine plan, resulting in a significant decrease in mine life in the third quarter of 2018. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 3% primarily due to higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments and lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 1% primarily due to lower sustaining capital spend.

Phoenix, USA. Gold production increased 1% due to higher ore grade milled, partially offset by lower leach tons placed. Copper production decreased 3% primarily due to lower ore grade milled. Costs applicable to sales per ounce was in line with 2017 as higher maintenance costs were offset by high ounces sold. Costs applicable to sales per pound increased 6% primarily due to lower copper pounds sold. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 11% primarily due to higher ounces sold and lower amortization rates. Depreciation and amortization per pound increased 7% primarily due to lower copper pounds sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 1% primarily due to higher sustaining capital spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound increased 7% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per pound and higher sustaining capital spend.

Twin Creeks, USA. Gold production decreased 4% primarily due to lower ore grades mined. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 10% primarily due to lower ounces sold and higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per ounce was in line with 2017. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 11% primarily due to the higher costs applicable to sales per ounce.

Long Canyon, USA. Gold production decreased 2% primarily due to lower ore grade mined. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 25% primarily due to lower ore grade mined. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 5% primarily due to lower

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ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 39% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital spend.

CC&V, USA. Gold production decreased 20% primarily due to lower ore grades mined and lower leach tons placed at Valley Leach Fill 2. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 17% primarily due to lower ounces sold.

Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 15% primarily due to lower amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 16% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce.

2017 compared to 2016

Carlin, USA. Gold production increased 3% primarily due to higher tons and ore grade mined at Leeville, partially offset by halted mining activity at the Silverstar mine due to the geotechnical issues in the fourth quarter of 2016. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 1% due to higher ounces sold. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 8% primarily due to lower surface grades mined resulting in inventory drawdowns. All-in sustaining costs per ounce was in line with 2016.

Phoenix, USA. Gold production increased 14% due to higher mill grades, and higher leach placement from mining in the Brooks pit at Lone Tree. Copper pounds produced decreased 21% primarily due to lower copper leach placement and lower mill grade and throughput. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 7% primarily due to a higher co-product allocation of costs to gold, partially offset by higher ounces sold. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 22% due to a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper and lower leaching costs as a result of lower acid consumption. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 10% due to lower amortization rates. Depreciation and amortization per pound decreased 30% primarily due to lower amortization rates and a lower co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to copper. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 9% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound decreased 20% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound.

Twin Creeks, USA. Gold production decreased 17% due to lower ore grade mined, lower mill throughput at the Juniper mill due to harder ore and lower ore grades processed at the Sage mill to optimize recovery rates. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 17% due to lower ounces sold and higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 52% primarily due to lower ounces sold and higher stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 20% due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital spend.

Long Canyon, USA. Long Canyon achieved commercial production in November 2016.

CC&V, USA. Gold production increased 14% primarily due to a full year of ore placement at the Valley Leach Fill 2 leach pad and higher mill throughput. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 13% primarily due to higher processing costs. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 1% primarily due to higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining cost per ounce increased 16% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital.

South America Operations

Gold Ounces Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales (1)			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs (2)		
2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
(in thousands)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)		

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Yanacocha	515	535	655	\$ 813	\$ 939	\$ 824	\$ 207	\$ 250	\$ 427	\$ 967	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,014
Merian (3)	534	513	104	512	467	342	167	179	122	627	544	344
Merian /												
Weighted												
Average (4)	1,049	1,048	759	\$ 660	\$ 709	\$ 759	\$ 201	\$ 229	\$ 404	\$ 804	\$ 870	\$ 932
Yanacocha												
(65%)	(244)	(260)	(319)									
Merian												
(100%)	(134)	(128)	(26)									
Attributable												
Newmont	671	660	414									

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

(3) Commercial production at Merian was achieved in October 2016.

(4) All-In Sustaining Costs include expenses related to other regional projects that are designed to sustain current production and exploration, and Depreciation and amortization include expenses for other regional projects.

(5) In December 2017, Yanacocha repurchased a 5% interest held by the International Finance Corporation, increasing Newmont's ownership in Yanacocha from 51.35% to 54.05% as of December 31, 2017. In June 2018, Yanacocha sold a 5% ownership interest to a subsidiary of Sumitomo Corporation, reducing Newmont's ownership to 51.35%. See Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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2018 compared to 2017

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold production decreased 4% primarily due to lower leach production. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 13% primarily due to lower stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments and higher by-product credits from the sale of copper and silver concentrates, partially offset by higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 17% primarily due to lower stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments and lower amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 16% primarily due to the lower costs applicable to sales per ounce, lower sustaining capital and lower remediation costs.

Merian, Suriname. Gold production increased 4% primarily due to a draw down of in-circuit inventory as compared to a build up in 2017 and higher throughput, partially offset by lower ore grade milled and lower recovery. Cost applicable to sales per ounce increased 10% primarily due to lower ore grade mined and higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 7% primarily due to lower amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 15% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital spend.

2017 compared to 2016

Yanacocha, Peru. Gold production decreased 18% primarily due to lower mill grade, recovery and throughput as well as lower leach tons placed. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 14% primarily due to lower ounces sold and higher processing costs, partially offset by lower leach pad inventory adjustments. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 41% due to a lower asset balance resulting from an impairment recorded in December 2016 and lower leach pad inventory adjustments, partially offset by lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 13% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce.

Merian, Suriname. Merian achieved commercial production in October 2016.

Australia Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales (1)			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs (2)		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
	(ounces in thousands)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)		
OLD												
ddington	709	787	800	\$ 786	\$ 714	\$ 673	\$ 140	\$ 147	\$ 139	\$ 891	\$ 838	\$ 775
nami	496	419	459	589	616	518	149	165	179	763	786	722
lgoorlie	318	367	382	721	645	680	74	54	50	813	717	770
tal /												
ighted	1,523	1,573	1,641									
verage (3)				\$ 709	\$ 672	\$ 630	\$ 133	\$ 134	\$ 135	\$ 845	\$ 806	\$ 777
	(pounds in millions)			(\$ per pound sold)			(\$ per pound sold)			(\$ per pound sold)		
PPER												
ddington	77	80	77	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.69	\$ 2.00
	(tonnes in thousands)											
PPER												
ddington	35	36	35									

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2)

All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

- (3) All-In Sustaining Costs include expenses related to other regional projects that are designed to sustain current production and exploration, and Depreciation and amortization include expenses for other regional projects. 2018 compared to 2017

Boddington, Australia. Gold production decreased 10% primarily due to lower ore grade milled, partially offset by higher mill throughput. Copper production decreased 4% primarily due to lower ore grade milled, partially offset by higher mill throughput and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 10% primarily due to lower ounces sold and higher oil prices, partially offset by a lower co-product allocation of costs to gold and a favorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Costs applicable to sales per pound increased 20% primarily due to lower production, higher oil prices and a higher co-product allocation of costs to copper, partially offset by a favorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 5% primarily due to a lower co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to gold, partially offset by lower ounces sold. Depreciation and amortization per pound increased 11% primarily due to higher co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to copper. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 6% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by lower sustaining capital spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound increased 15% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per pound, partially offset by lower sustaining capital spend.

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Tanami, Australia. Gold production increased 18% primarily due to higher ore grade milled and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 4% primarily due to higher ounces sold and a favorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate, partially offset by higher mine and mill maintenance costs, higher paste fill activity and higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 10% primarily due to higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 3% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per ounce and lower sustaining capital spend per ounce, partially offset by higher exploration and advanced project spend.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Gold production decreased 13% primarily due to lower ore grade milled, partially offset by higher mill throughput. The lower ore grade milled was a result of reduced ore tons mined from the pit due to a failure in the East wall of the pit, leading to the processing of lower-grade stockpiles. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 12% primarily due to lower ounces sold, higher mining cost per ton as a result of the failure in the East wall of the pit, higher site support costs and higher oil prices, partially offset by a favorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 37% primarily due to lower ounces sold, asset additions and higher amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 13% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, higher sustaining capital and higher exploration spend.

2017 compared to 2016

Boddington, Australia. Gold production decreased 2% primarily due to lower ore grade milled, partially offset by higher mill throughput. Copper production increased 4% primarily due to higher mill throughput, partially offset by lower recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 6% primarily due to a higher co-product allocation of costs to gold, higher oil prices and an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Costs applicable to sales per pound decreased 18% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of costs to copper, partially offset by higher oil prices and an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 6% primarily due to a higher co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to gold. Depreciation and amortization per pound decreased 16% primarily due to higher copper pounds sold and a lower co-product allocation of depreciation and amortization to copper. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 8% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce and higher sustaining capital spend. All-in sustaining costs per pound decreased 16% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per pound and lower treatment and refining costs.

Tanami, Australia. Gold production decreased 9% primarily due to lower ore grade mined, partially offset by higher mill throughput as a result of the Tanami Expansion project achieving commercial production during the third quarter of 2017. The higher throughput was partially offset by the mill being placed into care and maintenance for 21 days in early 2017 following record high rainfall that blocked transportation routes, limiting access to fuel and other resources. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 19% primarily due to lower ounces sold, higher oil prices, an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate and lower allocation of costs for deferred mine development. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 8% primarily due to lower amortization rates. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 9% primarily due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by lower sustaining capital spend and lower exploration and advanced project spend.

Kalgoorlie, Australia. Gold production decreased 4% primarily due to a draw-down of gold in-circuit inventory in the prior year, coupled with lower ore grade milled and lower throughput. Mill grade was lower due to a geotechnical event in the first quarter of 2017 impacting mining rates and grades. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 5% primarily due to a favorable strip ratio, lower selling costs and lower site support costs, partially offset by lower ounces sold, higher oil prices and an unfavorable Australian dollar foreign currency exchange rate. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 8% primarily due to lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 7% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per ounce and lower treatment and refining costs, partially offset by higher exploration spend.

Africa Operations

	Gold Ounces Produced			Costs Applicable to Sales (1)			Depreciation and Amortization			All-In Sustaining Costs (2)		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
	(in thousands)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)			(\$ per ounce sold)		
GOLD												
Khafu	436	349	349	\$ 741	\$ 766	\$ 895	\$ 241	\$ 206	\$ 268	\$ 864	\$ 933	\$ 1,092
Kyem	414	473	470	546	573	497	363	327	271	705	663	567
Total /												
Weighted												
Average												
(3)	850	822	819	\$ 645	\$ 655	\$ 666	\$ 301	\$ 277	\$ 271	\$ 794	\$ 785	\$ 795

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

(2) All-In Sustaining Costs is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures beginning on page 80.

(3) All-In Sustaining Costs include expenses related to other regional projects that are designed to sustain current production and exploration, and Depreciation and amortization include expenses for other regional projects.

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2018 compared to 2017

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold production increased 25% primarily due to higher ore grade milled and recovery, as well as a draw down of in-circuit inventory as compared to a build up in 2017, partially offset by lower mill throughput. The higher ore grade milled was partially due to the Subika Underground project achieving commercial production during the fourth quarter of 2018. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 3% primarily due to higher ounces sold and lower power costs, partially offset by higher stockpile inventory adjustments and higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 17% primarily due to higher stockpile inventory adjustments and amortization rates, partially offset by higher ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce sold decreased 7% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per ounce, lower sustaining capital and exploration costs.

Akyem, Ghana. Gold production decreased 12% primarily due to lower mill throughput, ore grade and recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 5% primarily due to lower power costs and a favorable strip ratio, partially offset by higher stockpile inventory adjustments and higher oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 11% primarily due to higher stockpile inventory adjustments and lower ounces sold. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 6% primarily due to higher sustaining capital and remediation costs, partially offset by lower costs applicable to sales per ounce.

2017 compared to 2016

Ahafo, Ghana. Gold production was in line with 2016. Costs applicable to sales per ounce decreased 14% primarily due to lower stockpile inventory adjustments and lower oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce decreased 23% primarily due to lower stockpile inventory adjustments. All-in sustaining costs per ounce decreased 15% primarily due to lower costs applicable to sales per ounce and lower sustaining capital spend.

Akyem, Ghana. Gold production increased 1% primarily due to higher mill recovery. Costs applicable to sales per ounce increased 15% primarily due to stockpile inventory adjustments in 2017 and an unfavorable strip ratio, partially offset by lower oil prices. Depreciation and amortization per ounce increased 21% due to stockpile inventory adjustments in 2017. All-in sustaining costs per ounce increased 17% due to higher costs applicable to sales per ounce, partially offset by lower exploration spend.

Discontinued Operations

	Gold or Copper Produced 2016
GOLD	(ounces in thousands)
Batu Hijau	701
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	340
COPPER	(pounds in millions)
Batu Hijau	413
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	200
COPPER	(tonnes in thousands)
Batu Hijau	187
Attributable to Newmont (48.5%)	91

For additional information regarding our discontinued operation, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Foreign currency exchange rates can increase or decrease profit margins and Costs applicable to sales to the extent costs are paid in foreign currencies. Such fluctuations have not had a material impact on our revenue since gold and copper are sold throughout the world principally in U.S. dollars. Despite selling gold in London, we have no exposure to the euro or the British pound.

Our foreign operations sell their gold and copper production based on U.S. dollar metal prices. Approximately 33%, 32% and 33% of our Costs applicable to sales were paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, of which approximately 28% was denominated in the Australian dollar in the current year. Variations in the local currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar at our foreign mining operations decreased Costs applicable to sales by \$6 per ounce, net of hedging losses, in 2018 compared to 2017, primarily in Australia. Variations in the local currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar at our foreign mining operations increased Costs applicable to sales by \$1 per ounce, net of hedging losses, in 2017 compared to 2016, of

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which Australia accounted for approximately \$3 of the total increase, which was partially offset by Suriname of approximately \$2 per ounce.

Our Merian mine is located in the country of Suriname, which has been considered a hyperinflationary environment in recent years with a cumulative inflation rate of over 100% for the last three years. Although we have balances denominated in Surinamese dollars that relate to labor and payroll liabilities, substantially all of Merian's activity is denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, our exposure to fluctuations in the Surinamese dollar exchange rate is not significant to Newmont's financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Overview

We have a disciplined cash management strategy of maintaining financial flexibility to execute our capital priorities and provide long-term value to our shareholders. Consistent with that strategy, we aim to self-fund development projects and make strategic partnerships focused on profitable growth, while reducing our debt and returning cash to stockholders through dividends.

At December 31, 2018, we had \$3,397 in Cash and cash equivalents, of which \$850 was held in foreign subsidiaries and is primarily held in U.S dollar denominated accounts with the remainder in foreign currencies readily convertible to U.S. dollars. At December 31, 2018, \$362 of the consolidated cash and cash equivalents was attributable to noncontrolling interests primarily related to our Peru and Suriname operations, which is being held to fund those operations. At December 31, 2018, \$763 in consolidated cash and cash equivalents (\$412 attributable to Newmont) was held at certain foreign subsidiaries that, if repatriated, may be subject to withholding taxes. We expect that there would be no additional tax burden upon repatriation after considering the cash cost associated with the withholding taxes. We believe that our liquidity and capital resources from U.S. operations are adequate to fund our U.S. operations and corporate activities.

We believe our existing consolidated cash and cash equivalents, available capacity on our revolving credit facility, and cash generated from continuing operations will be adequate to satisfy working capital needs, fund future growth, meet debt obligations, pay dividends and meet other liquidity requirements for the foreseeable future. At December 31, 2018, no borrowings were outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

Our financial position was as follows:

	At December 31, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,259
Debt	4,044	4,040
Leases and other financing obligations	217	25
Net Debt	\$ 864	\$ 806
Borrowing capacity on revolving credit facility expiring May 2022	\$ 2,914	\$ 2,920

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Cash Flows

Our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 1,837	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,917
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations	(10)	(15)	869
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,827	\$ 2,124	\$ 2,786
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	\$ (1,177)	\$ (946)	\$ (28)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	(46)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (1,177)	\$ (946)	\$ (74)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	\$ (455)	\$ (668)	\$ (1,486)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	(331)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (455)	\$ (668)	\$ (1,817)

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations was \$1,837 in 2018, a decrease of \$302 from 2017 primarily due to lower sales volumes and unfavorable working capital movements including an increase in accounts receivable, increase in stockpiles and ore on leach pads, timing of payments on accounts payable and increased tax payments, partially offset by \$196 attributable to interest on our Convertible Senior Notes repayment in 2017 and higher realized gold prices. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations was \$2,139 in 2017, an increase of \$222 from 2016 primarily due to higher sales volumes and higher average realized metal prices, partially offset by higher direct operating costs.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations was \$(1,177) in 2018, an increase in cash used of \$231 from 2017, primarily due to higher Additions to property, plant and mine development in 2018 driven by higher capital expenditures on development projects and mineral interest acquisitions in 2018 of \$140, including our investment in Galore Creek of \$100, partially offset by lower Purchases of investments in 2018. Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations was \$(946) in 2017, an increase in cash used of \$918 from 2016, primarily due to Proceeds from sale of Batu Hijau in 2016 of \$920, proceeds from the sale of Regis in 2016 of \$184 and higher Purchases of investments in 2017, partially offset by lower Additions to property, plant and mine development primarily due to lower spend on Long Canyon and Merian, both of which reached commercial production in late 2016.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations was \$(455) in 2018, a decrease in cash used of \$213 from 2017, primarily due to higher debt repayments related to the Convertible Senior notes in 2017, Proceeds from the sale of noncontrolling interests of \$48 in 2018 and a payment of \$48 for the acquisition of noncontrolling interests in 2017, partially offset by higher Dividends paid to common stockholders in 2018 due to a higher declared dividend per share and Repurchases of common stock for \$98 in 2018. Net cash provided by (used in)

financing activities of continuing operations was \$(668) in 2017, a decrease in cash used of \$818 from 2016, primarily due to lower debt repayments in 2017 and a dividend paid to noncontrolling interests at Yanacocha of \$146 in 2016, partially offset by net distributions paid to noncontrolling interests in 2017 compared to net funding from noncontrolling interests in 2016 as Merian reached commercial production during 2016 and higher Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in 2017.

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Capital Expenditures

	Years Ended December 31, 2018			2017			2016		
	Development Projects	Sustaining Capital	Total	Development Projects	Sustaining Capital	Total	Development Projects	Sustaining Capital	Total
North America	\$ 44	\$ 278	\$ 322	\$ 22	\$ 281	\$ 303	\$ 184	\$ 235	\$ 419
South America	118	80	198	81	75	156	222	82	304
Australia	32	150	182	49	165	214	61	173	234
Africa	224	80	304	138	69	207	31	78	109
Corporate and other	1	12	13	—	10	10	1	10	11
Accrual basis	\$ 419	\$ 600	\$ 1,019	\$ 290	\$ 600	\$ 890	\$ 499	\$ 578	\$ 1,077
Decrease (increase) in non-cash adjustments			13			(24)			56
Cash basis			\$ 1,032			\$ 866			\$ 1,133

For the year ended December 31, 2018, development projects included Twin Creeks Underground in North America; the Merian crusher and Quecher Main in South America; the Tanami Expansion 2 project in Australia; and Subika Underground, Ahafo Mill Expansion, and Ahafo North in Africa. For the year ended December 31, 2017, development projects included Twin Creeks Underground and Long Canyon in North America; the Merian crusher and Quecher Main in South America; the Tanami Expansion project in Australia, and Subika Underground and the Ahafo Mill Expansion in Africa. For the year ended December 31, 2016, development projects included Long Canyon and the CC&V Expansion in North America; Merian in South America; the Tanami Expansion project in Australia; and Subika Underground and Ahafo Mill Expansion in Africa.

For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, sustaining capital included the following:

- North America. Capital expenditures primarily related to surface and underground mine development, tailings facility construction and capitalized component purchases;
- South America. Capital expenditures primarily related to a tailings facility expansion, capitalized component purchases, mining equipment and infrastructure improvements;
- Australia. Capital expenditures primarily related to equipment and capitalized component purchases, underground mine development and tailings and support facility construction; and
- Africa. Capital expenditures primarily related to water treatment plant construction, a tailings facility expansion, underground mine development and capitalized component purchases.

During 2018, 2017 and 2016, \$117, \$77 and \$99, respectively, of drilling and related costs were capitalized and included in mine development costs. These capitalized costs included \$30 at North America, \$13 at South America, \$66 at Australia and \$8 at Africa in 2018; \$22 at North America, \$6 at South America, \$44 at Australia and \$5 at Africa in 2017 and \$35 at North America, \$7 at South America, \$52 at Australia and \$5 at Africa in 2016.

During 2018, 2017 and 2016, \$40, \$11 and \$86, respectively, of pre-stripping costs were capitalized and included in mine development costs. Pre-stripping costs included the Quecher Main Project at Yanacocha in South America and Globe Hill at CC&V in North America in 2018; pre-stripping costs included the Goldstar pit at Carlin and Globe Hill at CC&V in North America in 2017; and the Goldstar pit at Carlin in North America and the Merian 2 pit at Merian in South America in 2016.

Additionally, in December 2017, we began the early phases of the Tanami Power project in Australia which includes the construction of a gas pipeline to the Tanami site, and construction and operation of two on-site power stations under agreements that qualify for build-to-suit lease accounting. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the financing obligations under the build-to-suit arrangements were \$210 and \$14, respectively of which \$24 was classified as current as of December 31, 2018.

Refer to the discussion above regarding our global project pipeline discussion for additional details. Refer to Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements and Part II, Item 7 Non-GAAP Financial Measures All-In sustaining Costs for further information.

Discontinued Operations

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations was \$(10) in 2018, compared to \$(15) and \$869 in 2017 and 2016, respectively. Of these amounts, \$-, \$-, and \$880 respectively, related to the operating activities at Batu Hijau, \$(10),

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\$(12) and \$(11), respectively, related to payments on the Holt property royalty and \$(3) in 2017 related to closing costs for the sale of Batu Hijau.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations was \$- in 2018, compared to \$- and \$(46) in 2017 and 2016, respectively, and related entirely to Additions to property, plant and mine development at Batu Hijau.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations was \$- in 2018, compared to \$- and \$(331) in 2017 and 2016, respectively. During 2016, we repaid \$330 extinguishing the PTNNT revolving credit facility.

Debt and Corporate Revolving Credit Facilities

In May 2011, we entered into a \$2,500 revolving credit facility, which was increased to \$3,000 in May 2012. The facility is with a syndicate of financial institutions, provides for borrowings in U.S. dollars and contains a letter of credit sub-facility. Facility fees vary based on the credit ratings of our senior, uncollateralized, non-current debt. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at a market based rate plus a margin determined by our credit rating. During 2017, the credit facility was extended to May 25, 2022. Fees and other debt issuance costs related to the extension of the facility were recorded as a reduction to the carrying value of debt and will be amortized over the term of the facility. At December 31, 2018, we had no borrowings outstanding under the facility. There was \$86 and \$80 outstanding on the sub-facility for letters of credit at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In September 2013, we entered into a Letter of Credit Facility Agreement (“LC Agreement”) with BNP Paribas, New York Branch. The LC Agreement established a \$175 letter of credit facility for a three year period to support reclamation obligations. In 2017, the agreement was extended to September 30, 2020. The LC Agreement had a balance of \$172 at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Debt Covenants

Our senior notes and revolving credit facilities contain various covenants and default provisions including payment defaults, limitation on liens, leases, sales and leaseback agreements and merger restrictions.

The corporate revolving credit facility contains a financial ratio covenant requiring us to maintain a net debt (total debt net of cash and cash equivalents) to total capitalization ratio of less than or equal to 62.50% in addition to the covenants noted above. Furthermore, the corporate revolving credit facility contains covenants limiting the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, certain change of control provisions and a negative pledge on certain assets.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, we were in compliance with all debt covenants and provisions related to potential defaults.

Shelf Registration Statement

In September 2018, we filed with the SEC a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 which enables us to issue an indeterminate number or amount of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, guarantees of debt securities and warrants from time to time at indeterminate prices, subject to the limitations of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our certification of incorporation and our bylaws. It also included the resale of an indeterminate amount of common stock, preferred stock and debt securities from time to time upon exercise of warrants or conversion of convertible securities.

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Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations at December 31, 2018 are summarized as follows:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Debt(1)	\$ 7,060	\$ 823	\$ 1,484	\$ 277	\$ 4,476
Capital lease and other financing obligations(2)	265	27	80	53	105
Remediation and reclamation liabilities (3)	3,944	114	333	255	3,242
Employee-related benefits (4)	1,003	124	217	168	494
Uncertain income tax liabilities and interest (5)	14	—	—	—	14
Operating leases	110	13	30	15	52
Minimum royalty payments (6)	31	31	—	—	—
Purchase obligations (7)	1,531	320	887	141	183
Other (8)	697	168	358	52	119
	\$ 14,655	\$ 1,620	\$ 3,389	\$ 961	\$ 8,685

- (1) Debt includes principal of \$4,092 and estimated interest payments of \$2,968 on Senior Notes, assuming no early extinguishment.
- (2) Capital leases and other financing obligations include principal of \$7 on capital lease obligations and minimum payments related to build-to-suit lease obligations of \$258 on the Tanami Power project.
- (3) Mining operations are subject to extensive environmental regulations in the jurisdictions in which they operate. Pursuant to environmental regulations, we are required to close our operations and reclaim and remediate the lands that operations have disturbed. The estimated undiscounted cash outflows of these Reclamation and remediation liabilities are reflected here. For more information regarding reclamation and remediation liabilities, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (4) Contractual obligations for Employee-related benefits include severance, workers' participation, pension and other benefit plans. Pension plan benefit payments beyond 2028 cannot be reasonably estimated given variable market conditions and actuarial assumptions and are not included.
- (5) We are unable to reasonably estimate the timing of our uncertain income tax liabilities and interest payments beyond 2019 due to uncertainties in the timing of the effective settlement of tax positions.
- (6) Minimum royalty payments are related to continuing operations and are presented net of recoverable amounts.
- (7) Purchase obligations are not recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Purchase obligations represent contractual obligations for purchase of power, materials and supplies, consumables, inventories and capital projects.
- (8) Other includes service contracts and other obligations not recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the Holt royalty obligation accrued in Other current liabilities and Other noncurrent liabilities and Galore Creek deferred payment obligations accrued in Other noncurrent liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have the following off-balance sheet arrangements: operating leases (as discussed in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$2,514 of outstanding surety bonds, bank letters of credit and bank guarantees (see Note 29

to the Consolidated Financial Statements). At December 31, 2018, \$86 of the \$3,000 corporate revolving credit facility was used to secure the issuance of letters of credit, primarily supporting reclamation obligations.

We also have sales agreements or non-binding commitments to sell copper and gold concentrates at market prices as follows (in thousands of tons):

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter
Phoenix	66	58	68	54	70	257
Boddington	130	95	60	60	60	120
	196	153	128	114	130	377

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Environmental

Our mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. We have made, and expect to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, \$2,316 and \$2,144, respectively, were accrued for reclamation costs relating to currently or recently producing or development stage mineral properties, of which \$65 and \$60, respectively, were classified as current liabilities.

In addition, we are involved in several matters concerning environmental obligations associated with former mining activities. Based upon our best estimate of our liability for these matters, \$279 and \$304 were accrued for such obligations at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, of which \$49 and \$43, respectively, were classified as current liabilities. We spent \$39, \$44 and \$30 during 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively, for environmental obligations related to the former, primarily historic, mining activities. Expenditures during 2018 and 2017 relate primarily to project spending at the Midnite mine site and Dawn mill site in Washington State. Expenditures during 2016 relate primarily to project spending at the Midnite mine site and Dawn mill site and the Con mine in Canada.

During the year ended 2018, 2017, and 2016, capital expenditures were approximately \$81, \$78, and \$79, respectively, to comply with environmental regulations.

For more information on the Company's reclamation and remediation liabilities, see Notes 5 and 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

The foregoing discussion and analysis, as well as certain information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report, contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created thereby. See the discussion in Forward-Looking Statements in Item 1, Business.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standard meaning prescribed by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. Unless otherwise noted, we present the Non-GAAP financial measures of our continuing operations in the tables below. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization and Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization

Management uses Earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) and EBITDA adjusted for non-core or certain items that have a disproportionate impact on our results for a particular period (“Adjusted EBITDA”) as non-GAAP measures to evaluate the Company’s operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not represent, and should not be considered an alternative to, net income (loss), operating income (loss), or cash flow from operations as those terms are defined by GAAP, and do not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. Although Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures are frequently used as measures of operations and the ability to meet debt service requirements by other companies, our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies. The Company believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as our management and Board of Directors. Management’s determination of the components of Adjusted EBITDA are evaluated periodically and based, in part, on a review of non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts. Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders is reconciled to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 341	\$ (114)	\$ (629)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	39	5	(314)
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations (1)	(61)	38	131
Equity loss (income) of affiliates	33	16	13
Income and mining tax expense (benefit)	386	1,127	579
Depreciation and amortization	1,215	1,261	1,213
Interest expense, net	207	241	273
EBITDA	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,574	\$ 1,266
Adjustments:			
Impairment of long-lived assets (2)	\$ 369	\$ 14	\$ 1,003
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales (3)	(100)	(23)	(108)
Change in fair value of marketable equity securities (4)	50	—	—
Impairment of investments (5)	42	—	—
Emigrant leach pad write-down (6)	22	—	—
Reclamation and remediation charges (7)	21	69	87
Restructuring and other (8)	20	14	32
Acquisition cost adjustments (9)	—	2	10
Loss on debt repayment (10)	—	—	55
La Quinua leach pad revision (11)	—	—	32
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,650	\$ 2,377

- (1) Net loss (income) from discontinued operations relates to (i) adjustments in our Holt royalty obligation, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$15, \$(24) and \$(19), respectively, (ii) adjustments to our Batu Hijau Contingent Consideration, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$1, \$4 and \$-, respectively, (iii) Batu Hijau operations, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$-, \$-, and \$309, respectively and (iv) the loss on sale of Batu Hijau, which has been recorded on an attributable basis. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Impairment of long-lived assets, included in Impairment of long-lived assets, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets. The 2018 impairments include \$366 related to long-lived assets in North America in September 2018. The 2016 impairments include \$1,003 related to long-lived assets in Yanacocha in December 2016. See Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.
- (3) Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales, included in Other income, net, primarily represents a gain from the exchange of certain royalty interests for cash consideration and an equity ownership and warrants in Maverix in June 2018, a gain from the exchange of our interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for equity ownership in Shore Gold Inc. ("Shore Gold") in June 2017, the sale of our holdings in Regis in March 2016, and income recorded in September 2016 associated with contingent consideration from the sale of certain properties in Nevada during the first quarter of 2015 and other gains or losses on asset sales.

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- (4) Change in fair value of marketable equity securities, included in Other income, net, represents unrealized holding gains and losses on marketable equity securities related primarily to Continental Gold Inc.
- (5) Impairment of investments, included in Other income, net, represents other-than-temporary impairments on equity and cost method investments.
- (6) The Emigrant leach pad write-down, included in Costs applicable to sales, represents a write-down to reduce the carrying value of the leach pad to net realizable value at Emigrant due to a change in mine plan resulting in a significant decrease in mine life in September 2018.
- (7) Reclamation and remediation charges, included in Reclamation and remediation, represent revisions to reclamation and remediation plans and cost estimates at the Company's former historic mining operations. The 2018 charges include adjustments at the Idarado, Lone Tree and Rain remediation and closure sites. The 2017 charges include adjustments at the Rain, Midnite, Resurrection and San Luis remediation and closure sites in December 2017. The 2016 charges include adjustments to reclamation liabilities associated with the review of the Yanacocha long-term mining and closure plans in December 2016.
- (8) Restructuring and other, included in Other expense, net, primarily represents certain costs associated with severance, legal and other settlements, and outsourcing costs and system integration costs during 2016 related to our acquisition of CC&V in August 2015.
- (9) Acquisition cost adjustments, included in Other expense, net, represent net adjustments to the contingent consideration and related liabilities associated with the acquisition of the final 33.33% interest in Boddington in June 2009.
- (10) Loss on debt repayment, included in Other income, net, represents the impact from the debt tender offer on our 2019 Senior Notes and 2039 Senior Notes in March 2016 and the debt tender offer on our 2022 Senior Notes in November 2016.
- (11) La Quinua leach pad revision, included in Costs applicable to sales, represents a significant write-down of the estimated recoverable ounces at Yanacocha in September 2016.

Adjusted net income (loss)

Management uses Adjusted net income (loss) to evaluate the Company's operating performance and for planning and forecasting future business operations. The Company believes the use of Adjusted net income (loss) allows investors and analysts to understand the results of the continuing operations of the Company and its direct and indirect subsidiaries relating to the sale of products, by excluding certain items that have a disproportionate impact on our results for a particular period. Adjustments to continuing operations are presented before tax and net of our partners' noncontrolling interests, when applicable. The tax effect of adjustments is presented in the Tax effect of adjustments line and is calculated using the applicable regional tax rate. Management's determination of the components of Adjusted net income (loss) are evaluated periodically and based, in part, on a review of non-GAAP financial measures used by mining industry analysts. Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders is reconciled to Adjusted net income (loss) as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 341	\$ (114)	\$ (629)
Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations (1)	(61)	38	403
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations	280	(76)	(226)
Impairment of long-lived assets, net (2)	369	13	529

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Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales (3)	(100)	(23)	(108)
Change in fair value of marketable equity securities (4)	50	—	—
Impairment of investments (5)	42	—	—
Emigrant leach pad write-down (6)	29	—	—
Reclamation and remediation charges, net (7)	21	69	49
Restructuring and other, net (8)	16	9	27
Acquisition cost adjustments (9)	—	2	10
Loss on debt repayment (10)	—	—	55
La Quinua leach pad revision, net (11)	—	—	26
Tax effect of adjustments (12)	(99)	(24)	(242)
Adjustment to equity method investment (13)	—	7	—
Re-measurement due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (14)	(14)	312	—
Tax restructuring related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (15)	(34)	394	—
Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments (16)	158	91	511
Adjusted net income (loss)	\$ 718	\$ 774	\$ 631

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	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income (loss) per share, basic (17)	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.19)
Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations	(0.11)	0.07	0.76
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations	0.53	(0.14)	(0.43)
Impairment of long-lived assets, net	0.69	0.01	1.00
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales	(0.19)	(0.04)	(0.20)
Change in fair value of marketable equity securities	0.09	—	—
Impairment of investments	0.08	—	—
Emigrant leach pad write-down	0.05	—	—
Reclamation and remediation charges, net	0.04	0.13	0.09
Restructuring and other, net	0.03	0.01	0.05
Acquisition cost adjustments	—	—	0.02
Loss on debt repayment	—	—	0.11
La Quinua leach pad revision, net	—	—	0.05
Tax effect of adjustments	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.47)
Adjustment to equity method investment	—	0.01	—
Re-measurement due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	(0.03)	0.59	—
Tax restructuring related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	(0.06)	0.74	—
Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments	0.30	0.18	0.97
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, basic	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.19
Net income (loss) per share, diluted (17)	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.18)
Net loss (income) attributable to Newmont stockholders from discontinued operations	(0.11)	0.07	0.76
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders from continuing operations	0.53	(0.14)	(0.42)
Impairment of long-lived assets, net	0.69	0.01	0.99
Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales	(0.19)	(0.04)	(0.20)
Change in fair value of marketable equity securities	0.09	—	—
Impairment of investments	0.07	—	—
Emigrant leach pad write-down	0.05	—	—
Reclamation and remediation charges, net	0.04	0.13	0.09
Restructuring and other, net	0.03	0.01	0.05
Acquisition cost adjustments	—	—	0.02
Loss on debt repayment	—	—	0.11
La Quinua leach pad revision, net	—	—	0.05
Tax effect of adjustments	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.47)
Adjustment to equity method investment	—	0.01	—
Re-measurement due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	(0.03)	0.59	—
Tax restructuring related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	(0.06)	0.74	—
Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments	0.30	0.18	0.97
Adjusted net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.19

Weighted average common shares (millions):

Basic	533	533	530
Diluted (18)	535	535	532

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- (1) Net loss (income) from discontinued operations relates to (i) adjustments in our Holt royalty obligation, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$15, \$(24) and \$(19), respectively, and (ii) adjustments to our Batu Hijau Contingent Consideration, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$1, \$4, and \$-, respectively, (iii) Batu Hijau operations, presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$-, \$-, and \$309, respectively, and loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$-, \$-, and \$(272), respectively, and (iv) the loss on sale of Batu Hijau, which has been recorded on an attributable basis. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Impairment of long-lived assets, included in Impairment of long-lived assets, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets. The 2018 impairments include \$366 related to long-lived assets in North America in September 2018. The 2016 impairments include \$1,003 related to long-lived assets in Yanacocha in December 2016. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$-, \$(1), and \$(474), respectively. See Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

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- (3) Loss (gain) on asset and investment sales, included in Other income, net, primarily represents a gain from the exchange of certain royalty interests for cash consideration and an equity ownership and warrants in Maverix in June 2018, a gain from the exchange of our interest in the Fort á la Corne joint venture for equity ownership in Shore Gold in June 2017, the sale of our holdings in Regis in March 2016, income recorded in September 2016 associated with contingent consideration from the sale of certain properties in Nevada during the first quarter of 2015 and other gains or losses on asset sales.
- (4) Change in fair value of marketable equity securities, included in Other income, net, represents unrealized holding gains and losses on marketable equity securities related primarily to Continental Gold Inc.
- (5) Impairment of investments, included in Other income, net, represents other-than-temporary impairments on equity and cost method investments.
- (6) The Emigrant leach pad write-down, included in Costs applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization, represents a write-down to reduce the carrying value of the leach pad to net realizable value at Emigrant due to a change in mine plan resulting in a significant decrease in mine life in September 2018.
- (7) Reclamation and remediation charges, included in Reclamation and remediation, represent revisions to reclamation and remediation plans and cost estimates at the Company's former historic mining operations. The 2018 charges include adjustments at the Idarado, Lone Tree and Rain remediation and closure sites. The 2017 charges include adjustments at the Rain, Midnite, Resurrection and San Luis remediation and closure sites in December 2017. The 2016 charges include adjustments to reclamation liabilities associated with the review of the Yanacocha long-term mining and closure plans in December 2016. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$-, \$-, and \$(38), respectively.
- (8) Restructuring and other, included in Other expense, net, primarily represents certain costs associated with severance, legal and other settlements, and outsourcing costs and system integration costs during 2016 related to our acquisition of CC&V in August 2015. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(4), \$(5), and \$(5), respectively.
- (9) Acquisition cost adjustments, included in Other expense, net, represent net adjustments to the contingent consideration and related liabilities associated with the acquisition of the final 33.33% interest in Boddington in June 2009.
- (10) Loss on debt repayment, included in Other income, net, represents the impact from the debt tender offer on our 2019 Senior Notes and 2039 Senior Notes in March 2016 and the debt tender offer on our 2022 Senior Notes in November 2016.
- (11) La Quinua leach pad revision, included in Costs applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization, represents a significant write-down of the estimated recoverable ounces at Yanacocha in September 2016. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$-, \$-, and \$(25), respectively.
- (12) The tax effect of adjustments, included in Income and mining tax benefit (expense), represents the tax effect of adjustments in footnotes (2) through (11), as described above, and are calculated using the applicable regional tax rate.
- (13) Adjustment to equity method investment, included in Equity income (loss) of affiliates and presented net of tax expense (benefit) of \$-, \$(3), and \$-, respectively, represents non-cash write-downs of long-lived assets recorded at Minera La Zanja S.R.L. ("La Zanja") in December 2017. For further information about our equity method investment in La Zanja, see Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (14) Re-measurement due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, included in Income and mining tax benefit (expense), represents the re-measurement of our U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities from 35% to the reduced tax rate of 21%. 2018 includes the final adjustments of \$(14) to the provisional re-measurement expense. 2017 includes the provisional adjustments of \$352 and \$8 for changes in executive compensation deductions, partially offset by the release of a valuation allowance on alternative minimum tax credits of \$48. For further information about the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, see Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (15) Tax restructuring related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, included in Income and mining tax benefit (expense), represents changes resulting from restructuring our holding of non-U.S. operations for U.S. federal income tax

purposes. 2018 includes the final adjustments of \$(34) to the provisional restructuring charge. For further information about the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, see Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

- (16) Valuation allowance and other tax adjustments, included in Income and mining tax benefit (expense), predominantly represent adjustments to remove the impact of our valuation allowances for items such as foreign tax credits, alternative minimum tax credits, capital losses and disallowed foreign losses. We believe that these valuation allowances cause significant fluctuations in our financial results that are not indicative of our underlying financial performance. The adjustments during 2018 are due to an increase to the valuation allowance on U.S. net operating losses, credit carryovers, and other U.S. deferred tax assets of \$191, other tax adjustments of \$(3), and a decrease to the valuation allowance on U.S. capital losses of \$(15). The adjustments during 2017 are due to an increase to the valuation allowance on credit carryovers of \$94, a decrease to the valuation allowance carried on the deferred tax asset for investments of \$10 and other tax adjustments of \$7. The adjustments during 2016 are due to an increase to the valuation allowance on the deferred tax asset related to the investment in Yanacocha of \$299, a tax restructuring of \$170, a decrease in the valuation allowance on capital loss carryover of \$169, a carryback of 2015 tax loss to prior years of \$124, an increase to the valuation allowance on tax credit carryovers of \$70 and other tax adjustments of \$17. Amounts are presented net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(15), \$-, and \$-, respectively.
- (17) Per share measures may not recalculate due to rounding.
- (18) Adjusted net income (loss) per diluted share is calculated using diluted common shares, which are calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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Free Cash Flow

Management uses Free Cash Flow as a non-GAAP measure to analyze cash flows generated from operations. Free Cash Flow is Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities less Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations less Additions to property, plant and mine development as presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The Company believes Free Cash Flow is also useful as one of the bases for comparing the Company's performance with its competitors. Although Free Cash Flow and similar measures are frequently used as measures of cash flows generated from operations by other companies, the Company's calculation of Free Cash Flow is not necessarily comparable to such other similarly titled captions of other companies.

The presentation of non-GAAP Free Cash Flow is not meant to be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income as an indicator of the Company's performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity as those terms are defined by GAAP, and does not necessarily indicate whether cash flows will be sufficient to fund cash needs. The Company's definition of Free Cash Flow is limited in that it does not represent residual cash flows available for discretionary expenditures due to the fact that the measure does not deduct the payments required for debt service and other contractual obligations or payments made for business acquisitions. Therefore, the Company believes it is important to view Free Cash Flow as a measure that provides supplemental information to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, to Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, which the Company believes to be the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow, as well as information regarding Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities and Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,827	\$ 2,124	\$ 2,786
Less: Net cash used in (provided by) operating activities of discontinued operations	10	15	(869)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	1,837	2,139	1,917
Less: Additions to property, plant and mine development	(1,032)	(866)	(1,133)
Free Cash Flow	\$ 805	\$ 1,273	\$ 784
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (1)	\$ (1,177)	\$ (946)	\$ (74)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (455)	\$ (668)	\$ (1,817)

(1) Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities includes Additions to property, plant and mine development, which is included in the Company's computation of Free Cash Flow.

Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound

Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound are non-GAAP financial measures. These measures are calculated by dividing the costs applicable to sales of gold and copper by gold ounces or copper pounds sold, respectively. These measures are calculated for the periods presented on a consolidated basis. Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound statistics are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP. Other companies may calculate these measures differently.

The following tables reconcile these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

	Gold (1)			Copper (2)		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Costs applicable to sales	\$ 3,906	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,523	\$ 187	\$ 163	\$ 215
Gold/Copper sold (thousand ounces/million pounds)	5,516	5,632	5,172	110	111	116
Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound (3)	\$ 708	\$ 692	\$ 681	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.85

(1) Includes by-product credits of \$50, \$51 and \$44 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) Includes by-product credits of \$3, \$4 and \$6 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Per ounce and per pound measures may not recalculate due to rounding.

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All-In Sustaining Costs

Newmont has developed a metric that expands on GAAP measures, such as cost of goods sold, and non-GAAP measures, such as Costs applicable to sales per ounce, to provide visibility into the economics of our mining operations related to expenditures, operating performance and the ability to generate cash flow from our continuing operations.

Current GAAP measures used in the mining industry, such as cost of goods sold, do not capture all of the expenditures incurred to discover, develop and sustain production. Therefore, we believe that all-in sustaining costs is a non-GAAP measure that provides additional information to management, investors and analysts that aid in the understanding of the economics of our operations and performance compared to other producers and provides investors visibility by better defining the total costs associated with production.

All-in sustaining cost ("AISC") amounts are intended to provide additional information only and do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. The measures are not necessarily indicative of operating profit or cash flow from operations as determined under GAAP. Other companies may calculate these measures differently as a result of differences in the underlying accounting principles, policies applied and in accounting frameworks such as in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), or by reflecting the benefit from selling non-gold metals as a reduction to AISC. Differences may also arise related to definitional differences of sustaining versus development (i.e. non-sustaining) capital activities based upon each company's internal policies.

The Company recently revised its calculation of AISC to exclude development expenditures related to developing new or major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially benefit the operation included in Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration amounts presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following disclosure provides information regarding the adjustments made in determining the all-in sustaining costs measure:

Costs applicable to sales. Includes all direct and indirect costs related to current production incurred to execute the current mine plan. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual amounts from Costs applicable to sales ("CAS"), such as significant revisions to recovery amounts. CAS includes by-product credits from certain metals obtained during the process of extracting and processing the primary ore-body. CAS is accounted for on an accrual basis and excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation, which is consistent with our presentation of CAS on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. In determining AISC, only the CAS associated with producing and selling an ounce of gold is included in the measure. Therefore, the amount of gold CAS included in AISC is derived from the CAS presented in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations less the amount of CAS attributable to the production of copper at our Phoenix and Boddington mines. The copper CAS at those mine sites is disclosed in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines is based upon the relative sales value of gold and copper produced during the period.

Reclamation costs. Includes accretion expense related to Reclamation liabilities and the amortization of the related Asset Retirement Cost ("ARC") for the Company's operating properties. Accretion related to the Reclamation liabilities and the amortization of the ARC assets for reclamation does not reflect annual cash outflows but are calculated in accordance with GAAP. The accretion and amortization reflect the periodic costs of reclamation associated with current production and are therefore included in the measure. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

Advanced projects, research and development and exploration. Includes incurred expenses related to projects that are designed to sustain current production and exploration. We note that as current resources are depleted, exploration and advanced projects are necessary for us to replace the depleting reserves or enhance the recovery and processing of the current reserves to sustain production at existing operations. As these costs relate to sustaining our production and are considered a continuing cost of a mining company, these costs are included in the AISC measure. These costs are derived from the Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration amounts presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations less incurred expenses related to the development of new operations, or related to major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially benefit the operation in the future. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

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General and administrative. Includes costs related to administrative tasks not directly related to current production, but rather related to support our corporate structure and fulfill our obligations to operate as a public company. Including these expenses in the AISC metric provides visibility of the impact that general and administrative activities have on current operations and profitability on a per ounce basis.

Other expense, net. We exclude certain exceptional or unusual expenses from Other expense, net, such as restructuring, as these are not indicative to sustaining our current operations. Furthermore, this adjustment to Other expense, net is also consistent with the nature of the adjustments made to Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders as disclosed in the Company's non-GAAP financial measure Adjusted net income (loss). The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

Treatment and refining costs. Includes costs paid to smelters for treatment and refining of our concentrates to produce the salable metal. These costs are presented net as a reduction of Sales on our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Sustaining capital. We determined sustaining capital as those capital expenditures that are necessary to maintain current production and execute the current mine plan. Capital expenditures to develop new operations, or related to major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially benefit the operation, are generally considered non-sustaining or development capital. We determined the classification of sustaining and development (i.e. non-sustaining) capital projects based on a systematic review of our project portfolio in light of the nature of each project. Sustaining capital costs are relevant to the AISC metric as these are needed to maintain the Company's current operations and provide improved transparency related to our ability to finance these expenditures from current operations. The allocation of these costs to gold and copper is determined using the same allocation used in the allocation of CAS between gold and copper at the Phoenix and Boddington mines.

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	Costs		Advanced Projects, Research and Development	General and Administrative	Other	Treatment and Refining	All-In Sustaining	Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions)	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb (8)	
Years Ended	Applicable to Sales (1)	Reclamation Costs (2)(3) (4)	and Exploration (5)	and Administration (6)	Expense (7)	Costs (8)	Sustaining Capital (9)	Sustaining Costs (10)	Sold (11)	
December 31, 2018										
Gold										
Carlin	\$ 760	\$ 10	\$ 24	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 152	\$ 953	929	\$ 1,027
Phoenix	202	6	4	2	1	9	23	247	237	1,043
Twin Creeks	240	2	9	2	1	—	40	294	359	820
Long Canyon	72	2	—	1	—	—	11	86	170	505
CC&V	260	3	5	2	1	—	29	300	357	840
Other North America	—	—	7	1	—	—	15	23	—	—
North America	1,534	23	49	15	3	9	270	1,903	2,052	928
Yanacocha	425	47	5	2	—	—	26	505	522	967
Merian	275	2	4	1	1	—	54	337	538	627
Other South America	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	10	—	—
South America	700	49	9	12	2	—	80	852	1,060	804
Boddington	571	9	—	—	—	21	46	647	726	891
Tanami	297	2	17	—	1	—	68	385	505	763
Kalgoorlie	232	4	4	—	1	—	21	262	322	813
Other Australia	—	2	5	10	(5)	—	5	17	—	—
Australia	1,100	17	26	10	(3)	21	140	1,311	1,553	845
Ahafo	323	3	6	1	4	—	40	377	436	864
Akyem	227	22	1	1	2	—	40	293	415	705
Other Africa	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	8	—	—
Africa	550	25	9	8	6	—	80	678	851	794
Corporate and Other	—	—	63	199	1	—	12	275	—	—
Total Gold	\$ 3,884	\$ 114	\$ 156	\$ 244	\$ 9	\$ 30	\$ 582	\$ 5,019	5,516	\$ 909
Copper										
Phoenix	\$ 55	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 8	\$ 67	30	\$ 2.24
Boddington	132	2	—	—	—	12	10	156	80	1.94
Total Copper	\$ 187	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ 18	\$ 223	110	\$ 2.02
Consolidated	\$ 4,071	\$ 118	\$ 157	\$ 244	\$ 9	\$ 43	\$ 600	\$ 5,242		

- (1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.
- (2) Includes by-product credits of \$53 and excludes co-product copper revenues of \$303.
- (3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of \$92 at Carlin, \$32 at Twin Creeks, \$5 at CC&V, \$39 at Yanacocha, \$33 at Ahafo and \$34 at Akyem. Total stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments at Carlin of \$114 were adjusted above by \$22 related to the write-down at Emigrant due to a change in mine plan, resulting in a significant decrease in mine life in the third quarter of 2018.
- (4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs of \$60 and \$58, respectively, and exclude non-operating accretion and reclamation and remediation adjustments of \$44 and \$59, respectively.
- (5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration excludes development expenditures of \$10 at Carlin, \$3 at Twin Creeks, \$23 at Long Canyon, \$5 at CC&V, \$16 at Other North America, \$49 at Yanacocha, \$9 at Merian, \$34 at Other South America, \$6 at Kalgoorlie, \$7 at Other Australia, \$11 at Ahafo, \$12 at Akyem, \$3 at Other Africa and \$5 at Corporate and Other, totaling \$193 related to developing new operations or major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially benefit the operation.
- (6) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of \$20.
- (7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling \$432. The following are major development projects: Twin Creeks Underground, Quecher Main, the Merian crusher, Tanami Expansion 2, Ahafo North, Subika Underground and Ahafo Mill Expansion.
- (8) Per ounce and per pound measures may not recalculate due to rounding.

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	Costs			Advanced Projects, Research and Development	General and Administrative	Other	Treatment and Refining	Sustaining	Sustaining	All-In Ounces (000)/Pounds (millions) Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb (8)
Years Ended	Applicable to Sales (1)	Reclamation Costs (2)(3) (4)	Exploration (5)	and Administrative (6)	Expense (7)	Refining Costs (8)	Sustaining Capital (9)	Sustaining Costs (10)			
December 31, 2017											
Gold											
Carlin	\$ 810	\$ 6	\$ 17	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 174	\$ 1,010	976		\$ 1,035
Phoenix	182	5	4	1	1	9	17	219	212		1,035
Twin Creeks	229	3	6	2	1	—	38	279	376		741
Long Canyon	59	2	—	—	—	—	3	64	174		364
CC&V	290	3	9	1	—	1	33	337	466		725
Other North America	—	—	14	—	1	—	9	24	—		—
North America	1,570	19	50	7	3	10	274	1,933	2,204		876
Yanacocha	504	64	4	4	4	—	38	618	537		1,150
Merian	238	2	—	—	—	—	37	277	509		544
Other South America	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	15	—		—
South America	742	66	7	16	4	—	75	910	1,046		870
Boddington	562	9	2	—	—	21	66	660	787		838
Tanami	251	2	3	1	—	—	63	320	408		786
Kalgoorlie	234	3	3	—	—	1	19	260	363		717
Other Australia	—	—	2	10	(1)	—	4	15	—		—
Australia	1,047	14	10	11	(1)	22	152	1,255	1,558		806
Ahafo	268	6	6	1	3	—	43	327	350		933
Akyem	272	13	2	—	1	—	26	314	474		663
Other Africa	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—		—
Africa	540	19	8	7	4	—	69	647	824		785
Corporate and Other	—	—	52	195	6	—	10	263	—		—
Total Gold	\$ 3,899	\$ 118	\$ 127	\$ 236	\$ 16	\$ 32	\$ 580	\$ 5,008	5,632		\$ 890
Copper											
Phoenix	\$ 55	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 67	32		\$ 2.09
Boddington	108	1	—	—	—	12	13	134	79		1.69
Total Copper	\$ 163	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$ 201	111		\$ 1.80
Consolidated	\$ 4,062	\$ 121	\$ 128	\$ 237	\$ 16	\$ 45	\$ 600	\$ 5,209			

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

- (2) Includes by-product credits of \$55 and excludes co-product copper revenues of \$315.
- (3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of \$65 at Carlin, \$30 at Twin Creeks, \$53 at Yanacocha, \$22 at Ahafo and \$28 at Akyem.
- (4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs of \$80 and \$41, respectively, and exclude non-operating accretion and reclamation and remediation adjustments of \$17 and \$95, respectively.
- (5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration excludes development expenditures of \$1 at Carlin, \$3 at Twin Creeks, \$23 at Long Canyon, \$1 at CC&V, \$12 at Other North America, \$37 at Yanacocha, \$14 at Merian, \$40 at Other South America, \$18 at Tanami, \$6 at Kalgoorlie, \$6 at Other Australia, \$18 at Ahafo, \$8 at Akyem, \$6 at Other Africa and \$1 at Corporate and Other, totaling \$194 related to developing new operations or major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially benefit the operation.
- (6) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring costs and other of \$14 and acquisition cost adjustments of \$2.
- (7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling \$266. The following are major development projects during the period: Long Canyon, the Merian crusher, Quecher Main, Tanami Expansions, Subika Underground and Ahafo Mill Expansion.
- (8) Per ounce and per pound measures may not recalculate due to rounding.

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	Costs		Advanced Projects, Research and Development		General and Administrative	Other	Treatment and Refining	Sustaining	All-In Sustaining	Ounces (000)/Pounds Sold	All-In Sustaining Costs per oz/lb (8)
Year Ended	Applicable to Sales	Reclamation Costs	and Exploration	and Administration	Expense Net	Costs	Capital	Costs	(millions)		
December 31, 2016	(1)(2)(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Gold											
Carlin	\$ 782	\$ 5	\$ 17	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 163	\$ 972	935		\$ 1,040
Phoenix	163	7	1	1	1	8	12	193	204		946
Twin Creeks	231	3	7	1	—	—	33	275	447		615
Long Canyon	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	22		227
CC&V	211	4	11	2	—	—	10	238	382		623
Other North America	—	—	5	—	5	—	7	17	—		—
North America	1,391	19	41	9	6	8	226	1,700	1,990		854
Yanacocha	493	62	2	7	—	—	82	646	637		1,014
Merian (9)	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	99		344
Other South America	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—		—
South America	527	62	2	13	—	—	82	686	736		932
Boddington	530	6	1	—	—	22	51	610	787		775
Tanami	238	3	5	—	—	—	85	331	459		722
Kalgoorlie	257	5	3	—	—	7	19	291	378		770
Other Australia	—	—	3	15	5	—	6	29	—		—
Australia	1,025	14	12	15	5	29	161	1,261	1,624		777
Ahafo	313	6	7	—	1	—	54	381	349		1,092
Akyem	235	8	—	—	1	—	24	268	473		567
Other Africa	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—		—
Africa	548	14	7	5	2	—	78	654	822		795
Corporate and Other	—	—	51	190	3	—	10	254	—		—
Total Gold	\$ 3,491	\$ 109	\$ 113	\$ 232	\$ 16	\$ 37	\$ 557	\$ 4,555	5,172		\$ 880
Copper											
Phoenix	\$ 89	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 9	\$ 104	40		\$ 2.60
Boddington	126	1	—	—	—	13	12	152	76		2.00
Total Copper	\$ 215	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 16	\$ 21	\$ 256	116		\$ 2.21
Consolidated	\$ 3,706	\$ 112	\$ 113	\$ 233	\$ 16	\$ 53	\$ 578	\$ 4,811			

(1) Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

- (2) Includes by-product credits of \$50 and excludes co-product copper revenues of \$250.
- (3) Includes stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments of \$77 at Carlin, \$18 at Twin Creeks, \$117 at Yanacocha and \$71 at Ahafo. Total stockpile and leach pad inventory adjustments at Yanacocha of \$151 were adjusted above by \$32 related to a significant write-down of recoverable ounces at the La Quinua Leach Pad in the third quarter of 2016.
- (4) Reclamation costs include operating accretion and amortization of asset retirement costs of \$58 and \$54, respectively, and exclude non-operating accretion and reclamation and remediation adjustments of \$12 and \$99, respectively.
- (5) Advanced projects, research and development and Exploration excludes development expenditures of \$2 at Carlin, \$1 at Twin Creeks, \$20 at Long Canyon, \$7 at Other North America, \$33 at Yanacocha, \$24 at Merian, \$36 at Other South America, \$8 at Tanami, \$2 at Kalgoorlie, \$5 at Other Australia, \$21 at Ahafo, \$8 at Akyem, and \$2 at Other Africa, totaling \$169 related to developing new operations or major projects at existing operations where these projects will materially benefit the operation.
- (6) Other expense, net is adjusted for restructuring and other costs of \$32 and acquisition cost adjustments of \$10.
- (7) Excludes development capital expenditures, capitalized interest and changes in accrued capital, totaling \$555. The following are major development projects during the period: Merian, Long Canyon, Tanami Expansion and CC&V Expansion.
- (8) Per ounce and per pound measures may not recalculate due to rounding.

Accounting Developments

For a discussion of Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Listed below are the accounting policies that we believe are critical to our financial statements due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates or assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liability, revenue or expense being reported. Our discussion of financial condition and results of operations is based upon the information reported in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires us to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of our financial statements. We base our

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assumptions and estimates on historical experience and various other sources that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates we calculate due to changes in circumstances, global economics and politics, and general business conditions. A summary of our significant accounting policies is detailed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We have outlined below those policies identified as being critical to the understanding of our business and results of operations and that require the application of significant management judgment.

Depreciation and amortization

Expenditures for new facilities or equipment and expenditures that extend the useful lives of existing facilities or equipment are capitalized and depreciated using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to amortize such costs over the estimated future lives of such facilities or equipment and their components. Facilities and equipment acquired as a part of a capital lease, build-to-suit or other financing arrangement are capitalized and recorded based on the contractual lease terms. The facilities and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to depreciate such costs over the estimated productive lives of such facilities. These lives do not exceed the estimated mine life based on proven and probable reserves as the useful lives of these assets are considered to be limited to the life of the relevant mine.

Costs incurred to develop new properties are capitalized as incurred where it has been determined that the property can be economically developed based on the existence of proven and probable reserves. At our surface mines, these costs include costs to further delineate the ore body and remove overburden to initially expose the ore body. At our underground mines, these costs include the cost of building access ways, shaft sinking and access, lateral development, drift development, ramps and infrastructure development. All such costs are amortized using the units-of-production ("UOP") method over the estimated life of the ore body based on estimated recoverable ounces to be produced from proven and probable reserves.

Major mine development costs incurred after the commencement of production, that are capitalized, are amortized using the UOP method based on estimated recoverable ounces to be produced from proven and probable reserves. To the extent that such costs benefit the entire ore body, they are amortized over the estimated recoverable ounces or pounds in proven and probable reserves of the entire ore body. Costs incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas that only provide benefit over the life of that block or area are amortized over the estimated recoverable ounces or pounds in proven and probable reserves of that specific ore block or area.

Capitalized asset retirement costs incurred are amortized according to how the related assets are being depreciated. Open pit and underground mining costs are amortized using the UOP method based on recoverable ounces by source. Other costs, including leaching facilities, tailing facilities, and mills and other infrastructure costs, are amortized using the straight-line method over the same estimated future lives of the associated assets.

The calculation of the UOP rate of amortization, and therefore the annual amortization charge to operations, could be materially impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecasts of production based on proven and probable reserves. This would generally occur to the extent that there were significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in determining reserves. These changes could include: (i) an expansion of proven and probable reserves through exploration activities; (ii) differences between estimated and actual costs of production, due to differences in grade, metal recovery rates and foreign currency exchange rates; and (iii) differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions used in the estimation of reserves. If reserves decreased significantly, amortization charged to operations would increase; conversely, if reserves increased significantly, amortization charged to operations would decrease. Such changes in reserves could similarly impact the useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line basis, where those lives are limited to the life of the mine, which in turn is limited to the life of the proven and probable reserves.

The expected useful lives used in depreciation and amortization calculations are determined based on applicable facts and circumstances, as described above. Significant judgment is involved in the determination of useful lives, and no assurance can be given that actual useful lives will not differ significantly from the useful lives assumed for the purpose of depreciation and amortization calculations.

Carrying value of stockpiles

Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted from the mine and is available for further processing. Mine sequencing may result in mining material at a faster rate than can be processed. We generally process the highest ore grade material first to maximize metal production; however, a blend of gold ore stockpiles may be processed to balance hardness and/or metallurgy in order to maximize throughput and recovery. Processing of lower grade stockpiled ore may continue after mining operations are completed.

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Sulfide copper ores are subject to oxidation over time which can reduce expected future recoveries. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tons added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces or pounds (based on assay data), and the estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Stockpile ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys. Costs are added to stockpiles based on current mining costs, including applicable overhead and depreciation and amortization relating to mining operations and removed at each stockpile's average cost per recoverable unit as material is processed.

We record stockpiles at the lower of average cost or net realizable value, and carrying values are evaluated at least quarterly. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price based on short-term and long-term metals price assumptions that are applied to expected short-term (12 months or less) and long-term sales from stockpiles, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. The primary factors that influence the need to record write-downs of stockpiles include declines in short-term or long-term metals prices, increases in costs for production inputs such as labor, fuel and energy, materials and supplies, as well as realized ore grades and recovery rates. We recorded write-downs to reduce the carrying value of stockpiles to net realizable value of \$152, \$134 and \$144 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as components of Cost applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization. The significant assumption in determining the stockpile net realizable value for each mine site at December 31, 2018 is a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce. A decrease of \$100 per ounce in the long-term gold price assumption could result in a write-down to the carrying value of stockpiles of up to approximately \$150.

Other assumptions include future operating and capital costs, metal recoveries, production levels, commodity prices, proven and probable reserve quantities, engineering data and other factors unique to each operation based on the life of mine plans, as well as a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound and an Australian to U.S. dollar long-term exchange rate of \$0.80. If short-term and long-term commodity prices decrease, estimated future processing costs increase, or other negative factors occur, it may be necessary to record a write-down of ore on stockpiles. A high degree of judgment is involved in determining such assumptions and estimates and no assurance can be given that actual results will not differ significantly from those estimates and assumptions.

The following is a summary of the carrying value of our stockpiles:

	At December 31, 2018 2017 (\$ in millions)		At December 31, 2018 2017 (\$ per ounce)	
Gold				
Carlin	\$ 263	\$ 236	\$ 248	\$ 228
Phoenix	19	21	328	346
Twin Creeks	320	333	233	234
CC&V	23	57	470	283
Yanacocha	71	114	263	516
Merian	35	25	264	274
Boddington	362	340	364	316
Tanami	2	4	632	618
Kalgoorlie	121	125	98	98
Ahafo	417	409	427	410
Akyem	82	63	250	226
Total	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,727	\$ 269	\$ 262

	At December 31,		At December 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(\$ in millions)		(\$ per pound)	
Copper				
Phoenix	\$ 13	\$ 14	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.80
Boddington	96	91	0.78	0.69
Total	\$ 109	\$ 105	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.57

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The following is a summary of the current carrying value and estimated future cash and non-cash processing costs of our stockpiles:

	At December 31, 2018 (\$ per ounce)		
	Current Carrying Value	Estimated Future Processing Costs	Total Estimated Production Costs
Gold			
Carlin	\$ 248	\$ 901	\$ 1,149
Phoenix	328	703	1,031
Twin Creeks	233	864	1,097
CC&V	470	714	1,184
Yanacocha	263	918	1,181
Merian	264	666	930
Boddington	364	901	1,265
Tanami	632	186	818
Kalgoorlie	98	1,090	1,188
Ahafo	427	848	1,275
Akyem	250	1,036	1,286
Weighted Average	\$ 269	\$ 918	\$ 1,187

	At December 31, 2018 (\$ per pound)		
	Current Carrying Value	Estimated Future Processing Costs	Total Estimated Production Costs
Copper			
Phoenix	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.38
Boddington	0.78	1.94	2.72
Weighted Average	\$ 0.58	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.56

Carrying value of ore on leach pads

Ore on leach pads represent ore that has been mined and placed on leach pads where a solution is applied to the surface of the heap to dissolve the gold or copper. Costs are added to ore on leach pads based on current mining costs, including applicable depreciation and amortization relating to mining operations. Costs are removed from ore on leach pads as ounces are recovered based on the average cost per estimated recoverable ounce of gold or pound of copper on the leach pad.

Estimates of recoverable ore on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured tons added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data) and a recovery percentage (based on ore type). In general, leach pads recover between 50% and 95% of the recoverable

ounces in the first year of leaching, declining each year thereafter until the leaching process is complete.

Although the quantities of recoverable metal placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on pads to the quantities of metal actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and estimates are refined based on actual results over time. Historically, our operating results have not been materially impacted by variations between the estimated and actual recoverable quantities of metal on our leach pads. Variations between actual and estimated quantities resulting from changes in assumptions and estimates that do not result in write-downs to net realizable value are accounted for on a prospective basis. We recorded write-downs to reduce the carrying value of leach pads to net realizable value of \$202, \$141 and \$270 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as components of Cost applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization. The significant assumption in determining the net realizable value for each mine site at December 31, 2018 is a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce. A decrease of \$100 per ounce in the long-term gold price assumption could result in a write-down to the carrying value of leach pads of up to approximately \$50.

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Other assumptions include future operating and capital costs, metal recoveries, production levels, proven and probable reserve quantities, engineering data and other factors unique to each operation based on the life of mine plans, as well as a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound. If short-term and long-term commodity prices decrease, estimated future processing costs increase, or other negative factors occur, it may be necessary to record a write-down of ore on leach pads to net realizable value.

The following is a summary of the carrying value of our ore on leach pads:

	At December 31, 2018 2017 (\$ in millions)		At December 31, 2018 2017 (\$ per ounce)	
Gold				
Carlin	\$ 186	\$ 205	\$ 572	\$ 606
Twin Creeks	25	7	634	331
Long Canyon	45	34	831	774
CC&V	278	257	464	403
Yanacocha	173	156	820	890
Total	\$ 707	\$ 659	\$ 571	\$ 541

	At December 31, 2018 2017 (\$ in millions)		At December 31, 2018 2017 (\$ per pound)	
Copper				
Phoenix	\$ 32	\$ 33	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.38

The following is a summary of the current carrying value and estimated future cash and non-cash processing costs of our ore on leach pads:

	At December 31, 2018 (\$ per ounce)		
	Current Carrying Value	Estimated Future Processing Costs	Total Estimated Production Costs
Gold			
Carlin	\$ 572	\$ 712	\$ 1,284
Twin Creeks	634	419	1,053
Long Canyon	831	130	961
CC&V	464	668	1,132
Yanacocha	820	451	1,271
Weighted Average	\$ 571	\$ 604	\$ 1,175

At December 31, 2018 (\$ per pound)			
	Current Carrying Value	Estimated Future Processing Costs	Total Estimated Production Costs
Copper Phoenix	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.97	\$ 2.28

Carrying value of long-lived assets

We review and evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on the estimated fair value of the long-lived assets being tested for impairment and their carrying amounts. Fair value is typically determined through the use of an income approach utilizing estimates of discounted pre-tax future cash flows or a market approach utilizing recent transaction activity for comparable properties. These approaches are considered Level 3 fair value measurements. Occasionally, such as when an asset is held for sale, market prices are used. We believe our estimates and models used to determine fair value are similar to what a market participant would use.

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The estimated undiscounted cash flows used to assess recoverability of long-lived assets and to measure the fair value of our mining operations are derived from current business plans, which are developed using short-term price forecasts reflective of the current price environment and our projections for long-term average metal prices. In addition to short- and long-term metal price assumptions, other assumptions include estimates of commodity-based and other input costs; proven and probable mineral reserves estimates, including the timing and cost to develop and produce the reserves; value beyond proven and probable estimates; estimated future closure costs; and the use of appropriate discount rates.

The significant assumption in determining the future cash flows for each mine site at December 31, 2018 is a long-term gold price of \$1,300 per ounce. A decrease of \$100 per ounce in the long-term gold price assumption could result in an impairment of our long lived assets of up to approximately \$1,500 before consideration of other value beyond proven and probable reserves which may significantly decrease the amount of any potential impairment charge.

Other assumptions include proven and probable mineral reserve estimates, value beyond proven and probable estimates, the timing and cost to develop and produce the reserves, commodity-based and other input costs, future closure costs and discount rates unique to each operation, as well as a long-term copper price of \$3.00 per pound and an Australian to U.S. dollar long-term exchange rate of \$0.80.

During 2018, 2017 and 2016, we recorded impairments of \$369, \$14, and \$1,003, respectively, to reduce the carrying value of long-lived assets in Impairment of long-lived assets. Refer to Note 6 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding impairments.

As discussed above under Depreciation and amortization, various factors could impact our ability to achieve our forecasted production schedules from proven and probable reserves which could impact the carrying value of our long-lived assets. The ability to achieve the estimated quantities of recoverable minerals from exploration stage mineral interests involves further risks in addition to those factors applicable to mineral interests where proven and probable reserves have been identified, due to the lower level of confidence that the identified mineralized material could ultimately be mined economically. Assets classified as exploration potential have the highest level of risk that the carrying value of the asset can be ultimately realized, due to the still lower level of geological confidence and economic modeling.

Events that could result in additional impairment of our long-lived assets include, but are not limited to, decreases in future metal prices, unfavorable changes in foreign exchange rates, increases in future closure costs, and any event that might otherwise have a material adverse effect on mine site cash flows.

Derivative instruments

All financial instruments that meet the definition of a derivative are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, except for the portion of the change in fair value of derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges. Management applies judgment in estimating the fair value of instruments that are highly sensitive to assumptions such as commodity prices, market volatilities, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Variations in these factors could materially affect amounts credited or charged to earnings to reflect the changes in fair value of derivatives. Certain derivative contracts are accounted for as cash flow hedges, whereby the changes in fair value of these instruments are deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and will be recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations when the underlying transaction designated as the hedged item impacts earnings. The derivative contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges are designated against purchases where management believes the forecasted transaction is probable of occurring. To the extent that management determines that the forecasted transactions are no

longer probable of occurring, gains and losses deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) would be reclassified to the Consolidated Statements of Operations immediately.

Reclamation and remediation obligations

Reclamation costs are allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to the estimates of either the timing or amount of the reclamation costs. Reclamation obligations are based on when the spending for an existing environmental disturbance will occur. Changes in reclamation estimates at non-operating mines are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised. We review, on at least an annual basis, the reclamation obligation at each mine.

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Remediation costs are accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the costs expected to be incurred at a site. Such cost estimates may include ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in remediation estimates at inactive mines are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised. Water treatment costs included in environmental remediation obligations are discounted to their present value as cash flows are readily estimable. All other costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are not discounted to their present value.

Accounting for reclamation and remediation obligations requires management to make estimates unique to each mining operation of the future costs we will incur to complete the reclamation and remediation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations. Any such changes in future costs, the timing of reclamation activities, scope, or the exclusion of certain costs not considered reclamation and remediation costs, could materially impact the amounts charged to earnings for reclamation and remediation. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation and remediation work required.

Income and mining taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method, recognizing certain temporary differences between the financial reporting basis of our liabilities and assets and the related income tax basis for such liabilities and assets. This method generates either a net deferred income tax liability or asset for us, as measured by the statutory tax rates in effect. We derive our deferred income tax charge or benefit by recording the change in either the net deferred income tax liability or asset balance for the year. The financial statement effects of changes in tax law are recorded as discrete items in the period enacted as part of income tax expense or benefit from continuing operations, regardless of the category of income or loss to which the deferred taxes relate.

For those effects determined to be incomplete, the Company determines whether a reasonable estimate of those effects can be made. If a reasonable estimate can be made, the estimate is recognized as a provisional amount. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, no effects are recognized as provisional amounts until the first reporting period in which a reasonable estimate can be made. Provisional amounts are updated when additional information becomes available and the evaluation of such information is complete. The Company completes the accounting for all provisional amounts within a measurement period of up to one year from the enactment date.

Mining taxes represent state and provincial taxes levied on mining operations and are classified as income taxes as such taxes are based on a percentage of mining profits. With respect to the earnings that we derive from the operations of our consolidated subsidiaries, in those situations where the earnings are indefinitely reinvested, no deferred taxes have been provided on the unremitted earnings (including the excess of the carrying value of the net equity of such entities for financial reporting purposes over the tax basis of such equity) of our consolidated companies.

Our operations are in multiple jurisdictions where uncertainties arise in the application of complex tax regulations. Some of these tax regimes are defined by contractual agreements with the local government, while others are defined by general tax laws and regulations. We are subject to reviews of our income tax filings and other tax payments, and disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation of its contracts or laws. We recognize potential liabilities and record tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. If our estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be greater than the ultimate assessment, a tax benefit would result. We

recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in Income and mining tax benefit (expense). In certain jurisdictions, we must pay a portion of the disputed amount to the local government in order to formally appeal the assessment. Such payment is recorded as a receivable if we believe the amount is ultimately collectible.

Valuation of deferred tax assets

Our deferred income tax assets include certain future tax benefits. We record a valuation allowance against any portion of those deferred income tax assets when we believe, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized. We review the likelihood that we will realize the benefit of our deferred tax assets and therefore the need for valuation allowances on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if events indicate that a review is required. In determining the requirement for a valuation allowance, the historical and projected financial results of the legal entity or consolidated group recording the net deferred tax asset is considered, along with all other available positive and negative evidence.

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Certain categories of evidence carry more weight in the analysis than others based upon the extent to which the evidence may be objectively verified. We look to the nature and severity of cumulative pretax losses (if any) in the current three-year period ending on the evaluation date or the expectation of future pretax losses and the existence and frequency of prior cumulative pretax losses.

We utilize a rolling twelve quarters of pre-tax income or loss as a measure of our cumulative results in recent years. Concluding that a valuation allowance is not required is difficult when there is significant negative evidence which is objective and verifiable, such as cumulative losses in recent years. However, a cumulative three year loss is not solely determinative of the need for a valuation allowance. We also consider all other available positive and negative evidence in our analysis.

Other factors considered in the determination of the probability of the realization of the deferred tax assets include, but are not limited to:

- Earnings history;
- Projected future financial and taxable income based upon existing reserves and long-term estimates of commodity prices;
- The duration of statutory carry forward periods;
- Prudent and feasible tax planning strategies readily available that may alter the timing of reversal of the temporary difference;
- Nature of temporary differences and predictability of reversal patterns of existing temporary differences; and
- The sensitivity of future forecasted results to commodity prices and other factors.

The Company assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize the existing deferred tax assets. A significant piece of objective negative evidence evaluated was the recent pretax losses and/or expectations of future pretax losses. Such objective evidence limits the ability to consider other subjective evidence such as our projections for future growth. On the basis of this evaluation, a valuation allowance has been recorded in the U.S., Canada and Peru. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are increased or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight may be given to subjective evidence such as our projections for growth.

During 2018, the Company recorded a valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets in the U.S., excluding the \$26 related to AMT credits, of \$150. The total valuation allowance on the U.S. deferred tax assets is \$1,112 at December 31, 2018, which includes deferred tax assets related to capital losses and foreign tax credits.

An additional valuation allowance of \$20 on the deferred tax assets in Peru was recognized in 2018. The total valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets in Peru is \$655 at December 31, 2018.

In prior periods, the Company determined that the realization of deferred tax assets related to certain carry forward amounts such as tax losses and tax pools in Canada and capital losses and capital assets in Australia, do not meet the more likely than not standard. Accordingly, these assets continue to be subject to a valuation allowance. At December 31, 2018, the valuation allowance related to these assets was \$1,130.

The Company also carries valuation allowances on deferred tax assets in other foreign jurisdictions of \$97.

The re-measurement of the Company's deferred tax assets due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act also impacted related valuation allowances; see Schedule II-Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.

For additional risk factors that could impact the Company's ability to realize the deferred tax assets, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK (dollars in millions, except per ounce and per pound amounts).

Metal Prices

Changes in the market price of gold significantly affect our profitability and cash flow. Gold prices can fluctuate widely due to numerous factors, such as demand; forward selling by producers; central bank sales, purchases and lending; investor sentiment; the strength of the U.S. dollar; inflation, deflation, or other general price instability and global mine production levels. Changes in the market price of copper also affect our profitability and cash flow. Copper is traded on established international exchanges and copper prices generally reflect market supply and demand, but can also be influenced by speculative trading in the commodity or by currency exchange rates.

Decreases in the market price of gold and copper can also significantly affect the value of our product inventory, stockpiles and leach pads, and it may be necessary to record a write-down to the net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price based on short-term and long-term metals prices, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. The primary factors that influence the need to record write-downs of stockpiles, leach pads, and product inventory include short-term and long-term metals prices and costs for production inputs such as labor, fuel and energy, materials and supplies as well as realized ore grades and recovery rates. The significant assumptions in determining the stockpile, leach pad and product inventory adjustments for each mine site reporting unit at December 31, 2018 included production cost and capitalized expenditure assumptions unique to each operation, a short-term and long-term gold price of \$1,228 and \$1,300 per ounce, respectively, a short-term and long-term copper price of \$2.80 and \$3.00 per pound, respectively, and a short-term and long-term Australian to U.S. dollar exchange rate of \$0.72 and \$0.80, respectively.

The net realizable value measurement involves the use of estimates and assumptions unique to each mining operation regarding current and future operating and capital costs, metal recoveries, production levels, commodity prices, proven and probable reserve quantities, engineering data and other factors. A high degree of judgment is involved in determining such assumptions and estimates and no assurance can be given that actual results will not differ significantly from those estimates and assumptions. For information concerning the sensitivity of our stockpiles and ore on leach pads to changes in metal price, see the Critical Accounting Policies section in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

Foreign Currency

Changes in the foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar may affect our profitability and cash flow. Foreign currency exchange rates can fluctuate widely due to numerous factors, such as supply and demand for foreign and U.S. currencies and U.S. and foreign country economic conditions. In addition to our operations in the United States, we have assets or operations in Australia, Peru, Ghana and Suriname. All of our operations sell their metal production based on U.S. dollar gold and copper prices. Fluctuations in the local currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar can increase or decrease profit margins and Costs applicable to sales per ounce/pound to the extent costs are paid in local currency at foreign operations. The Australian dollar/U.S. dollar exchange rate has had the greatest impact on our Costs applicable to sales, as measured in U.S. dollars. Foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar have not had a material impact on our determination of proven and probable reserves in the past; however, if a sustained weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Australian dollar, and/or to other foreign currencies that impact our cost structure, were not mitigated by offsetting increases in the U.S. dollar gold price or by other factors, profitability, cash flows and/or the amount of proven and probable reserves in the applicable foreign country could be reduced as certain proven and probable reserves may no longer be economic. The extent of any such reduction would be dependent on a variety of factors including the length of time of any such weakening of the U.S. dollar, and management's long-term view of the applicable exchange rate. Future reductions of proven and probable

reserves could result in reduced gold or copper sales and increased Depreciation and amortization and, depending on the level of reduction, could also result in impairments of Property, plant and mine development; mineral interests. For information concerning the sensitivity of our Costs applicable to sales to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, see Results of Consolidated Operations and Foreign Currency Exchange Rates sections in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Hedging

Our strategy is to provide shareholders with leverage to changes in gold and copper prices by selling our production at spot market prices. Consequently, we do not hedge our gold and copper sales. We have and may continue to manage certain risks associated with commodity input costs, interest rates and foreign currencies using the derivative market.

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By using hedges, we are affected by credit risk, market risk and market liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk that a third party might fail to fulfill its performance obligations under the terms of a financial instrument. We mitigate credit risk by entering into derivatives with high credit quality counterparties, limiting the amount of exposure to each counterparty and monitoring the financial condition of the counterparties. Market risk is the risk that the fair value of a derivative might be adversely affected by a change in underlying commodity prices, interest rates or currency exchange rates, and that this in turn affects our financial condition. We manage market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. We mitigate this potential risk to our financial condition by establishing trading agreements with counterparties under which we are not required to post any collateral or be subject to any margin calls on our derivatives. Our counterparties cannot require settlement solely because of an adverse change in the fair value of a derivative. Market liquidity risk is the risk that a derivative cannot be eliminated quickly, by either liquidating it or by establishing an offsetting position. Under the terms of our trading agreements, counterparties cannot require us to immediately settle outstanding derivatives, except upon the occurrence of customary events of default such as covenant breaches, including financial covenants, insolvency or bankruptcy. We further mitigate market liquidity risk by spreading out the maturity of our derivatives over time.

See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commodity Price Exposure

Our provisional gold and copper sales contain an embedded derivative that is required to be separated from the host contract for accounting purposes. The host contract is the receivable from the sale of the gold and copper concentrates at the prevailing indices' prices at the time of sale. The embedded derivative, which does not qualify for hedge accounting, is marked to market through earnings each period prior to final settlement.

At December 31, 2018, Newmont had gold sales of 143,000 ounces priced at an average of \$1,286 per ounce, subject to final pricing over the next several months. Each \$25 change in the price for provisionally priced gold sales would have an approximate \$3 effect on our Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. The LBMA settlement price at the end of 2018 for gold was \$1,282 per ounce.

At December 31, 2018, Newmont had copper sales of 20 million pounds priced at an average of \$2.71 per pound, subject to final pricing over the next several months. Each \$0.10 change in the price for provisionally priced copper sales would have an approximate \$1 effect on our Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. The LME closing settlement price at the end of 2018 for copper was \$2.71 per pound.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Newmont Mining Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Newmont Mining Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule in Item 15(a)(2), (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 21, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in

the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

Denver, Colorado

February 21, 2019

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(in millions, except per share)		
Sales (Note 4)	\$ 7,253	\$ 7,379	\$ 6,680
Costs and expenses:			
Costs applicable to sales (1)	4,093	4,062	3,738
Depreciation and amortization	1,215	1,261	1,213
Reclamation and remediation (Note 5)	163	192	169
Exploration	197	179	148
Advanced projects, research and development	153	143	134
General and administrative	244	237	233
Impairment of long-lived assets (Note 6)	369	14	1,003
Other expense, net (Note 7)	29	32	58
	6,463	6,120	6,696
Other income (expense):			
Other income, net (Note 8)	155	54	69
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest of \$37, \$22 and \$33, respectively	(207)	(241)	(273)
	(52)	(187)	(204)
Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items	738	1,072	(220)
Income and mining tax benefit (expense) (Note 9)	(386)	(1,127)	(579)
Equity income (loss) of affiliates (Note 10)	(33)	(16)	(13)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	319	(71)	(812)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 11)	61	(38)	(131)
Net income (loss)	380	(109)	(943)
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Continuing operations (Note 12)	(39)	(5)	586
Discontinued operations (Note 11)	—	—	(272)
	(39)	(5)	314
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders	\$ 341	\$ (114)	\$ (629)
Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders:			
Continuing operations	\$ 280	\$ (76)	\$ (226)
Discontinued operations	61	(38)	(403)
	\$ 341	\$ (114)	\$ (629)
Net income (loss) per common share (Note 13):			
Basic:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.43)
Discontinued operations	0.11	(0.07)	(0.76)
	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.19)
Diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.53	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.42)
Discontinued operations	0.11	(0.07)	(0.76)

	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.21)	\$ (1.18)
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.125

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Depreciation and amortization and Reclamation and remediation.

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(in millions)		
Net income (loss)	\$ 380	\$ (109)	\$ (943)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in marketable securities, net of tax of \$-, \$- and \$-, respectively	1	(15)	(58)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(12)	12	2
Change in pension and other post-retirement benefits, net of tax of \$2, \$(8) and \$9, respectively	(9)	15	(16)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge instruments, net of tax of \$(4), \$(15) and \$(31), respectively	9	30	72
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(11)	42	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 369	\$ (67)	\$ (943)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Newmont stockholders	\$ 330	\$ (72)	\$ (629)
Noncontrolling interests	39	5	(314)
	\$ 369	\$ (67)	\$ (943)

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(in millions)		
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 380	\$ (109)	\$ (943)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,215	1,261	1,213
Stock-based compensation (Note 15)	76	70	70
Reclamation and remediation	146	180	158
Loss (income) from discontinued operations (Note 11)	(61)	38	131
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	150	797	450
Impairment of long-lived assets (Note 6)	369	14	1,003
Impairment of investments (Note 8)	42	—	—
Gain on asset and investment sales, net (Note 8)	(100)	(23)	(108)
Write-downs of inventory and stockpiles and ore on leach pads	271	212	298
Other operating adjustments	92	91	138
Net change in operating assets and liabilities (Note 26)	(743)	(392)	(493)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	1,837	2,139	1,917
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations (1)	(10)	(15)	869
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,827	2,124	2,786
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and mine development	(1,032)	(866)	(1,133)
Acquisitions, net	(140)	—	—
Purchases of investments	(39)	(130)	(15)
Proceeds from sales of other assets	24	5	9
Proceeds from sales of investments	18	35	195
Proceeds from sale of Batu Hijau	—	—	920
Other	(8)	10	(4)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	(1,177)	(946)	(28)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	(46)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,177)	(946)	\$ (74)

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
	(in millions)		
Financing activities:			
Dividends paid to common stockholders	\$ (301)	\$ (134)	\$ (67)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(160)	(178)	(3)
Funding from noncontrolling interests	100	94	66
Repurchases of common stock	(98)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of noncontrolling interests	48	—	—
Payments for withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	(40)	(14)	(5)
Payments on lease and other financing obligations	(4)	(5)	(5)
Repayment of debt	—	(379)	(1,307)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	(48)	(19)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(146)
Other	—	(4)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	(455)	(668)	(1,486)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of discontinued operations	—	—	(331)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(455)	(668)	(1,817)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(4)	6	2
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	191	516	897
Less net cash provided by (used in) Batu Hijau discontinued operations	—	—	503
	191	516	394
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	3,298	2,782	2,388
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,298	\$ 2,782
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,259	\$ 2,756
Restricted cash included in Other current assets	1	1	1
Restricted cash included in Other noncurrent assets	91	38	25
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 3,489	\$ 3,298	\$ 2,782

(1) Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations includes \$(10), \$(12) and \$(11) for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, related to the Holt royalty obligation, all of which were paid out of Cash and cash equivalents, \$(3) related to closing costs for the sale of Batu Hijau that were paid in 2017 and \$880 related to the operating activities of Batu Hijau in 2016. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, including cash flows from Batu Hijau, see Note 11.

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	At December 31, 2018	At December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,259
Trade receivables (Note 4)	254	124
Other accounts receivables	92	113
Investments (Note 18)	48	62
Inventories (Note 19)	630	679
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 20)	697	676
Other current assets	159	153
Current assets	5,277	5,066
Property, plant and mine development, net (Note 21)	12,258	12,338
Investments (Note 18)	271	280
Stockpiles and ore on leach pads (Note 20)	1,866	1,848
Deferred income tax assets (Note 9)	401	549
Other non-current assets	642	565
Total assets	\$ 20,715	\$ 20,646
LIABILITIES		
Debt (Note 22)	\$ 626	\$ —
Accounts payable	303	375
Employee-related benefits (Note 14)	305	309
Income and mining taxes payable	71	248
Lease and other financing obligations (Note 23)	27	4
Other current liabilities (Note 24)	455	462
Current liabilities	1,787	1,398
Debt (Note 22)	3,418	4,040
Reclamation and remediation liabilities (Note 5)	2,481	2,345
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 9)	612	595
Employee-related benefits (Note 14)	401	386
Lease and other financing obligations (Note 23)	190	21
Other non-current liabilities (Note 24)	314	342
Total liabilities	9,203	9,127
Contingently redeemable noncontrolling interest (Note 12)	47	—
EQUITY		
Common stock - \$1.60 par value;	855	855
Authorized - 750 million shares		
Outstanding shares - 533 million and 533 million shares, respectively		
Treasury stock - 2 million and 1 million shares, respectively	(70)	(30)
Additional paid-in capital	9,618	9,592
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 25)	(284)	(292)
Retained earnings	383	410

Newmont stockholders' equity	10,502	10,535
Noncontrolling interests	963	984
Total equity	11,465	11,519
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 20,715	\$ 20,646

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Common Stock Shares (in millions)	Amount	Treasury Stock Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015	530	\$ 847	—	\$ (11)	\$ 9,438	\$ (334)	\$ 1,354	\$ 2,924	\$ 14,218
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(629)	(314)	(943)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(67)	(146)	(213)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	(21)
Cash calls requested from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	81
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19)	(19)
Divestiture of noncontrolling interests, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,383)	(1,383)
Withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	(5)
Stock based awards and related share issuances	1	3	—	—	67	—	—	—	70
Balance at December 31, 2016	531	\$ 850	—	\$ (16)	\$ 9,505	\$ (334)	\$ 658	\$ 1,122	\$ 11,785
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(114)	5	(109)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	42
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(134)	—	(134)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170)	(170)
Cash calls requested from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97

Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	(70)	(48)
Withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	—	—	(1)	(14)	—	—	—	—	(14)
Stock based awards and related share issuances	3	5	—	—	65	—	—	—	70
Balance at December 31, 2017	534	\$ 855	(1)	\$ (30)	\$ 9,592	\$ (292)	\$ 410	\$ 984	\$ 11,519
Cumulative-effect adjustment of adopting ASU No. 2016-01	—	—	—	—	—	115	(115)	—	—
Cumulative-effect adjustment of adopting ASU No. 2018-02	—	—	—	—	—	(96)	96	—	—
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	341	40	381
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(11)	—	—	(11)
Sale of noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(301)	—	(301)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(160)	(160)
Cash calls requested from noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	99
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(2)	(4)	—	—	(46)	—	(48)	—	(98)
Withholding of employee taxes related to stock-based compensation	—	—	(1)	(40)	—	—	—	—	(40)
Stock-based awards and related share issuances	3	4	—	—	72	—	—	—	76
Balance at December 31, 2018	535	\$ 855	(2)	\$ (70)	\$ 9,618	\$ (284)	\$ 383	\$ 963	\$ 11,465

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

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

NOTE 1 THE COMPANY

Newmont Mining Corporation and its affiliates and subsidiaries (collectively, “Newmont,” “we,” “us” or the “Company”) predominantly operate in the mining industry, focused on the production of and exploration for gold and copper. The Company has significant assets and/or operations in the United States (“U.S.”), Australia, Peru, Ghana and Suriname. The cash flow and profitability of the Company’s operations are significantly affected by the market price of gold and copper. The prices of gold and copper are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company’s control.

References to “A\$” refer to Australian currency and “C\$” refer to Canadian currency.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Risks and Uncertainties

As a global mining company, the Company’s revenue, profitability and future rate of growth are substantially dependent on prevailing prices for gold and copper. Historically, the commodity markets have been very volatile, and there can be no assurance that commodity prices will not be subject to wide fluctuations in the future. A substantial or extended decline in commodity prices could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, cash flows, access to capital and on the quantities of reserves that the Company can economically produce. The carrying value of the Company’s Property, plant and mine development, net; Inventories; Stockpiles and ore on leach pads; and Deferred income tax assets are particularly sensitive to the outlook for commodity prices. A decline in the Company’s price outlook from current levels could result in material impairment charges related to these assets.

In addition to changes in commodity prices, other factors such as changes in mine plans, increases in costs, geotechnical failures, and changes in social, environmental or regulatory requirements can adversely affect the Company’s ability to recover its investment in certain assets and result in impairment charges.

Minera Yanacocha S.R.L. (“Yanacocha”) includes the mining operations at Yanacocha and the Conga project in Peru. Under the current social and political environment, the Company does not anticipate being able to develop Conga for at least the next five years. As a result of the uncertainty surrounding the Conga project, the Company has allocated its development capital to other projects. Should the Company be unable to develop the Conga project, the Company may have to consider other alternatives for the project, which may result in a future impairment charge. The total assets at Conga as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were \$1,621 and \$1,650 respectively.

Use of Estimates

The Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The preparation of the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported

amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions relate to mineral reserves that are the basis for future cash flow estimates utilized in impairment calculations and units-of-production amortization calculations; environmental remediation, reclamation and closure obligations; estimates of recoverable gold and other minerals in stockpile and leach pad inventories; estimates of fair value for certain reporting units and asset impairments (including impairments of long-lived assets and investments); write-downs of inventory, stockpiles and ore on leach pads to net realizable value; post-employment, post-retirement and other employee benefit liabilities; valuation allowances for deferred tax assets; provisional amounts related to income tax effects of newly enacted tax laws; reserves for contingencies and litigation; and the fair value and accounting treatment of financial instruments including marketable securities and derivative instruments. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accordingly, actual results will differ from those amounts estimated in these financial statements.

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NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(dollars in millions, except per share, per ounce and per pound amounts)

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Newmont Mining Corporation, more-than-50%-owned subsidiaries that it controls and variable interest entities where it is the primary beneficiary. The Company also includes its pro rata share of assets, liabilities and operations for unincorporated joint ventures in which it has an undivided interest. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The functional currency for the majority of the Company's operations is the U.S. dollar.

The Company follows the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") guidance for identification and reporting of entities over which control is achieved through means other than voting rights. The guidance defines such entities as Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs").

On November 22, 2013, Newmont entered into a Partnership Agreement with Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. ("Staatsolie") (a company wholly owned by the Republic of Suriname). The Partnership Agreement gave Staatsolie the option to participate in the Merian gold mine ("Merian") for up to 25% of the partnership. Staatsolie exercised that option in November 2014. At December 31, 2018, Newmont has a 75.0% ownership in Merian. Newmont has identified Merian as a VIE under ASC guidance for consolidation. The Company has determined itself to be the primary beneficiary of this entity, as it is deemed to have a controlling interest over the operations of Merian and has the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits that are significant to Merian; therefore, the Company consolidates Merian in its financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all cash balances and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Because of the short maturity of these investments, the carrying amounts approximate their fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are held in overnight bank deposits or are invested in United States Treasury securities and money market securities. Restricted cash is excluded from cash and cash equivalents and is included in other current or non-current assets. Restricted cash is held primarily for the purpose of settling asset retirement obligations.

Stockpiles, Ore on Leach Pads and Inventories

As described below, costs that are incurred in or benefit the productive process are accumulated as stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories. Stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories are carried at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price of the product based on current and long-term metals prices, less the estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. Write-downs of stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories to net realizable value are reported as a component of Costs applicable to sales and Depreciation and amortization. The current portion of stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories is determined based on the expected amounts to be processed within the next 12 months and utilize the short-term metal price assumption in estimating net realizable value. Stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories not expected to be processed within the next 12 months are classified as non-current and utilize the long-term metal price assumption in estimating net realizable value. The major classifications are as follows:

Stockpiles

Stockpiles represent ore that has been extracted from the mine and is available for further processing. Mine sequencing may result in mining material at a faster rate than can be processed. The Company generally processes the highest ore grade material first to maximize metal production; however, a blend of gold ore stockpiles may be processed to balance hardness and/or metallurgy in order to maximize throughput and recovery. Processing of lower grade stockpiled ore may continue after mining operations are completed. Sulfide copper ores are subject to oxidation over time which can reduce expected future recoveries. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tons added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces or pounds (based on assay data) and the estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Stockpile ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys. Costs are added to stockpiles based on current mining costs incurred including applicable overhead and depreciation and amortization relating to mining operations and removed at each stockpile's average cost per recoverable unit as material is processed. Stockpiles are recorded at the lower of average cost or net realizable value, and carrying values are evaluated at

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least quarterly. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price based on short-term and long-term metals price assumptions, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Ore on Leach Pads

Ore on leach pads represent ore that has been mined and placed on leach pads where a solution is applied to the surface of the heap to dissolve the gold or extract the copper. The recovery of copper from leach pads is further described below in the Copper Cathode Inventory section.

Costs are added to ore on leach pads based on current mining costs, including applicable depreciation and amortization relating to mining operations. Costs are removed from ore on leach pads as ounces are recovered based on the average cost per estimated recoverable ounce of gold or pound of copper on the leach pad.

Estimates of recoverable ore on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured tons added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data) and a recovery percentage (based on ore type). In general, leach pads recover between 50% and 95% of the recoverable ounces in the first year of leaching, declining each year thereafter until the leaching process is complete.

Although the quantities of recoverable metal placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on pads to the quantities of metal actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and estimates are refined based on actual results over time. Historically, the Company's operating results have not been materially impacted by variations between the estimated and actual recoverable quantities of metal on its leach pads. Variations between actual and estimated quantities resulting from changes in assumptions and estimates that do not result in write-downs to net realizable value are accounted for on a prospective basis.

In-process Inventory

In-process inventories represent material that is currently in the process of being converted to a saleable product. Conversion processes vary depending on the nature of the ore and the specific processing facility, but include mill in-circuit, flotation, leach and carbon-in-leach. In-process material is measured based on assays of the material fed into the process and the projected recoveries of the respective processing plants. In-process inventories are valued at the average cost of the material fed into the process attributable to the source material coming from the mines, stockpiles and/or leach pads, plus the in-process conversion costs, including applicable amortization relating to the process facilities incurred to that point in the process.

Precious Metals Inventory

Precious metals inventories include gold doré and/or gold bullion. Precious metals that result from the Company's mining and processing activities are valued at the average cost of the respective in-process inventories incurred prior to the refining process, plus applicable refining costs.

Copper Cathode Inventory

Copper heap leaching is performed on copper oxide ore and enriched copper sulfide ore to produce copper cathodes. Heap leaching is accomplished by stacking uncrushed ore onto synthetically lined pads where it is contacted with a dilute sulfuric acid solution, thus leaching the acid soluble minerals into a copper sulfate solution. The copper sulfate solution is then collected and pumped to the solvent extraction (“SX”) plant. The SX process consists of two steps. During the first step, the copper is extracted into an organic solvent solution. The loaded organic solution is then pumped to the second step where copper is stripped with a strong acid solution before being sent through the electrowinning process. Cathodes produced in electrowinning are 99.99% copper.

Copper cathode is produced at the Company’s Phoenix operations by SX and electrowinning. The inventory is valued at the lower of average cost to produce the cathode or net realizable value.

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Concentrate Inventory

Concentrate inventories represent copper and gold concentrate available for shipment or in transit for further processing when the sales process has not been completed. The Company values concentrate inventory at average cost, including an allocable portion of support costs and amortization. Costs are added and removed to the concentrate inventory based on metal in the concentrate and are valued at the lower of average cost or net realizable value.

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. Cost includes applicable taxes and freight.

Property, Plant and Mine Development

Facilities and Equipment

Expenditures for new facilities or equipment and expenditures that extend the useful lives of existing facilities or equipment are capitalized and recorded at cost. Facilities and equipment acquired as a part of a capital lease, build-to-suit or other financing arrangement are capitalized and recorded based on the contractual lease terms. The facilities and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to depreciate such capitalized costs over the estimated productive lives of such facilities. These estimated productive lives do not exceed the related estimated mine lives, which are based on proven and probable reserves.

Mine Development

Mine development costs include engineering and metallurgical studies, drilling and other related costs to delineate an ore body, the removal of overburden to initially expose an ore body at open pit surface mines and the building of access ways, shafts, lateral access, drifts, ramps and other infrastructure at underground mines. Costs incurred before mineralization is classified as proven and probable reserves are expensed and classified as Exploration or Advanced projects, research and development expense. Capitalization of mine development project costs that meet the definition of an asset begins once mineralization is classified as proven and probable reserves.

Drilling and related costs are capitalized for an ore body where proven and probable reserves exist and the activities are directed at obtaining additional information on the ore body or converting mineralized material to proven and probable reserves. All other drilling and related costs are expensed as incurred. Drilling costs incurred during the production phase for operational ore control are allocated to inventory costs and then included as a component of Costs applicable to sales.

The cost of removing overburden and waste materials to access the ore body at an open pit mine prior to the production phase are referred to as “pre-stripping costs.” Pre-stripping costs are capitalized during the development of an open pit mine. Where multiple open pits exist at a mining complex utilizing common processing facilities, pre-stripping costs are capitalized at each pit. The removal, production, and sale of de minimis saleable materials may occur during the development phase of an open pit mine and are assigned incremental mining costs related to the

removal of that material.

The production phase of an open pit mine commences when saleable minerals, beyond a de minimis amount, are produced. Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are variable production costs that are included as a component of inventory to be recognized in Costs applicable to sales in the same period as the revenue from the sale of inventory. The Company's definition of a mine and the mine's production phase may differ from that of other companies in the mining industry resulting in incomparable allocations of stripping costs to deferred mine development and production costs. Other mining companies may expense pre-stripping costs associated with subsequent pits within a mining complex. Other mining companies may capitalize stripping costs incurred in connection with the production phase.

Mine development costs are amortized using the units-of-production method based on estimated recoverable ounces or pounds in proven and probable reserves. To the extent that these costs benefit an entire ore body, they are amortized over the estimated life of the ore body. Costs incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas that only provide benefit over the life of that area are amortized over the estimated life of that specific ore block or area.

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Mineral Interests

Mineral interests include acquired interests in production, development and exploration stage properties. Mineral interests are capitalized at their fair value at the acquisition date, either as an individual asset purchase or as part of a business combination.

The value of such assets is primarily driven by the nature and amount of mineralized material believed to be contained in such properties. Production stage mineral interests represent interests in operating properties that contain proven and probable reserves. Development stage mineral interests represent interests in properties under development that contain proven and probable reserves. Exploration stage mineral interests represent interests in properties that are believed to potentially contain mineralized material consisting of (i) mineralized material within pits; mineralized material with insufficient drill spacing to qualify as proven and probable reserves; and mineralized material in close proximity to proven and probable reserves; (ii) around-mine exploration potential not immediately adjacent to existing reserves and mineralization, but located within the immediate mine area; (iii) other mine-related exploration potential that is not part of current mineralized material and is comprised mainly of material outside of the immediate mine area; (iv) greenfield exploration potential that is not associated with any other production, development or exploration stage property, as described above; or (v) any acquired right to explore or extract a potential mineral deposit. The Company's mineral rights generally are enforceable regardless of whether proven and probable reserves have been established. In certain limited situations, the nature of a mineral right changes from an exploration right to a mining right upon the establishment of proven and probable reserves. The Company has the ability and intent to renew mineral interests where the existing term is not sufficient to recover all identified and valued proven and probable reserves and/or undeveloped mineralized material.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews and evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment at least annually, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on the estimated fair value of the long-lived assets being tested for impairment, and their carrying amounts. Fair value is typically determined through the use of an income approach utilizing estimates of discounted pre-tax future cash flows or a market approach utilizing recent transaction activity for comparable properties. These approaches are considered Level 3 fair value measurements. Occasionally, such as when an asset is held for sale, market prices are used. The Company believes its estimates and models used to determine fair value are similar to what a market participant would use.

The estimated undiscounted cash flows used to assess recoverability of long-lived assets and to measure the fair value of the Company's mining operations are derived from current business plans, which are developed using short-term price forecasts reflective of the current price environment and management's projections for long-term average metal prices. In addition to short- and long-term metal price assumptions, other assumptions include estimates of commodity-based and other input costs; proven and probable mineral reserves estimates, including the timing and cost to develop and produce the reserves; value beyond proven and probable estimates; estimated future closure costs; and the use of appropriate discount rates.

In estimating undiscounted cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of undiscounted cash flows from other asset groups. The Company's estimates of undiscounted cash flows are based on numerous assumptions and it is possible that actual cash flows may differ

significantly from estimates, as actual produced reserves, metal prices, commodity-based and other costs, and closure costs are each subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Investments

Management classifies investments at the acquisition date and re-evaluates the classification at each balance sheet date and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that there is a change in the Company's ability to exercise significant influence. The Company accounts for its investments in entities over which the Company has significant influence, but not control, using the equity method of accounting. The ability to exercise significant influence is presumed when the Company possesses 20% or more of the voting interests in the investee. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company increases its investment for contributions made and records its proportionate share of net earnings, declared dividends and partnership distributions based on the most recently available financial statements of the investee. In addition, the Company evaluates its equity method investments for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that there is an other-than-temporary decline in the value of the investment. Equity method investments are included in Other non-current assets.

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Additionally, the Company has certain marketable equity and debt securities. Marketable equity securities are measured at fair value with any changes in fair value recorded in Other income, net. The Company accounts for its restricted marketable debt securities as available-for-sale securities. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, net of taxes, are reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in Total equity, unless such loss is deemed to be other-than-temporary. Declines in fair value that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are charged to Other income, net.

Debt

The Company carries its Senior Notes at amortized cost.

Debt issuance costs and debt premiums and discounts, which are included in Debt, and unrealized gains or losses related to cash flow hedges using treasury rate lock contracts and forward starting swap contracts, which are included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), are amortized using the effective interest method over the terms of the respective Senior Notes as a component of Interest expense, net within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

When repurchasing its debt, the Company records the resulting gain or loss as well as the accelerated portion of related debt issuance costs, premiums and discounts, and any unrealized gains or losses from the associated treasury rate lock contracts and/or associated forward starting swap contracts, included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), in Other Income, net.

Contingently Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

Certain noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities meet the definition of redeemable financial instruments if the ability to redeem the interest is outside of the control of the consolidating entity. In such cases, these financial instruments are required to be classified outside of permanent equity (referred to as temporary equity).

Treasury Stock

The Company records repurchases of common shares as Treasury stock at cost and records any subsequent retirements of treasury shares at cost. When treasury shares are retired, the Company's policy is to allocate the excess of the repurchase price over the par value of shares acquired to both Retained earnings and Additional paid-in capital. The portion allocated to Additional paid-in capital is calculated on a pro rata basis of the shares to be retired and the total shares issued and outstanding as of the date of the retirement.

Revenue Recognition

Newmont generates revenue by selling gold and copper produced from its mining operations. Refer to Note 3 for further information regarding the Company's operating segments.

The majority of the Company's Sales come from the sale of refined gold; however, the end product at the Company's gold operations is generally doré bars. Doré is an alloy consisting primarily of gold but also containing silver and other metals. Doré is sent to refiners to produce bullion that meets the required market standard of 99.95% gold. Under the terms of the Company's refining agreements, the doré bars are refined for a fee, and the Company's share of the refined gold and the separately-recovered silver is credited to its bullion account. Gold from doré bars credited to its bullion account is typically sold to banks or refiners.

A portion of gold sold from Phoenix in Nevada and Boddington and Kalgoorlie in Australia, is sold in the form of concentrate which includes copper and silver. The Company's Sales also come from the sale of copper. Copper sales are generally in the form of concentrate, which is sold to smelters for further treatment and refining, and cathode. Copper sold from Boddington in Australia is sold in concentrate form and copper sold from Phoenix in Nevada is sold in either concentrate or cathode form.

Generally, if a metal expected to be mined represents more than 10 to 20% of the life of mine sales value of all the metal expected to be mined, co-product accounting is applied. When the Company applies co-product accounting at an operation, revenue is recognized for each co-product metal sold, and shared costs applicable to sales are allocated based on the relative sales values of the co-product metals produced. Generally, if metal expected to be mined is less than the 10 to 20% of the life of mine sales value, by-

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product accounting is applied. Revenues from by-product sales, which are immaterial, are credited to Costs applicable to sales as a by-product credit. Copper is produced as a co-product at Phoenix and Boddington. Copper and silver is produced as a by-product at certain of the Company's other operations.

Gold Sales from Doré Production

The Company recognizes revenue for gold from doré production when it satisfies the performance obligation of transferring gold inventory to the customer, which generally occurs upon transfer of gold bullion credits as this is the point at which the customer obtains the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of ownership of the asset.

The Company generally recognizes the sale of gold bullion credits at the prevailing market price when gold bullion credits are delivered to the customer. The transaction price is determined based on the agreed upon market price and the number of ounces delivered. Payment is due upon delivery of gold bullion credits to the customer's account.

Gold and Copper Sales from Concentrate Production

The Company recognizes revenue for gold and copper from concentrate production, net of treatment and refining charges, when it satisfies the performance obligation of transferring control of the concentrate to the customer. This generally occurs as material passes over the vessel's rail at the port of loading based on the date from the bill of lading, as the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the material and the customer has the risk of loss. Newmont has elected to account for shipping and handling costs for concentrate contracts as fulfillment activities and not as promised goods or services; therefore these activities are not considered separate performance obligations.

The Company generally sells gold and copper concentrate based on the future monthly average market price for a future month, dependent on the relevant contract, following the month in which the delivery to the customer takes place. The amount of revenue recognized for concentrates is initially recorded on a provisional basis based on the forward prices for the estimated month of settlement and the Company's estimated metal quantities based on assay data. The Company's sales based on a provisional price contain an embedded derivative that is required to be separated from the host contract for accounting purposes. The host contract is the receivable from the sale of the concentrates at the forward price at the time of sale. The embedded derivative, which does not qualify for hedge accounting, is marked to market through Sales each period prior to final settlement. The Company also adjusts estimated metal quantities used in computing provisional sales using new information and assay data from the smelter as it is received (if any).

A provisional payment is generally due upon delivery of the concentrate to the customer. Final payment is due upon final settlement of price and quantity with the customer.

The principal risks associated with recognition of sales on a provisional basis include metal price fluctuations and updated quantities between the date the sale is recorded and the date of final settlement. If a significant decline in metal prices occurs, or assay data results in a significant change in quantity between the provisional pricing date and the final settlement date, it is reasonably possible that the Company could be required to return a portion of the provisional payment received on the sale.

Copper Sales from Cathode Production

The Company recognizes revenue for copper from cathode production when it transfers control of copper cathode to the customer, which occurs when the material is picked up by the carrier. The Company generally sells copper cathode based on the weekly average market price for the week following production. The transaction price is determined based on this agreed upon price and the number of pounds delivered. Payment is due upon final settlement of price and quantity with the customer.

Income and Mining Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method, recognizing certain temporary differences between the financial reporting basis of the Company's liabilities and assets and the related income tax basis for such liabilities and assets. This method generates either a net deferred income tax liability or asset for the Company, as measured by the statutory tax rates in effect. The Company derives its deferred income tax charge or benefit by recording the change in either the net deferred income tax liability

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or asset balance for the year. The financial statement effects of changes in tax law are recorded as discrete items in the period enacted as part of income tax expense or benefit from continuing operations, regardless of the category of income or loss to which the deferred taxes relate. The Company determines if the assessment of a particular income tax effect is “complete.” Those effects for which the accounting is determined to be complete are reported in the enactment period financial statements.

For those effects determined to be incomplete, the Company determines whether a reasonable estimate of those effects can be made. If a reasonable estimate can be made, the estimate is recognized as a provisional amount. If a reasonable estimate cannot be made, no effects are recognized as provisional amounts until the first reporting period in which a reasonable estimate can be made. Provisional amounts are updated when additional information becomes available and the evaluation of such information is complete. The Company completes the accounting for all provisional amounts within a measurement period of up to one year from the enactment date.

Mining taxes represent state and provincial taxes levied on mining operations and are classified as income taxes. As such, taxes are based on a percentage of mining profits. With respect to the earnings that the Company derives from the operations of its consolidated subsidiaries, in those situations where the earnings are indefinitely reinvested, no deferred taxes have been provided on the unremitted earnings (including the excess of the carrying value of the net equity of such entities for financial reporting purposes over the tax basis of such equity) of these consolidated companies.

Newmont’s operations are in multiple jurisdictions where uncertainties arise in the application of complex tax regulations. Some of these tax regimes are defined by contractual agreements with the local government, while others are defined by general tax laws and regulations. Newmont and its subsidiaries are subject to reviews of its income tax filings and other tax payments, and disputes can arise with the taxing authorities over the interpretation of its contracts or laws. The Company recognizes potential liabilities and records tax liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on its estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from the Company’s current estimate of the tax liabilities. If the Company’s estimate of tax liabilities proves to be less than the ultimate assessment, an additional charge to expense would result. If the estimate of tax liabilities proves to be greater than the ultimate assessment, a tax benefit would result. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in Income and mining tax benefit (expense). In certain jurisdictions, Newmont must pay a portion of the disputed amount to the local government in order to formally appeal the assessment. Such payment is recorded as a receivable if Newmont believes the amount is collectible.

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company’s deferred income tax assets include certain future tax benefits. The Company records a valuation allowance against any portion of those deferred income tax assets when it believes, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized. The Company reviews the likelihood that it will realize the benefit of its deferred tax assets and therefore the need for

valuation allowances on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if events indicate that a review is required. In determining the requirement for a valuation allowance, the historical and projected financial results of the legal entity or consolidated group recording the net deferred tax asset is considered, along with all other available positive and negative evidence.

Certain categories of evidence carry more weight in the analysis than others based upon the extent to which the evidence may be objectively verified. The Company looks to the nature and severity of cumulative pretax losses (if any) in the current three-year period ending on the evaluation date, recent pretax losses and/or expectations of future pretax losses. Other factors considered in the determination of the probability of the realization of the deferred tax assets include, but are not limited to:

- Earnings history;
- Projected future financial and taxable income based upon existing reserves and long-term estimates of commodity prices;
- The duration of statutory carry forward periods;

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- Prudent and feasible tax planning strategies readily available that may alter the timing of reversal of the temporary difference;
- Nature of temporary differences and predictability of reversal patterns of existing temporary differences; and
- The sensitivity of future forecasted results to commodity prices and other factors.

Concluding that a valuation allowance is not required is difficult when there is significant negative evidence which is objective and verifiable, such as cumulative losses in recent years. The Company utilizes a rolling twelve quarters of pre-tax income or loss as a measure of its cumulative results in recent years. However, a cumulative three year loss is not solely determinative of the need for a valuation allowance. The Company also considers all other available positive and negative evidence in its analysis.

Reclamation and Remediation Costs

Reclamation obligations are recognized when incurred and recorded as liabilities at fair value. The liability is accreted over time through periodic charges to earnings. In addition, the asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the asset's carrying value and amortized over the life of the related asset. Reclamation costs are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to the estimates of either the timing or amount of the reclamation costs. Changes in reclamation estimates at non-operating mines are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised. The estimated reclamation obligation is based on when spending for an existing disturbance is expected to occur. The Company reviews, on an annual basis, unless otherwise deemed necessary, the reclamation obligation at each mine site in accordance with ASC guidance for asset retirement obligations.

Remediation costs are accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the costs expected to be incurred at a site. Such cost estimates may include ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in remediation estimates at legacy sites are reflected in earnings in the period an estimate is revised. Water treatment costs included in environmental remediation obligations are discounted to their present value as cash flows are readily estimable. All other costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are not discounted to their present value.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency for the majority of the Company's operations is the U.S. dollar. Transaction gains and losses related to monetary assets and liabilities where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar are remeasured at current exchange rates and the resulting adjustments are included in Other income, net. The financial statements of our foreign entities with functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars with the resulting adjustments charged or credited directly to Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in total equity. All assets and liabilities translated into the U.S. dollar using exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, while revenues and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the period. The gains or losses on foreign currency rates on cash holdings in foreign currencies are included in Effect of exchange rate changes on cash in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Derivative Instruments

Newmont has fixed forward contracts and zero-cost collar contracts designated as cash flow hedges in place to hedge against changes in diesel prices. The fair value of derivative contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges are reflected as

assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The changes in fair value of these hedges are deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts deferred in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified to income when the hedged transaction has occurred in the same income statement line where the earnings effect of the hedged item is presented. Cash transactions related to the Company's derivative contracts accounted for as hedges are classified in the same category as the item being hedged in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

When derivative contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges are settled, accelerated or restructured before the maturity date of the contracts, the related amount in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at the settlement date is deferred and reclassified to

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earnings, when the originally designated hedged transaction impacts earnings, unless the underlying hedge transaction becomes probable of not occurring.

Newmont assesses the effectiveness of the derivative contracts using a regression analysis, both retrospectively and prospectively, to determine whether the hedging instruments have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged items. The Company also assesses whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in the future. If a hedging instrument is not expected to be highly effective, the Company will stop hedge accounting prospectively. In those instances, the gains or losses remain in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged item affects earnings. For option contracts, the Company excludes the time value from the measurement of effectiveness.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation awards exchanged for employee services at fair value on the date of the grant and expenses the awards in the Consolidated Statements of Operations over the requisite employee service period. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair value of restricted stock units ("RSUs") are based on the Newmont stock price on the date of grant. The fair value of performance leverage stock units ("PSUs") is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model. Stock-based compensation expense related to all awards, including awards with a market or performance condition that cliff vest, is generally recognized ratably over the requisite service period of the award on a straight-line basis. The Company recognizes forfeitures as they occur. The Company's estimates may be impacted by certain variables including, but not limited to, stock price volatility, employee stock option exercise behaviors, additional stock option grants, employee retirement eligibility dates, the Company's performance and related tax impacts.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Basic and diluted income per share are presented for Net income (loss) attributable to Newmont stockholders. Basic income per common share is computed by dividing income available to Newmont common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per common share is computed similarly except that weighted average common shares is increased to reflect all dilutive instruments, including employee stock awards and convertible debt instruments. The dilutive effects of Newmont's dilutive securities are excluded from the calculation of diluted weighted average common shares outstanding if their effect would be anti-dilutive based on the treasury stock method or due to a net loss from continuing operations.

Discontinued Operations

The Company reports the results of operations of a business as discontinued operations if a disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results when the business is classified as held for sale, in accordance with ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment and ASC 205-20, Presentation of Financial Statements - Discontinued Operations. The results of discontinued operations are reported in Net income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for current and prior periods, including any gain or loss recognized on closing or adjustment of the carrying amount to fair value less cost to sell.

On November 2, 2016, Newmont completed the sale of its 48.5% economic interest in PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara (“PTNNT”), which operates the Batu Hijau copper and gold mine (“Batu Hijau”) in Indonesia (the “Batu Hijau Transaction”). As a result, Newmont presents Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. Accordingly, (i) our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Cash Flows have been reclassified to present Batu Hijau as a discontinued operation for all periods presented and (ii) the amounts presented in these notes relate only to our continuing operations, unless otherwise noted. For additional information regarding our discontinued operations, see Note 11.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

In addition to Net income (loss), Comprehensive income (loss) includes all changes in equity during a period, such as adjustments to minimum pension liabilities, foreign currency translation adjustments, changes in fair value of derivative instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges and cumulative unrecognized changes in fair value of marketable debt securities classified as available-for-sale, except those resulting from investments by and distributions to owners.

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Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2018 presentation. Reclassified amounts were not material to the financial statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue recognition

In May 2014, Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09 was issued which, together with subsequent amendments, is included in ASC 606, Revenue from contracts with customers. The new standard provides a five-step approach to be applied to all contracts with customers and also requires expanded disclosures about revenue recognition.

The company retrospectively adopted this standard as of January 1, 2018. As there were no contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2017, there was no cumulative effect adjustment required to be recognized at January 1, 2018. The comparative information has not been adjusted and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods.

The adoption of this standard primarily impacts the timing of revenue recognition on certain concentrate contracts based on the Company’s determination of when control is transferred. Revenue related to concentrate shipments is now generally recognized upon completion of loading the material for shipment to the customer and satisfaction of the Company’s significant performance obligation. Prior to the adoption of this standard, revenue was recognized for these contracts when the price was determinable, the concentrate had been loaded on a vessel or received by the customer, risk and title had been transferred and collection of the sales price was reasonably assured.

Investments

In January 2016, ASU No. 2016-01 was issued related to financial instruments. This ASU was further amended in February 2018 by ASU No. 2018-03. The new guidance requires entities to measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method at fair value and recognize any changes in fair value in net income. This new guidance also updates certain disclosure requirements for these investments. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and upon adoption, an entity should apply the amendments with the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at January 1, 2018. The Company adopted this standard as of January 1, 2018. Upon adoption, the Company reclassified \$115 of unrealized holding gains and losses and deferred income taxes related to investments in marketable equity securities from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Retained earnings in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Intra-Entity Transfers

In October 2016, ASU No. 2016-16 was issued related to the intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. This new guidance requires entities to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2018, and determined it had no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

Employee Benefits

In March 2017, ASU No. 2017-07 was issued related to the presentation of net periodic pension and postretirement cost. The new guidance requires the service cost component of net benefit costs to be classified similar to other compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees. Other components of net benefit costs are required to be classified separately from the service cost and outside income from operations. The Company adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2018. The adoption of this guidance resulted in the recognition of other components of net benefit costs within Other income, net rather than Costs applicable to sales or General and administrative and is no longer included in costs that benefit the inventory or production process. Adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures.

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Hedging

In August 2017, ASU No. 2017-12 was issued related to hedge accounting. The new guidance expands the ability to hedge nonfinancial risk components, eliminates the current requirement to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness, and requires the entire change in fair value of a hedging instrument to be presented in the same income statement line as the hedged item, when reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The guidance also eases certain hedge effectiveness documentation and assessment requirements. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2018, and there was no material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements or disclosures as a result of adoption.

Other Comprehensive Income Reclassifications Related to Tax Reform

In February 2018, ASU No. 2018-02 was issued allowing companies the option to reclassify to retained earnings the tax effects related to items in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Act”) that was enacted on December 22, 2017. This guidance should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period in which the effects of the change in the U.S. federal income tax rate in the Act is recognized. The Company adopted this guidance as of December 31, 2018. Upon adoption, the Company reclassified \$96 from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Retained earnings.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Leases

In February 2016, ASU No. 2016-02 was issued which, together with subsequent amendments, is included in ASC 842, Leases. The standard requires all leases with an initial term greater than one year to be recorded on the balance sheet as a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and a lease liability. Certain qualitative and quantitative disclosures are also required. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2018.

The Company will adopt ASU 2016-02 using the modified retrospective approach with a cumulative-effect adjustment recorded at the beginning of the period of adoption on January 1, 2019. Therefore, upon adoption, the Company will recognize and measure leases without revising comparative period information or disclosure. For certain leases with similar characteristics, the Company will apply a portfolio approach when measuring ROU assets and lease liabilities.

The new standard provides a number of optional practical expedients and the Company will elect the following:

Transition elections: The Company will elect the land easements practical expedient whereby existing land easements are not reassessed under the new standard.

Ongoing accounting policy elections: The Company will elect the short-term lease recognition exemption whereby ROU assets and lease liabilities will not be recognized for leasing arrangements with terms less than one year. The Company will elect the practical expedient not to separate lease and non-lease components for the majority of

underlying asset classes.

The Company has substantially completed its assessment of the new standard including the impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, processes and internal controls. Based on contracts outstanding at December 31, 2018, the adoption of the new standard will result in the recognition of additional right-of-use assets and lease liabilities related to operating leases of between \$35 to \$55 and \$35 to \$55, respectively, and finance leases of between \$70 to \$100 and \$75 to \$105, respectively. The Company does not expect a material impact to the Consolidated Statements of Operations or the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The Company will provide additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures related to leasing arrangements beginning in the period of adoption.

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Fair Value Disclosure Requirements

In August 2018, ASU No. 2018-13 was issued to modify and enhance the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is still completing its assessment of the impacts and anticipated adoption date of this guidance.

Defined Benefit Plan Disclosure Requirements

In August 2018, ASU No. 2018-14 was issued to modify and enhance the required disclosures for defined benefit plans. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, ending after December 15, 2020, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is still completing its assessment of the impacts and anticipated adoption date of this guidance.

Capitalization of Certain Cloud Computing Implementation Costs

In August 2018, ASU No. 2018-15 was issued which allows for the capitalization for certain implementation costs incurred in a cloud computing arrangement that is considered a service contract. This update is effective in fiscal years, including interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is still completing its assessment of the impacts and anticipated adoption date of this guidance.

NOTE 3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has organized its operations into four geographic regions. The geographic regions include North America, South America, Australia and Africa and represent the Company's operating segments. The results of these operating segments are reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. As a result, these operating segments represent the Company's reportable segments. Notwithstanding this structure, the Company internally reports information on a mine-by-mine basis for each mining operation and has chosen to disclose this information in the following tables. Income (loss) before income and mining tax and other items from reportable segments does not reflect general corporate expenses, interest (except project-specific interest) or income and mining taxes. Intercompany revenue and

expense amounts have been eliminated within each segment in order to report on the basis that management uses internally for evaluating segment performance. Newmont's business activities that are not considered operating segments are included in Corporate and Other. Although they are not required to be included in this footnote, they are provided for reconciliation purposes.

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Unless otherwise noted, we present only the reportable segments of our continuing operations in the tables below. The financial information relating to the Company's segments is as follows:

	Sales	Costs	Depreciation	Advanced Projects, Research and Development and Exploration	Income (Loss) before Income and Mining Tax and Other Items	Total Assets	Capital Expenditures(1)
		Applicable to Sales	and Amortization				
Years Ended December 31, 2018							